



the vermont a state magazine



Vermont

7-1A2



SIXTH ANNIVERSARY NUMBER.

TWENTIETH CENTURY HISTORY OF VERMONT.

AUGUST, 1901.

VI. THE STATE GOVERNMENT. By HON. HIRAM A. HUSE.

VOLUME VI. No. 1.

**THE
VERMONT
A STATE MAGAZINE**

OLD HOME WEEK

Official State Programme.



THE OLD RED SCHOOL HOUSE.

10c. A COPY.

CHARLES S. FORBES,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER, ST. ALBANS, VERMONT.

\$1.00 A YEAR.

Digitized by Google

UNION MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

MONTPELIER, VERMONT.

JAMES W. BROOK, President
HARLAN W. KEMP, Secretary.
RALPH B. DENNY, Asst Sec'y.

BEAUTIFUL

LAKE CHAMPLAIN

... The ...
Gateway of
the Country

AND LAKE GEORGE



THE POPULAR PLEASURE ROUTE FOR
ALL OF THE NORTHERN SUMMER
RESORTS

Adirondacks, White and Green
Mountains, Lakes and Sea Coast,
Montreal, Hotel Champlain,
Ausable Chasm, Saratoga, Troy,
Albany and New York.

10000

Main and Close Connections with all trains on the Delaware & Hudson Company's Railroad at Fort Ticonderoga, for Lake George, Saratoga, Albany and New York, and points south and west. At Plattsburgh for Thousand Islands, Ogdensburg, Montreal and Quebec. Also with the Chateaugay Railroad, for all points in the Adirondack Mountains. At Burlington with the Central Vermont Ry. for White Mountain resorts, with Central Vermont and Rutland R. R's. for all points in New England. At Port Kent for Ausable Chasm.

Meals Served on Steamers on the American Plan.

The morning train from Montreal has no boat connections through Lake Champlain. Take p. m. train and lodge at Hotel Champlain or on board steamer "Vermont" at Plattsburgh. Staterooms on the steamer, accommodating two persons or more, \$1, and \$2, according to size and location. The staterooms may be retained the following day until the end of the steamer journey at Fort Ticonderoga, without additional charge. Reservations can be secured by wire or letter, and boat porters will meet evening trains at Plattsburgh.

For time-tables and illustrated guide book, send 5 cents for postage to

GEORGE RUSHLOW,

General Manager Champlain Transportation Co., BURLINGTON, VT.

May, 1901.

 THE IMPROVED

United States Separator

as it appears on the market to-day is the result of years of study and experiment. While we do not claim it is perfect, although many users say it is as near perfection as possible, yet we do claim that it is unequalled by any other make on the market. This claim is based upon its work at Experiment Stations and Dairies and Creameries the country over, where it has demonstrated many times that it

Does More Exhaustive Skimming, therefore Saves Cream.

Has Greater Capacity according to price, therefore Saves Time.

Requires Less Power to Run and Less Time to Clean, therefore Saves Labor.

Has Greater Simplicity and Durability, therefore Saves Expense.



In fact it has so many times proved in competition with other makes its overwhelming superiority as to make good its right to be known as the

**STANDARD CREAM SEPARATOR
OF THE WORLD.**

If you will follow the advice of its users you will investigate its merits before buying some other make said to be "just as good." Remember there are none such.

We also sell a complete line of
**DAIRY and CREAMERY
APPARATUS.**

Write for descriptive Catalogues of what you are in need of.
Representatives wanted to handle our Goods in territory not already covered.

**VERMONT FARM MACHINE COMPANY,
BELLOWS FALLS, VT.**

Finest.... Dark Barre Granite.



QUARRIES AT BARRE.



James S. Boutwell,
Proprietor.

Office at....
Montpelier, Vermont.

THE VERMONT.

An Illustrated State Magazine

DEVOTED TO VERMONT HISTORY, LITERATURE, ART, EDUCATION, ATTRACTIONS,
RESOURCES AND INDUSTRIES, AND THE SONS AND DAUGHTERS OF
THE GREEN MOUNTAIN STATE AT HOME AND ABROAD.

VOL. VI.

AUGUST, 1901.

No. 1.

The Monthly Table of Contents will appear at the end of the calendar year in the form of an index. Each subscriber will receive a copy of the index when printed.

THE VERMONT.

TERMS.

SUBSCRIPTIONS. One Dollar per year in advance, post-paid to all parts of the United States and Possessions, and the Dominion of Canada. To all other countries 25 cents extra for postage. Subscriptions may begin at any time. Back numbers supplied for ten cents per copy. Notification of the time a subscription expires is promptly made one month in advance.

REMITTANCES. Money may be sent by Express Money Order, P. O. Order, Bank Draft or Registered Letter. Money may also be sent in letters at the risk of the Publisher.

AGENTS. Subscriptions are received by all Newsdealers, Vermont Publishers and Postmasters. Agents are wanted in every town and city in the State to canvass for The VERMONT. Liberal commission. Outfit free. Write for terms.

ADVERTISING. THE VERMONT is a superior advertising medium. It covers the State thoroughly and its circulation is among the thrifty, prosperous and intelligent people of Vermont. The rates for advertising are \$1.50 per inch a month for space less than one-fourth page; \$20 per page, \$10 for one-half-page and \$5 for one-fourth page a month. Preferred positions 25% extra. Discounts, 10 per cent, for three months 15 per cent, for six months and 20 per cent, for twelve months. Type pages are 5½ x 8 inches in size. Columns are 2½ inches wide.

CORRESPONDENCE. Articles on Vermont subjects, or articles by Vermont writers, and photographs for the same, are solicited. State terms when forwarding MS.

Address all communications, and send subscriptions to

CHARLES S. FORBES,

St. Albans, Vermont.

ESTABLISHED AUGUST, 1895.

STANDARD FORM ADOPTED JANUARY 1, 1901.

CHARLES S. FORBES, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER,

St. Albans, Vermont.

\$1.00 A YEAR.

10 CENTS A COPY.

Copyright 1901, by Charles S. Forbes. Entered at St. Albans Post Office as Second Class Matter.



VERMONT STATE COAT OF ARMS.



THE STATE HOUSE, MONTELEIR.

THE NEW YORK
PUBLIC LIBRARY
406183A
ARSON LTH B AND
TILDEN FOUN ...
R 1899 L

THE VERMONT.

VOL. VI.

AUGUST, 1901.

No. 1.

TWENTIETH CENTURY HISTORY OF VERMONT

THE STATE GOVERNMENT.

BY HIRAM A. HUSE.

HEREDITY counts in the State as well as in individuals. The ancestry and birth of Vermont are told in President Buckham's "Founding of the State" in the January VERMONT. Of course, the men who founded the State had intimately to do with the super-structure built on the foundation.

The foundation may be said to have ended with the adoption of the constitution of 1777—a constitution adopted in a thunder storm and with the news of the fall of Ticonderoga and of Hubbardton imminent just come to the members of the convention. The men who formed this constitution were mainly Connecticut Yankees, as the adoption of the name of New Connecticut for their State the winter before clearly showed. The principles which these men built into the constitutional foundation of the State were in great part, of common acceptance with all men of the day engaged in establishing free institutions. In June the name of New Connecticut had given place to that of Vermont, which was suggested by Dr. Thomas Young, of Philadelphia, through whom it is likely also came the consideration of the Pennsylvania constitution as a model closely to be followed. This Pennsylvania constitution was a product of the year 1776, in a convention in which Benjamin Franklin bore a leading part, but which was largely under the influence, if

not domination, of James Cannon, who was a school master, inexperienced in what was thought to be statecraft, but honest in his love for the people, and who really builded wiser than he was given credit for by those who ordinarily ruled the politics of Pennsylvania.



Photo by Blanchard.

HIRAM A. HUSE.

The settlement of Vermont really began near the close of the French and Indian War and was actively carried on in the dozen years preceding the Revolution—

these years being largely filled with contention with New York, which was attempting to treat as invalid the New Hampshire charters under which the great body of the settlers held their lands. This time of contention was educating the people to do their part in the still more strenuous days which began with the Revolution. Resistance to New York and rebellion against Great Britain in the spring of 1775 went hand in hand, and there is somewhat of truth in the claim that William French, who was killed at Westminster, March 13, 1775, was, as he has sometimes been called, "The Proto-Martyr of the Revolution." While French was killed in resistance to New York authority, it is very clear that in the minds of the men of that day, that authority stood for the authority of Great Britain. His epitaph states that he was shot "By the hands of Cruel Ministereal tools of Georg ye 3d in the Corthouse at 11 a Clock at night in the 22d year of his Age—"

Here William French his Body lies
For Murder his blood for Vengeance cries
King Georg the third his Tory crew
tha with a bawl his head Shot threw
For Liberty and His Country's Good
he Lost his Life his Dearest blood."

At any rate, whether the Westminster massacre, as it has been called, was the climax of the trouble with New York or was the beginning in blood of the American Revolution, the same spring that saw it saw Concord and Lexington and saw the fall of Ticonderoga at the hands of New England men with Ethan Allen at their head, and two gloomy years of war had passed when Vermont adopted her first constitution. At the time of its adoption there was provision made that the first legislature should meet at Bennington the next winter, but the stress of the war was such that the first election under the constitution was postponed until the third of March, 1778, at which time State officers and a legislature were elected. The place of meeting had also been changed, Windsor taking the place of Bennington, and

on Thursday, the 12th day of March, 1778, the first State government of Vermont was inaugurated.

The union of church and State as a theory had never been popular in this country. Perhaps the unpopularity of such union was in some degree because the church or churches that had such union were not popular with the early settlers of New England. For many years after Vermont was a State it was necessary that a member of the House of Representatives, before taking his seat, should make and subscribe this declaration: "I do believe in one God, the creator and governor of the universe, the rewarder of the good and punisher of the wicked. And I do acknowledge the scriptures of the old and new testament to be given by divine inspiration, and own and profess the protestant religion." Many long years have gone since this requirement disappeared from the constitution.

The men who founded the State and who were a part of the State built upon that foundation, were of sturdy make in mind and body and were not always agreed. How far in particular cases we can trust tradition as holding the mirror up to truth is a question, but wherever tradition tells an untruth, it is of something that might very well have been true. However united the early Vermonters were in resistance to New York, in loyalty to the cause of freedom and in rebellion against King George, they were very plainly not of one mind in many matters temporal and spiritual. The Bennington pastor—was it Parson Dewey?—and his sometime profane auditor, Ethan Allen, illustrate this, whether the story of the parson's prayer and Ethan's interruption is true or not. If not true that when the parson, in the meeting house, gave thanks for the victory at Ticonderoga and failed to sufficiently particularize events, Allen rose and said, "Parson, please mention to the Lord that I was there," and that the parson replied to the sturdy warrior, "Sit down thou bold blasphemer!" it might



EXECUTIVE CHAMBER.
REPRESENTATIVES' HALL.

INTERIOR VIEWS—STATE HOUSE.

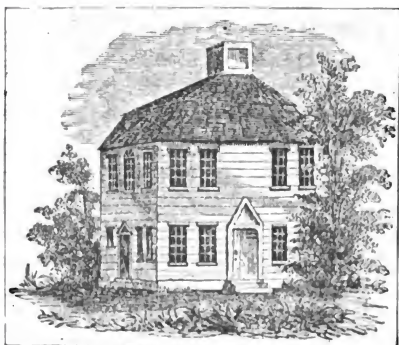
SENATE CHAMBER.
MAIN CORRIDOR.

very well have happened; and whether true or not, the tale is illustrative of the character of the men and of the times. So, however we may think the church and State disunited in Vermont, when we go back to early days, we find the soldier in the house of God and the preacher on the field of battle or having his say in State polity, and, as before shown, the founders of the State put into, and the men of the State for years kept in, the constitution a religious test now long, with many other things, in limbo.

There is given on this page an illustration of the "Constitution House" at Windsor. This Constitution House got its name from the meeting within its walls of the convention of 1777. It is not at all probable that the General Assembly of the State ever met in this Constitution House. The first day's journal of the House of Representatives of the State of Vermont shows that the first legislature met for the first time "at the meeting house" in Windsor. The story of the beginnings of things is always fascinating—only the other day Robert Roberts was telling me that his father, Daniel Roberts, who for two-thirds of a century, honored the profession of the law in Vermont by his active practice therein, first started in Jacksonville, Illinois, in the year when Stephen A. Douglas, whose life was an example of the "expansion" of Vermont, began practice there, and that one



OLD CATAMOUNT TAVERN, BENNINGTON.



OLD COURT HOUSE, WESTMINSTER.



THE OLD CONSTITUTION HOUSE, WINDSOR.

morning his father meeting Douglas mounted on horse-back, the latter called to him, "Roberts, I've got a case to try. Can't you lend me a book?"

The beginning of the State government of Vermont is in the Journal of the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, though not "writ in fine Italian," set forth in the following words:

"State of Vermont—Windsor, Thursday, March 12, 1778.

"The Representatives of the freemen of the several towns in this State, met at the meeting house in said Windsor, agreeable to the constitution and formed themselves into a House.

"The Assembly then chose Capt. Joseph Bowker, Speaker of the House, and Major Thomas Chandler, Clerk.

"After the House was formed, the Reverend Mr. Powers preached a sermon on the occasion, from the 28th chapter of Matthew, 18th verse. Divine service being ended, proceeded, etc."



COURT HOUSE, MIDDLEBURY, WHERE THE LEGISLATURE MET IN 1800.

The text of Matthew XXVIII—18, above referred to is "And Jesus came and spake unto them, saying, All power is given unto me in Heaven and in earth."

The sermon of Rev. Peter Powers of

Newbury, above noted, was the first election sermon ever delivered in Vermont and followed immediately upon the organization of the House. And although Reverend Aaron Hutchinson of Pomfret preached a sermon July 2, 1777, before the convention which adopted the constitution, which sermon, of course, could not be classed as an election sermon, that of Mr. Powers is the first official sermon in



THE GOVERNOR PALMER HOUSE, DANVILLE, WHERE THE LEGISLATURE MET IN 1805



THOMAS CHITTENDEN.
Governor 1778-1797.
(Except in 1789.)



PAUL BRIGHAM.
Governor 1797.



ISAAC TICHENOR.
Governor 1797-1807.



JONAS GALUSHA.
Governor 1808-13.
(Also 1815.)



MARTIN CHITTENDEN.
Governor 1813-14.



RICHARD SKINNER.
Governor 1820-23.



C. F. VAN NESS.
Governor 1823-24.

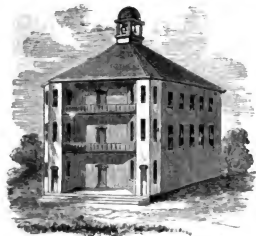


SAMUEL C. CRAFT.
Governor 1828-31.



WM. A. PALMER.
Governor 1831-35.

Vermont extant in print as it was delivered, for Mr. Hutchinson preached extemporaneously and afterwards wrote out his discourse putting in doubtless what he remembered that he did say and such things as he afterwards thought he ought to have said, as is shown by his preface



FIRST STATE HOUSE, MONTPELIER.

to the printed sermon which is reproduced in the first volume of Collections of the Vermont Historical Society.

The sermon of Mr. Powers printed as it was delivered, is, therefore, the first true record of the kind of sermon that the makers and conductors of the State received in any organized capacity. When this sermon was delivered, no printing press was in Vermont and the printing of it was done by John Mycall in 1778 at Newbury-Port, Mass. Type and ink and paper are not up to the phonograph for the true reproduction of spoken words but they do very well after the lapse of one hundred twenty-three years, and from his printed page we learn that he told the Executive authority of the State that it was expected "that each of you be a terror to evil doers and a praise to them that do well;" further he said, "We trust the honorable Legislature will furnish you with good and wholesome laws without which we cannot expect you will do much."

The following extract from page 22 of Mr. Powers' sermon is illustrative of the character of the time in which the State began its work:

"And when the enemy* came in like a flood upon

us, the last summer, and spread such scenes of horror and devastation, the *spirit of the Lord lifted up a standard against him*; so that after all his proud boasts, and haughty insults, *he is fallen like Lucifer, son of the morning.*"

Also the following:

"On this surprising and remarkable interposition of Heaven, I would congratulate my country, the brave and worthy officers, and our valiant soldiers who shewed a noble ardor and truly heroic spirit on the memorable sixteenth of August last, and thereon to the remarkable seventeenth of October, when British power and pride submitted to brave Americans. Then did the Lord *ride upon a cherub, and did fly; yea he did fly upon the wings of the wind.* Ps. XVIII. 10. Let us join the Heavenly Choir, *Alleluia, for the Lord God Omnipotent reigneth.* Rev. XIX. 6. But this was a salvation especially for this infant state which we should record to the glory of our great deliverer."

Vermont, for about thirteen years, that is until its admission into the Union, was, as it called itself, a "sovereign and independent State," and some Vermont books were double dated "in the such and such a year of the independence of the United States of America and in the such and such a year of the independence and sovereignty of the State of Vermont." One of the peculiar features of the government of Vermont was the Council of Censors, which feature lasted until the last



SECOND STATE HOUSE, MONTPELIER.

Council of Censors in 1869, proposed an amendment, which was adopted by the convention of 1870, abolishing the old method of amending the constitution. The Council of Censors consisted of thirteen men and was elected every seven years. Their business was to review and criticise legislation of the preceding seven years as

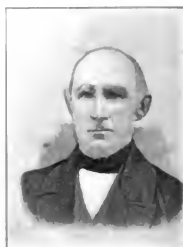
*General Burgoyne with about 10,000 British troops, etc.



SILAS H. JENKINSON.
Governor 1833-41.



CHARLES K. WILLIAMS.
Governor 1850-52.



RYLAND FLETCHER.
Governor 1856-58.



HIGHLAND HALL.
Governor 1858-61.



ERASTUS FAIRBANKS.
Governor 1852-53-1860-61.



FREDERICK HOLBROOK.
Governor 1861-63.



J. GREGORY SMITH.
Governor 1863-65.



PAUL BILLINGHAM.
Governor 1865-67.



JOHN B. PAGE.
Governor 1867-69.

well as to propose amendments to the constitution, and the address of the first Council of Censors (1785), which was doubtless written by Micah Townsend, is a State paper of remarkable value. The constitution was amended somewhat by convention in 1786, and still more by convention in 1793, when the constitution as the body of it now stands was adopted, all changes since made appearing as articles of amendment. For the first seven years after the organization of the State, each town had one representative and each town which had eighty taxable inhabitants was entitled to another representative. After the lapse of seven years, each town had one Representative and no more, and this still holds true, so that the number of members of the House of Representatives of Vermont, if all towns elect, is now 246. The Council consisted of twelve members who, in conjunction with the Governor, formed the executive power of the State. The House of Representatives possessed the legislative power of the State, except that acts not approved by the Governor and Council could not become laws until the next session of assembly. The Governor and Council were abolished and a Senate of thirty members established in 1836, so that the legislative branch of the government now consists of a House of Representatives numbering 246 and a Senate numbering thirty. In 1850, the election of county officers was by constitutional provision taken from the General Assembly and placed in the hands of the voters of the respective counties. In 1870, an amendment was adopted by which the legislative sessions became biennial instead of annual and the time of meeting of the legislature was in that year changed from the second Thursday of October in each year to the first Wednesday in October in the years ending with even numbers. In 1882, by amendment to the constitution, the election of the Secretary of State and the Auditor of Accounts was taken from the legislature and placed in the hands of the freemen of the State, who have always chosen the

Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and Treasurer.

The first years of the State government were largely occupied in providing for the continuation of the War of the Revolution and in preserving the independence of the State which was assailed by New York. In preserving the integrity of the State, some very curious attempts at expansion were made, a great number of New Hampshire towns being at one time annexed to the State and one session of the legislature being held within the present borders of New Hampshire, and a number of New York towns were also annexed temporarily. This "expansion" served its purpose very well, because the neighboring states became pretty much content to let Vermont territory alone if she would let their territory alone.

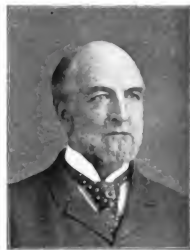
The State was fortunate in the men who were early at the head of the executive, legislative and judicial branches of its government. Thomas Chittenden, the first Governor, received nineteen annual elections by the freemen of the State, and Isaac Tichenor, who became Governor at the election succeeding Thomas Chittenden's death, received eleven annual elections. The first three State Treasurers (who were Ira Allen, Samuel Mattocks and Benjamin Swan) in all held office from 1778 to 1833, their three terms thus covering a period of fifty-five years. The Supreme Court of the State, although elective by the legislature at each regular session, is a permanent body and changes in it are made as seldom as in states where a different method of choice for the supreme bench prevails. The Supreme Court has consisted at various times of from three to seven members, the latter being the present number; and as illustrative of the permanence of judicial tenure, it may be noted that the seven judges elected in 1890 were continuously upon the bench until 1899, when the first change for nine years was had, and that came by the appointment of Chief Judge Ross to the U. S. Senate to fill the vacancy occurring by the death of



PETER T. WASHBURNE.
Governor 1869.



GEO. W. HENDEE.
Governor 1870.



JOHN W. STEWART.
Governor 1870-71.



JULIUS CONVERSE.
Governor 1872-74.



ASAHEL PECK.
Governor 1874-76.



HORACE FAIRBANKS.
Governor 1876-78.



REDFIELD PROCTOR.
Governor 1878-80.



ROSWELL FARNHAM.
Governor 1880-82.



JOHN L. BARSTOW.
Governor 1884-86.

Senator Justin S. Morrill. Chief Judge Taft has been upon the bench for more than twenty years and Judge Rowell is in the twentieth year of his services.

It is said that one star differs from another star in glory, and it is doubtless true that one State differs from another State in many of its executive, legislative and judicial features. The peculiarities of Vermont in this respect however, are not so great as to call for long special description. The veto power which exists in the Governor is really not a power, although in many cases, it amounts practically to that. He can veto an act, but, if the legislature sees fit, each house by a majority only, to pass it over the veto, the act becomes a law. In most cases, however, a bill vetoed by the Governor does not become law, for the reason that, that generally in the veto message, reasons are called to the attention of the members of the legislature which had not before occurred to them, and, upon reflection, they take the same view of the matter as that taken by the governor; but, wherever the representatives and senators have made up their minds on due reflection, a veto does not stand in the way of their will, and they pass an act over the veto with ease and apparent satisfaction.

The system of representation whereby each town in the State has a representative in the General Assembly irrespective of its population is one that has been much criticised. It cannot, perhaps, be logically defended as a theoretical proposition, but in practice it works well for the good of the State. The legislature has always been incorruptible, and its sessions are of no small importance as an educational factor in the State. The farmer or mechanic from the small town meets, through the weeks of the session, the mechanic or business man or lawyer or doctor from the large towns, and the members of each calling learn from the other. The member from the small town goes home for Thanksgiving, beyond which festival by common consent the sessions of the legislature do

not extend, having learned this, that, and the other thing from men of other professions or callings than his own, and the professional man or other representative of a city or a large town, many a time goes to his home having learned as much from the sound common sense of representatives from the smaller towns as these representatives have learned from him and his fellows; and the practical outcome of the present system for the State is one that keeps the people interested in the government as a thing in which they have directly in and from their own homes a share. This feature, like the town meeting of New England, is an educator of the whole people in the science, art and practice of legislation.

The people of Vermont, collectively, have never been troubled with "wheels in the head." In fact, individual Vermonters so troubled, like Joseph Smith, Brigham Young and Heber Kimball, the founder and very high priests of Mormonism, and J. H. Noyes, inventor of the Free Love Community system, have betaken themselves to fields more fertile and better adapted for the cultivation of their particular fads, than are the hills and valleys of their native State. Vermont, however, kept its Supreme Court on wheels for more than a century, a session of that court being held every year in every county until the last decade. The executive and legislative branches of government wandered here and there over the State for the first thirty years of its existence, and it was not until 1808 that Montpelier came to be the permanent capital. As has been stated, the first legislature met at Windsor, March 12, 1778, and thirteen other sessions of the legislature were held in that town, the last one being an adjourned session in January, 1804. Eight sessions were held in Bennington, where Landlord Fay's Catamount Tavern seemed to have a sort of magnetic or other attraction for the early legislators as it had had for the men who resisted the encroachments of New York before and in the days of the Revolution. The first



SAMUEL E. PINGREE,
Governor 1884-86.



E. J. ORM-BEE,
Governor 1886-88.



WM. P. DILLINGHAM,
Governor 1888-90.



CARROLL S. PAGE,
Governor 1890-92.



LEVI K. FULLER,
Governor 1892-94.



F. A. WOODBURY,
Governor 1894-96.



JOSTAH GROFF,
Governor 1896-98.



EDWARD C. SMITH,
Governor 1898-1900.



WM. W. STOCKNEY,
Governor 1900-.

session held in Bennington, was the adjourned session of June, 1778, and the last session was that of January, 1791, the month that a specially called constitutional convention at Bennington ratified the constitution of the United States. The session of February, 1779, at which it was first attempted to enact a complete body of law for the State was held at Bennington, as was the February session of 1787, in which that body of law and the session laws of the preceding seven years were combined and enacted in a fairly complete revision. Rutland had seven sessions, the first that of October, 1784, and the last that of October, 1804. Four sessions were held at Westminster, the first in March, 1780, and the last in October, 1803. Manchester was the place of meeting of three legislatures, those of October 1779, 1782, 1788. Two sessions, those of 1800 and 1806, were held at Middlebury, and two, the October session of 1787 and the session of 1801, were at Newbury. The October session of 1781, was held in Charlestown, N. H., that town with many others east of Connecticut river then being under the jurisdiction of Vermont. The June session, 1785, was at Norwich, the session of 1790 at Castleton, the session of 1798 at Vergennes, that of 1802 at Burlington, and of 1805 at Danville. The last session held under the old system of having the State government on wheels was at Woodstock in 1807, since which year all sessions of the legislature have been held at Montpelier.

Robert A. Perkins, aforetime of Woodstock and later of Rutland—long-time editor of the *Rutland Herald* and whose untimely death all who knew him lament—used to say that the United States was the most warlike nation on the globe and that in this respect the Vermonters constituted that nation's most warlike tribe. He had some warrant for his thought, for the early inhabitants of the New Hampshire grants had to fight for their holdings, and it was an easy transition from this fighting to their full share in the War of the Revolution.

In the war of 1812, it might almost be said that the whole body of men of fighting age started for Plattsburgh at the time of the British invasion in 1814. Although Vermont had no regiments, composed solely of her sons in the Mexican War, Ransom and others gave their lives in that foreign land. When the War of the Rebellion broke out, Governor Fairbanks called a special session of the legislature, which met April 23, 1861, and continued five days and in that time made ample provision for the enlistment and equipment of Vermont soldiers needed by the national government. General Brooks, a Vermonter himself, who trained the old Vermont brigade, called his men at first with expletives, "Cornstalk militia," but these were the men Sedgwick meant when he said, "Put the Vermonters ahead and keep the column well closed up," and they were the same men of whom Brooks himself, after the charge at Funkstown, said as he snapped his bridle reins, "There isn't another brigade in the whole army that would have done it." The second Vermont Brigade at Gettysburg and other Vermont regiments brigaded with those of other states also justified the treatment which Vermont gave her troops, both in equipping them for action at the outset of the war and in paying them steadily seven dollars a month State pay during their service. Another special session of the legislature was held May 5, 1898, continuing three days, which provided for the equipment, subsistence and transportation of Vermont troops and provided State pay in addition to the pay of the United States, for the soldiers of the Vermont regiment in the Spanish war. And Dewey at Manila, and Clark on the "Oregon," each was a 'hill-born hero of the sea,' and in far China last year, the highest officer of the United States to bravely meet death was Col. Liscum, who as a Burlington boy went into the volunteer service at the time of the Rebellion, and, after the close of the civil war, went into the regular army, working himself gradually up to the command of a regiment.

The three great public factors in education—the church, the school, and the public library—have been cared for by the State government. In the charters of most of the towns the “minister’s right” and the “school right” were reserved, and at least as early as 1783 an act was passed “to enable towns and parishes to erect proper houses for public worship and to support ministers of the gospel.” School legislation has been progressive and the State has lately passed laws to encourage the establishment of free public libraries. In early days, the State aided its county grammar schools and academies, and, for a third of a century, has given support to Normal Schools and for a century to the higher institutions of learning.

Taken as a whole, Vermont legislation may be said to be above the average of State legislation in wise and practical provision for the wants of a State. Economy without niggardliness and progress without rashness have been the rule. The legislature has sought, as it should, to advance the agricultural interests of the State and to protect and guard the good health of its inhabitants by establishing proper Boards and enacting laws under which they may act. The methods of taxation are of high order and still improving.

Colonel Forbes has been at great pains to get together photographs or other representations of the places of meeting of the early legislatures. These will be of interest, and, if in any case, the traditions that he has found as to the building in which a session was held is erroneous, this publication will no doubt cause corrections to be made in accordance with the exact historical fact. The Constitution House at Windsor is placed by him among these as were the original constitution was adopted although it is quite certain no session of a legislature was ever held therein. The journals of the sessions for 30 years name some of the places where they were held while silent as to others. The Wind-

sor session of March, 1778 was in the Meeting House; those of June, 1782, February 13, 1783 and October, 1785 were in the Town House and that of October, 1791 was in the Court House. Of the Bennington sessions that of June, 1778 was at the “House of Capt. Stephen Fay;” those of January, 1782, February, 1787 and January, 1791 were at the Court House, and that of February, 1784 at the “House of Mr. Jonathan Robinson.” Of the Rutland sessions that of October, 1784 was held at the Meeting House and that of October, 1786 in the Court House. The Norwich session of June, 1785 was in the Meeting House; the Manchester session October, 1788 in the Meeting House; the Westminster session of October, 1789 in the Meeting House; and the Castleton session of October, 1790 in the Meeting House.

There is given herewith a list of the governors of the State—a list of men whose honors have been deservedly received and whose duties have been well performed. The subject and limits of this article do not permit review of these men one by one, nor any statement of the peculiar strength and character of each, nor any words concerning Vermonters who have done good service in the national councils, or who have been notable within or without her borders.

No State has so great a proportion of her native born living beyond her borders and doing their life work in other States. But those who have staid at home, content to live in the State of their nativity, count their brethren or sisters who have gone abroad as Vermonters still. And I have never found one Vermont born living in a home beyond her borders whose heart does not hold full measure of love for the old Green Mountain State or with whom the memory of her mountains, hills and valleys and of her lakes and streams does not abide.

**CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF THE GOVERNORS OF
VERMONT.**

RANK	NAME.	PLACE OF BIRTH	YEAR BORN	PLACE DIED	GOVERNOR	RESIDENCE WHEN ELECTED.	Age when Elected	Years of Service.
1	Thomas Chittenden	Conn.	1730	1775	Arlington		45	10
2	Moses Robinson	Mass.	1741	1789	Bennington		48	1
3	Thomas Chittenden	Conn.	1730	1790	Arlington		60	7
4	Paul Brigham	Conn.	1746	1797	Norwich		51	1
5	Isaac Tichenor	N. J.	1754	1797	Bennington		43	16
6	Israel Smith	Conn.	1759	1807	Rutland		52	1
7	Isaac Tichenor	N. J.	1754	1808	Bennington		54	1
8	Jonas Galusha	Conn.	1753	1809	Shaftsbury		56	4
9	Martin Chittenden	Conn.	1769	1813	Williston		44	2
10	Jonas Galusha	Conn.	1753	1815	Shaftsbury		62	5
11	Richard Skinner	Conn.	1775	1820	Manchester		42	3
12	C. P. Van Ness	N. Y.	1782	1823	Burlington		41	3
13	Ezra Butler	Mass.	1763	1826	Waterbury		63	2
14	Samuel C. Craft	Conn.	1768	1828	Craftsbury		60	3
15	Wm. A. Palmer	Conn.	1781	1831	Danville		50	4
16	Silas H. Jeannison	Vt.	1791	1835	Shoreham		45	6
17	Charles Paine	Vt.	1799	1841	Northfield		42	2
18	John Mattocks	Conn.	1777	1843	Tiunmouth		66	1
19	William Slade	Vt.	1786	1844	Cornwall		58	2
20	Horace Eaton	Vt.	1804	1846	Enosburg		42	2
21	Carlos Coolidge	Vt.	1792	1848	Windsor		52	2
22	Chas. K. Williams	Mass.	1782	1850	Rutland		68	2
23	Erastus Fairbanks	Mass.	1792	1852	St. Johnsbury		60	1
24	John S. Robinson	Vt.	1804	1853	Bennington		49	1
25	Stephen Royce	Vt.	1787	1854	St. Albans		67	2
26	Ryland Fletcher	Vt.	1799	1856	Cavendish		57	2
27	Hiland Hall	Vt.	1795	1858	Bennington		63	2
28	Erastus Fairbanks	Mass.	1792	1860	St. Johnsbury		68	1
29	Frederick Holbrook	Conn.	1813	1861	Brattleboro		48	2
30	J. Gregory Smith	Vt.	1818	1863	St. Albans		45	2
31	Paul Dillingham	Mass.	1799	1865	Waterbury		66	2
32	John B. Page	Vt.	1826	1867	Rutland		41	2
33	Peter T. Washburn	Mass.	1814	1869	Woodstock		55	14
34	Geo. W. Hendee	Vt.	1832	1870	Morristown		38	3
35	John W. Stewart	Vt.	1825	1870	Middlebury		45	2
36	Julius Converse	Conn.	1798	1872	Woodstock		74	2
37	Asahel Peck	Mass.	1803	1874	Burlington		71	2
38	Horace Fairbanks	Vt.	1820	1876	St. Johnsbury		50	2
39	Redfield Proctor	Vt.	1831	1878	Rutland		47	2
40	Roswell Farnham	Mass.	1827	1880	Bradford		53	2
41	John L. Barnsow	Vt.	1832	1882	Shelburne		50	2
42	Samuel E. Pingree	N. H.	1832	1884	Hartford		52	2
43	Ebenezer J. Ormsbee	Vt.	1834	1886	Brandon		52	2
44	Wm. P. Dillingham	Vt.	1843	1888	Waterbury		45	2
45	Carroll S. Page	Vt.	1843	1890	Hyde Park		47	2
46	Levi K. Fuller	N. H.	1841	1892	Brattleboro		51	2
47	Urban A. Woodbury	N. H.	1838	1894	Burlington		56	2
48	Josiah Grout	Can.	1843	1896	Derby		54	2
49	Edward C. Smith	Vt.	1854	1898	St. Albans		44	2
50	Wm. W. Stickney	Vt.	1853	1900	Ludlow		47	

OLD HOME WEEK PROGRAMME.

VERMONT OLD HOME WEEK ASSOCIATION.

Officers:—President, Governor W. W. Stickney, Ludlow; Vice-Presidents, Lieut.-Gov. Martin F. Allen, North Ferrisburg, Speaker Fletcher D. Proctor, Proctor; Secretary, Charles S. Forbes, St. Albans; Treasurer, Elias Lyman, Burlington.

Members of the Executive Committee:—Thad M. Chapman, Middlebury; Charles H. Darling, Bennington; C. J. Bell, Walden; J. L. Southwick, Burlington; E. M. Bartlett, Island Pond; N. W. Fisk, Isle La Motte; Olin Merrill, Enosburg Falls; Roger W. Hulburd, Hyde Park; C. S. Emery, Chelsea; Seymour Lane, Newport; Henry O. Carpenter, Rutland; Hiram Carleton, Montpelier; E. H. Porter, Wilmington; E. J. Wallace, White River Junction.

COME, REST AWHILE.

Come, rest awhile, and let us idly stray
In glimmering valleys cool and far away.
Come from the noisy mart, the busy street,
And listen to the music faint and sweet



THE OLD FARM HOMESTEAD.

That echoes ever to a listening ear,
Unheard by those who will not pause to hear
The wayward chimes of memory's pensive bells
Wind blown o'er misty hills and curtain'd dells,
Song and romance still linger in the green
Embossom'd ways by you so seldom seen.
And, near at hand would you but see them, lie
All lovely things beloved in days gone by.
You have forgotten what it is to smile
In your too busy life—come rest awhile.

The true sentiment of Old Home Week pervades this beautiful poem written by Montgomery. The verses express the spirit in which the people of the Green Mountain State will welcome the returning sons and daughters of Vermont the week of August 16. The occasion promises to be marked by the home-coming of thousands of former res-

idents and numerous reunions of families and old friends. Many Vermonters who have won fame and distinction in the world outside our borders will be the honored guests at their old homes among the green hills. A hearty greeting awaits all visiting Vermonters by the citizens of the State aside from the official reception to be accorded them by Old Home Week Associations.

There will be no State or general Old Home Week celebration. Local, or county celebrations, will be held during the week in over 40 cities and towns. Including places that unite at a central point for the occasion more than 60 towns and cities will observe Old Home Week.

The most notable feature of Old Home Week will be the visit to the State of the Vermont Association of Boston, comprising a distinguished party of some 300 sons and daughters of Vermont. They will be welcomed at the State Line, White River Junction, by a Reception Committee and are to be the guests of Montpelier and Burlington during the week. The party will be given a reception at

the State House by Governor and Mrs. Stickney, Tuesday afternoon, August 13.

The following cities and towns will have celebrations: Bennington; Bradford; Barre (town); Burlington; Chester; Chelsea; Cavendish; Cabot; Calais; Enosburg; Hartford; Jericho; Ludlow; Marshfield; Manchester; Montpelier; Norwich; Northfield; New Haven; Orwell; Proctor, unites with Rutland; Peacham; Plymouth; Pomfret; Peru; Pittsford; Rochester; Rutland (town); Rutland; Reading; St. Albans, 14 towns in Franklin County unite with St. Albans; Springfield; Stowe; Strafford; St. Johnsbury; Townshend; West Rutland, unites with Rutland; Waterbury; Waterford; Waitsfield; Westminster; Windsor; Woodbury; Woodstock.

GENERAL FEATURES OF CELEBRATIONS.

The Bennington Old Home Week Association will observe August 16, with a parade, public exercises, a banquet and fireworks.

Bradford will celebrate under the auspices of the Board of Trade by public exercises August 14 and 15. Captain Charles E. Clark, U. S. N., will be the guest of honor.

Burlington will observe the week by entertaining on August 13, 14 and 15 the Vermont Association of Boston; also by public exercises on August 16. Chester and Cavendish will have appropriate celebrations. Cabot will celebrate August 14 with a parade, public dinner and literary exercises; Judge Charles F. Stone, of Laconia, N. H., speaker. Calais will observe Old Home Week, August 14, with a public dinner and literary exercises, Gen. Wm. W. Grout, speaker. Chelsea has arranged an attractive program.



LAKE CHAMPLAIN, NEAR BURLINGTON.

Enosburg will celebrate August 15. Hartford, Jericho and Marshfield will also have celebrations Old Home Week.

Ludlow will observe August 14 as Old Home Day, by a public reception, free dinner and public exercises; speakers, Governor W. W. Stickney and Rev. John S. Lyon, of Holyoke, Mass. Manchester will celebrate August 15, by public exercises, a parade and a public dinner; speakers, Hon. Loveland Munson and Dr. Daniel Merriam of Worcester, Mass.

Montpelier will celebrate the entire week with an attractive program, including a merchants street fair and carnival. August 13 the Vermont Association of Boston will be the guests of the city. Captain Charles E. Clark, U. S. N., will also be the guest of the local association. August 16 will be Old Home Day, when public exercises will be held with Hon. John M. Thurston and Rev. H. G. Spaulding as the principal speakers. Norwich will celebrate August 16 with a program including

literary exercises, a public dinner and an illumination.

Northfield will inaugurate its celebration by public exercises on the evening of August 13. Hon. Fred W. Gregg, of San Bernardino, Cal., will be the orator. August 14, there will be a basket picnic, games and sports and a public dinner on the fair grounds.

New Haven will celebrate August 14 by public exercises. Gen. J. G. McCullough will be the principal speaker. Orwell will observe August 16 with a basket picnic. Peacham and Plymouth will celebrate during the week. Pomfret will observe August 14 by a public dinner and literary exercises. Pittsford will observe August 16 by a floral and historical parade and a picnic. Peru will celebrate with literary exercises August 15. Rochester's Old Home Day is August 15. The program includes sports, a ball game, a parade and literary exercises, with these speakers: Col. Albert Clarke, of Boston; Hon. W. W. Campbell, of Ohio, and Alpha Messer.

Rutland city will be joined in its observance of Old Home Week by the towns of Proctor, Rutland and West Rutland. The program is an elaborate one and covers the entire week. The principal features are commemorative services in the different churches Sunday, August 11, and literary exercises week days; a Revolutionary drama entitled a "Colonial Girl," by the Rutland Dramatic Club, a concert by the Rutland Choral Association and various other attractions.

St. Albans City will be joined by the 14 towns in Franklin County in a county celebration on August 16. The program includes a public reception in City Hall to visitors, a grand parade of military and civic organizations, and a floral and industrial parade; literary exercises with these speakers: Hon. John Barrett of Oregon, Congressman George Edmund Foss of Chicago, and President Ezra Brainerd of Middlebury College. Fireworks in the evening. St. Johnsbury will celebrate August 16 with a public dinner and literary exercises; speakers Ex-Congressman Gilfillan of Minnesota, Hon. D. J. Foster, M. C., Ex-Pres. George A. Gates of Cheyenne, Wyoming, and Judge Remick of Littleton. Springfield will observe August 16 with a basket picnic, literary exercises and fireworks.

Stowe celebrates August 11 to 16, inclusive. The principal features of the program includes a public meeting and grange picnic on August 13, with an oration by Hon. Aaron Jones of Indiana, Master of the National Grange, and speeches by Hon. C. J. Bell and others; a union picnic on August 13; and literary exercises August 16 under the auspices of the G. A. R., followed by athletic sports.

Windsor will observe August 15 with literary and historical exercises and a public dinner and

athletic sports. Waterbury will celebrate on August 15 with a basket picnic and literary exercises. Hon. Wm. P. Dillingham and Hon. F. A. Howland will be the principal speakers. Woodstock has an attractive program for Old Home Week.

ITINERARY OF THE VERMONT ASSOCIATION OF BOSTON.

Tuesday, August 13th. Leave Boston, North Union Station, by special train, via Boston & Maine Railroad, at 9:30 a. m., arriving at State Line, White River Junction, at about 12:30 p. m. Proceed to Montpelier under escort of Adj. Gen. W. H. Gilmore, of the Governor's staff, and members of State Old Home Week Association, Montpelier Old Home Week Association, and Burlington Old Home Week Association, and arriving there at about 2:00 p. m. Lunch at the Pavilion, to be given by the Montpelier Old Home Week Association, to be followed by reception at Executive Chamber, State House, by Governor and Mrs. Stickney. Band concert on State House grounds. Leave Montpelier for Burlington at about 4:30 p. m., under escort of Mayor Hawley of Burlington and members of Burlington Old Home Week Association, arriving at Burlington at about 6:30 p. m. Headquarters of the Association at the Van Ness House. Band concert at City Hall Park. Short carriage drives about Burlington, by those who desire them, Tuesday evening.

Wednesday, August 14th. From 8:30 to 10:00 o'clock a. m., carriage drives about Burlington; 10:00 embark on steamboat Reindeer for trip on Lake Champlain; 12:00 m., Annual Meeting of the Association on board steamboat Reindeer; 1:00 p. m., Annual Banquet of the Association, given by Mr. Arthur L. Robinson, on one of the most beautiful islands of Lake Champlain, to which Governor Stickney, United States Senators Proctor and Dillingham, Congressmen Haskins and Foster and other prominent Vermonters will be invited; 3:30 p. m., embark on Reindeer for return trip to Burlington, arriving about 5:00 p. m. At 8:00 p. m., Reception and Ball by Burlington Old Home Week Association, at the Billings Library.

Thursday, August 15th. Carriage rides about Burlington and return to native towns, at which Old Home Week exercises are to be held, in most instances, on Friday, August 16th.

The Reception Committee to welcome the Vermont Association of Boston, at the State Line, White River Junction, Tuesday, August 13th, is as follows:

Representing the Governor.—Adjutant-General W. H. Gilmore, of Fairlee.

Representing the State Government.—Hon.

Martin F. Allen, of North Ferrisburgh; Hon. Fletcher D. Proctor, of Proctor.

Representing the Federal Government.—Hon. James L. Martin, of Brattleboro; Hon. Fred A. Field, of Rutland; Hon. Olin Merrill, of Enosburgh Falls; Hon. Z. M. Mansur, of Newport.

Representing the Vermont Old Home Week Association.—Col. Charles S. Forbes, of St. Albans; Hon. Elias Lyman, of Burlington; Col. Thad. E. Chapman, of Middlebury; Hon. Charles H. Darling, of Bennington; Hon. C. J. Bell, of East Hardwick; Mr. J. L. Southwick, of Burlington; Hon. E. M. Bartlett, of Island Pond; Hon. N. W. Fisk, of Isle LaMotte; Hon. Roger W. Hulburd, of Hyde Park; Col. Curtis S. Emery, of Chelsea; Mr. Seymour Lane, of Newport; Col. Henry O. Carpenter, of Rutland; Hon. Hiram Carleton, of Montpelier; Mr. E. H. Porter, of Wilmington; Mr. E. J. Wallace, of White River Junction.

Representing the City of Montpelier.—Hon. Joseph G. Brown, Mayor; Hon. Wm. P. Dillingham, Hon. Benjamin F. Fifield, Hon. Fred. A. Howland, Hon. Joseph A. DeBoer, Mr. James M. Boutwell, Mr. L. Bart Cross.

Representing the City of Burlington.—Dr. D. C. Hawley, Mayor; Hon. U. A. Woodbury; Hon. D. J. Foster, Col. F. E. Burgess, Mr. J. B. Henderson, Mr. B. J. Derby.

THE VERMONT.

THE VERMONT enters upon the seventh year of its existence with the current number. The period covering the publication of the sixth volume has been the most prosperous year in the history of this magazine. It has witnessed the addition to the regular list of over 1,200 new subscribers, which number promises to be largely increased during the coming 12 months. The subscription list should exceed 5,000 names by January 1, 1902. The coöperation of every present subscriber is requested to bring the list up to this figure. Every Vermonter, whether at home or abroad, should become a regular reader of THE VERMONT. If you are already a subscriber why not send it to some friend or relative who resides in other State. There is no time more appropriate than the season of Old Home Week to subscribe for some former resident of Vermont. The August number containing the State program for Old Home Week is a good number to begin your subscription with. The September number will contain a report of local celebrations with illustrations. Order it now. Only \$1.00 a year, 10 cents a copy. Address CHAS. S. FORBES, Publisher, St. Albans, Vt.

VERMONT'S FAIR WOMEN



MISS MARY OULD KINGSLEY OF RUTLAND.



MISS EULA WRIGHT PUTNAM OF PUTNAMVILLE.

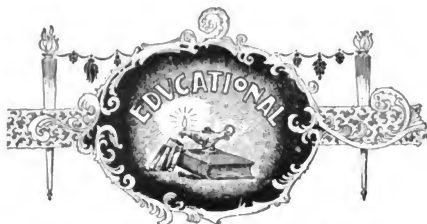
THE OLD OAKEN BUCKET.

SAMUEL WOODWORTH.

How dear to this heart are the scenes of my childhood,
When fond recollection presents them to view:
The orchard, the meadow, the deep tangled wild-wood,
And every loved spot which my infancy knew,
The wide-spreading pond, and the mill that stood by it,
The bridge and the rock where the cataract fell,
The cot of my father, the dairy house nigh it,
And e'en the rnde bucket that hung in the well,
The old oaken bucket, the iron bound bucket,
The moss covered bucket that hung in the well.

406183A

Digitized by Google



(Official Organ of the State Teachers' Association.)

DIRECTORY.

STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION, WALTER E. RANGER, MONTPELIER.

COUNTY EXAMINERS OF TEACHERS.

Addison County, Thomas E. Boyce of Middlebury.
Bennington County, F. P. Davison of Bennington.
Caledonia County, W. H. Taylor of Hardwick.
Chittendon County, J. E. Allen of Westford.
Essex County, E. W. Wright of Lunenburg.
Franklin County, H. E. Rustedt of Richford.
Grand Isle Co., Mrs. Leonora Marvin of Alburg.
Lamoille County, E. L. Ingalls of Hyde Park.
Orange County, F. E. Prichard of Bradford.
Orleans County, E. G. Baldwin, of Barton.
Rutland County, W. P. Abbott of Fair Haven.
Washington County, O. D. Mathewson of Barre.
Windham County, H. D. Ryder of Bellows Falls.
Windsor County, H. Dressel Jr. of Springfield.

VERMONT SCHOOL MASTERS' CLUB.

Officers: President, Superintendent W. A. Frasier, Rutland; Vice-President, Principal F. A. Wheeler, Fair Haven; Executive Committee, Principal O. D. Mathewson, Barre; Principal A. F. Howes, Middlebury; Principal F. P. Davison, North Bennington; Secretary and Treasurer, Principal W. P. Abbott, Fair Haven.

VERMONT STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

Officers: President, John L. Alger, Johnson; Vice-President, W. D. Parsons, Woodstock; Secretary, E. G. Ham, Montpelier; Treasurer, W. J. Whitehill, White River Junction; Executive Committee, F. A. Bagnall, St. Albans; S. H. Erskine, Rutland, and H. J. Stannard, Barton.

EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS IN VERMONT.

NEED OF BETTER SUPERVISION.

BY PRINCIPAL W. A. BEEBE OF MORRISVILLE.

[It is the purpose of this department to present to the readers of THE VERMONT a series of articles by prominent teachers under the general title of Educational Progress in Vermont, of which Mr. Beebe's article is the second number. It is believed that these articles will interest the general public, have a healthful influence upon the educational sentiment of the State, and prove of special service to the teaching fraternity.]

THE belief, that a fair share of education is necessary for every child of a free government, was early established in colonial thought; to this, there was added later the idea that the property of the State should meet the expense of such training. These two elements formed the basis of a free school system, but something further was soon deemed necessary. The isolated schools, established in the independent districts into which the towns had been divided, could maintain but a precarious



W. A. BEEBE.

existence, rising at times, through the unusual carefulness of some committeeman or the diligence of some skillful and devoted teacher, to a marked degree of success only to fall again, through a period of neglect, to the common level. At length, it was seen that permanent improvement could be made only, as Guizot has fittingly said, "through the progress of the individual together with the progress of the whole organism," and general supervision was suggested as an additional element in the full development of the system. The city of Buffalo gave the suggestion its first practical test in this country, when, in 1837, the six districts within the city limits were placed under the management of a superintendent. The experiment was successful and the advantage of such action recognized by educators in all parts of the country. In 1854, the legislature of Massachusetts legalized the appointment of superintendents in wealthy communities, and in 1885, the *New England Journal of Education* declared that "The most important question of the hour in matters of education is that of supervision." Since that time the subject has claimed the attention of nearly all the States, being successfully worked out in some, while in others, including our own, it is, as stated in the initial number of the Educational Series of *THE VERMONT*, the great need of the State system. The effort made by our State to meet this need, through the action of town superintendents and county examiners, has generally proved unsatisfactory, not always through lack of ability or devotion on the part of those filling the positions but from the nature of the case. Sufficient authority is not given and, as was said by Edmund Burke in the House of Parliament more than a century ago, "It generally argues some want of knowledge of the world, to hazard plans of government, except from a seat of authority." If the expense, now incurred in the maintenance of town superintendents and county examiners, could

be turned to the support of well qualified superintendents who should give all their time to the direction of a certain number of schools, not so large but that they could become potent factors in the administration of each, we believe that marked improvement would be made in the condition of the rural schools and that, with the saving which would come from more judicious management, small additional expense would be necessary.

Let men of quick intelligence, good scholarship, judicial fairness, and unhesitating courage, selected without political preference or territorial restriction, be placed, as assistants of the State Superintendent, at the head of the town schools, and the great need of the school system of Vermont would, we think, be met.

Principal W. A. Beebe, of Morrisville, was born in Malone, N. Y., April 14, 1864. He was graduated from the Franklin Academy of Malone in 1884 and from the University of Vermont, with the degree of A. B., in 1889. He was examiner of teachers for Lamoille County from 1892 to 1898. He is a member of the Vermont Schoolmasters' Club and of the Vermont State Teachers' Association. He has been active in teachers' institutes, summer schools and other educational meetings. He has been Principal of the People's Academy, the public secondary school of Morrisville, since the fall of 1889. Through wise judgment, devoted interest and a genius for work, Mr. Beebe has won a worthy reputation as an efficient and successful teacher. Under his principalship the People's Academy has held high rank among the secondary schools of Vermont. Mr. Beebe was recently elected to the principalship of the St. Albans High School, but on account of his loyalty to Morrisville and the earnest solicitations of its citizens he has declined the appointment.



CAPTAIN CHARLES E. CLARK, U. S. N.



HON. JOHN M. THURSTON, OF NEBRASKA.

HON. GEORGE EDMUND FOSS, OF CHICAGO.
Member of Congress.JUDGE EDGAH J. SHERMAN,
President Vermont Association of Boston.

VERMONTERS ABROAD

[The department—Vermonters Abroad—has been a prominent feature of THE VERMONT during the past five years. It will continue to be devoted exclusively to the sons and daughters of the Green Mountain State residing in other states, whose co-operation is solicited in the work of obtaining material for publication concerning societies of Vermonters and personal items. THE VERMONT solicits reports of the annual meetings and banquets held by Vermonters and requests the secretary or president of each society to furnish a report for publication.]

SOCIETIES AND OFFICERS.

VERMONT ASSOCIATION OF BOSTON.

Officers for 1901: President, Hon. Edgar J. Sherman, (Court House, Boston); vice-presidents, Col. Josiah H. Benton, Jr., (107 Ames Building, Boston), Col. Albert Clarke (77 Bedford St., Boston); secretary and treasurer, N. L. Sheldon, Esq., (27 School St., Boston); chaplain, Rev. Wm. H. Davis, D. D., (Newton, Mass.); executive committee, Mr. Eugene N. Foss (Jamaica Plain, Mass.), Mr. Geo. B. Knapp (29 Beacon St., Boston), Prof. Davis R. Dewey (Institute of Tech., Boston), Hon. Geo. O. Proctor (Somerville, Mass.), Mr. James M. Gleason (John Hancock Bldg., Devonshire St., Boston), Mr. Marcel N. Smith (52 Summer St., Boston), Hon. Geo. W. Bishop (49 Walnut St., Newtonville, Mass.), Mr. Arthur L. Robinson (Chamber of Commerce, Boston), Capt. S. Edward Howard (44 Putnam St., West Newton, Mass.).

BOSTON DAUGHTERS OF VERMONT.

Officers: President, Mrs. Sally Joy White; first vice-president, Mrs. William A. Barton; second vice-president, Mrs. David N. Haynes; recording secretary, Miss Bertha P. Joslyn; corresponding secretary, Miss Mabel Houghton; treasurer, Mrs. William P. Shreve; executive committee, Miss Helen M. Winslow, Mrs. Charles H. Greenleaf, Mrs. Abbie G. Cousins.

VERMONT ASSOCIATION OF MINNESOTA.

Officers: President, Hon. Charles M. Start, Saint Paul; first vice-president, Gen. Lewis A. Grant, Minneapolis; second vice-president, M. W. Skinner, Northfield; secretary and treasurer, Charles M. Drew, Minneapolis; executive committee, Prof. Christopher W. Hall, Minneapolis, chairman; Hon. Robert Pratt, Minneapolis; Prof. Loren H. Batchelder, Saint Paul; Rev. Calvin B. Moody, Minneapolis; Sherman M. Davis, Minneapolis; Willis J. Jennison, Minneapolis; Paul D. Boutelle, Minneapolis.

SONS OF VERMONT IN RHODE ISLAND.

Officers: President, Lewis H. Meader; vice-president, Dr. J. C. Rutherford; secretary and treasurer, Harry M. Barry; auditor, O. E. Case; executive committee, Charles A. Catlin, Dr. Wm. R. White, Henry C. Lazelle.

PACIFIC COAST ASSOCIATION NATIVE SONS OF VERMONT.

Officers: President, V. F. Northrop; vice-presidents, Hon. Daniel T. Cole, Geo. Partridge, W. J. Somers; secretary, S. G. Cheever; treasurer, A. E. Lucas; executive committee, A. O. Colton, chairman, Hon. Edw. A. Belcher, F. R. Danforth, A. L. Adams, Geo. T. Shaw, Mrs. L. J. Hardy. Hardy.

BUFFALO SOCIETY OF VERMONTERS.

Officers: President, Dr. Walter D. Greene; vice-president, Merritt Nichols; secretary, Thomas H. Noonan, 831 Ellicott Square; treasurer, Walter H. Johnson; chaplain, Rev. Frank S. Fitch, D.D.; executive committee, Hon. Henry W. Hill, Charles C. Farnham, Dr. Joseph T. Cook, Harry T. Buttolph, Dr. DeWitt C. Green, John C. Bradley, and Ira B. Hawthorne.

NEBRASKA SONS OF VERMONT.

Officers: President, L. D. Richards, Fremont; vice-presidents, W. R. Barton, Tecumseh; Edmund McIntyre, Seward; J. L. Strong, Holdrege; secretary, George A. Loveland, Lincoln; treasurer, C. H. Bottum, Lincoln.

BROOKLYN SOCIETY OF VERMONTERS.

Officers: President, Charles A. Hoyt; vice-president, John J. Allen; treasurer, F. H. Chandler; secretary, Thomas C. Underwood; executive committee, N. T. Sprague, Omri F. Hibbard, Robert J. Kimball, Robert D. Benedict, Hiram R. Steele.

VERMONT VETERANS ASSOCIATION OF BOSTON AND VICINITY.

Officers: President, George H. Graves; vice-presidents, David O. Felt, Hiram M. Pierce, Allen F. Carpenter, Col. Albert Clarke, Albert Patch; secretary and treasurer, Daniel W. Taft; executive committee, John J. Warden, Charles H. Bradley, William M. Wires, Mansel H. Bush, P. Peters.

VERMONT STATE ASSOCIATION OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Officers: President, Senator W. P. Dillingham; 1st vice-president, Maj. E. R. Campbell; 2d vice-president, Capt. J. J. Bain; 3d vice-president, C. E. Pearsons; treasurer, Dr. Z. B. Babbitt; recording secretary, N. L. Collamer; corresponding secretary, C. E. Fairman; financial secretary, B. F. Wilkins; board of directors, Maj. C. G. Gould, Capt. G. E. Graves, N. D. Adams.

SPRINGFIELD ASSOCIATION SONS AND DAUGHTERS OF VERMONT.

Officers for 1901: President, C. D. Hosley; first vice-president, Rev. F. M. Bissell; second vice-president, H. J. Whitcomb; third vice-president, Mrs. O. M. Doubleday; secretary, L. J. Scott; treasurer, V. E. Moore; executive committee, F. D. Whitcomb, S. E. Walton, J. C. Dana, Mrs. Clark, Miss Ila B. Roberts.

Montpelier Crackers,

BEST IN THE WORLD.

....MADE BY....



C. H. CROSS & SON,

Bakers and Confectioners.

MONTPELIER, VT.

ESTABLISHED, 1865.

R. J. KIMBALL & Co.,

BANKERS.



Dealers in Investment Securities

71 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

We allow interest on deposits and transact a General Banking Business.

FIELD & STODDARD,

RUTLAND, VERMONT.

INVESTMENT
SECURITIES

• • •

VERMONT BANK STOCKS A SPECIALTY
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED



UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT

and STATE . . .
AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.



BURLINGTON, VERMONT.

Besides the usual collegiate courses in the arts and sciences, technical courses are given in

1. CHEMISTRY.
2. CIVIL ENGINEERING.
3. MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.
4. ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING.
5. SANITARY ENGINEERING.
6. COMMERCE AND ECONOMICS.
7. AGRICULTURE.
8. HORTICULTURE.
9. VETERINARY SCIENCE.
10. MILITARY SCIENCE.

For information address,

C. W. DOTEN,
Registrar.

UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT,

Medical Department.

The annual session begins the first week in January of each year and continues six months. Four years graded course. Examinations at the end of each year.

For further particulars address

DR. B. J. ANDREWS, Sec'y,
BURLINGTON, VT.

NORWICH UNIVERSITY,

NORTHFIELD, VT.

The oldest Military College in the country: founded 1819.

Over 500 representatives in Army and Navy. Courses in Art, Civil Engineering, Chemistry, Science and Literature.

Degrees of B. A. and B. S.
Army officer, Commandant.

THE REV. ALLAN D. BROWN, LL. D.,
Commander U. S. Navy (retired), President.

TROY CONFERENCE ACADEMY,

POULTNEY, VT.

Emphasizes the best features of the home. Elementary as well as secondary school instruction.

Graduates take high rank in College. Thirteen teachers all Specialists.

Graduate Courses in Music, Art, Elocution. Not a few high school graduates enrolled solely for instruction in these departments.

Commercial Course. Stenography and Typewriting at half the cost in cities.

Graduates recommended for positions.

Send for illustrated catalogue.

G. H. DUTTON, D. D.,
Principal.

ST. JOHNSBURY ACADEMY, ST. JOHNSBURY, VT.

FOUNDED IN 1848.

CLASSICAL AND LIBERAL COURSES.

Preparation for the best Colleges and Scientific Schools. Thorough training in the essentials of a practical education. Expenses very low, in comparison with privileges afforded. Aim of the institution to promote industry, earnestness of purpose, integrity, and a high sense of honor.

Healthful location. Cases of serious illness in the school have been extremely rare. The sanitary conditions are above criticism.

The most modern and complete facilities for the profitable study of all the branches in its courses. Fine Library, Cabinets, Laboratories, Art Studio,—all recently greatly enlarged and improved. The best appliances and instruction for training in Commercial Branches and in Business methods and practice.

For Catalogues and Information address the Principal.

D. Y. COMSTOCK, M. A., St. Johnsbury, Vt.

BRIGHAM ACADEMY,

BAKERSFIELD, VT.

ONE OF THE BEST EQUIPPED AND STRONGEST SCHOOLS IN THE STATE.

Prepares boys and girls for college, for business and for teaching.

Classical, Latin-English and English courses.

Home life, school life and social life of students carefully guarded.

Year opens in September.

Send for catalogue.

Letters of inquiry cheerfully answered.

C. H. MORRILL, Principal.

MONTPELIER SEMINARY.

A BOARDING SCHOOL
FOR BOTH SEXES.

Literary Course which prepares for college or professional schools. Also Seminary courses and Teachers' classes.

Fine Arts including piano, organ and voice. Also painting, crayoning and drawing.

Business Department including the usual business studies, with shorthand and typewriting.

ADDRESS W. M. NEWTON, PRINCIPAL,
MONTPELIER, VT.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL,

JOHN L. ALGER, A. M., Principal.
JOHNSON, VERMONT.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL,

EDWARD CONANT, A. M., Principal,
RANDOLPH CENTER, VT.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL,

PHILIP E. LEAVENWORTH, A. M., Principal,
CASTLETON, VERMONT.

PATENTS

Etc. quickly obtained at low fees. Allowance guaranteed or it costs you NOTHING; circular explained. Send description and sketch or model, and IF you mention this paper we examine and give opinion as to patentability free. COLLAMER & CO. 106 F ST. WASHINGTON, D. C.

EUREKA SLATE QUARRIES.

Opened in Poultney, Vt., in 1855.

**EUREKA UNFADING GREEN,
AND MOTTLED . . .**

Roofing Slates.

**MADE BY THE MOST MODERN AND
IMPROVED MACHINERY, IN ANY
DESIRED SIZE OR THICK-
NESS. DRILLED AND
COUNTERSUNK WHEN
WISHED.**

Special attention to Architect's Specifications.

A. TUTTLE, TREASURER.

FAIR HAVEN, VT.



AMONG THE.....

Green Hills of Vermont,

AND ALONG THE SHORES OF.....

**Lake . . .
Champlain.**

A beautiful brochure, giving a complete description of all the villages and summer resorts located on the line of the Central Vermont Railway in Vermont, and on the shores of Lake Champlain, also a list of Hotels and the best Family Homes, who will take summer boarders at prices ranging from \$4.00 to \$10.00 per week, is now ready for delivery. They will be mailed on receipt of 4 cents, for postage, on application to T. H. HANLEY, N. E. P. A., 306 Washington Street, Boston, or A. W. ECCLESTONE, S. P. A., 383 Broadway, New York.

GENERAL OFFICES, ST. ALBANS, VT.

R. S. LOGAN,

Vice-Pres't and Gen'l Manager.

S. W. CUMMINGS,

Gen'l Pass. Agent.

... — THE — ...
Rutland Railroad

**ACROSS THE
ISLANDS**

and along the **Shores of
Lake Champlain.**



The **POPULAR ROUTE** for tourists,

Between **BOSTON, NEW YORK and NEW ENGLAND POINTS,**

And **VERMONT, CANADA, THOUSAND ISLANDS, LAKE GEORGE, LAKE CHAMPLAIN, and the ADIRONDACKS.**

Through Fast Express Trains . . .

**PULLMAN BUFFET PARLOR AND
SLEEPING CARS ON ALL
THROUGH TRAINS.**

For information regarding tickets, time-tables, etc., call on nearest ticket agent, or address

H. A. HODGE, Traffic Manager.

G. B. HISSARD, Gen. Pass. Agt.

RUTLAND, VT.

**Boston and Maine
Railroad**

THE GREAT RAILROAD SYSTEM

OF NEW ENGLAND.

THE DIRECT ROUTE . . .

To all of the **PRINCIPAL SUMMER RESORTS OF EASTERN AND NORTHERN NEW ENGLAND, THE WHITE MOUNTAINS, GREEN MOUNTAINS, ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS.**

LAKES WINNIPESAUKEE, CHAMPLAIN, RANGELEY, MOOSEHEAD, MEGANTIC, MEMPHREMAGOG, SUNAPEE and ST. JOHN.

THE NORTH ATLANTIC COAST.

Picturesque New England Series Summer Literature—"Among the Mountains," "All Along Shore," "Northern Vermont," "The Connecticut River Valley," "Fishing and Hunting," are the titles of illustrated literature descriptive of the sections covered by title, containing valuable maps will be mailed upon receipt of 2 cents for each book. Summer excursion book, giving list of hotels and boarding houses, routes, rates, etc., will be mailed free. Address **GEN'L PASS. DEPT. B. & M. R. R., Boston.**

D. J. FLANDERS,

Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agt.

While Renewing Old Friendships
Buy a Box of

Hanover Crackers

And renew your youth by eating the best crackers on earth.

Nearly a century of successful sales have made them so.

... MANUFACTURED BY ...

GEO. W. SMITH & SON,

WHITE RIVER JUNCTION, VERMONT.

A SPAVIN
Ringsbone, Splint or Curb will reduce the selling price of any horse 50 per cent. You might just as well get full value for your horse. Cure him with



KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE

Bony and unnatural enlargements, also all forms of Lameness yield readily to this remedy. It is certain and sure in its effects and cures without a lancet as it does not blister.

An Infallible Remedy for 30 Years.

Dr. B. J. Kendall Co.—Gentlemen—I have used your Kendall's Spavin Cure for 30 years and have found it an infallible remedy. Please mail me your book as soon as I have a colt that I am now having trouble with and oblige.

Yours truly, L. L. JARVIS.

It works thousands of cures annually. Endorsements like the above are a guarantee of merit. Price, \$1; six for \$5. As a liniment for family use it has no equal. Ask your druggist for KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE, also "A Treatise on the Horse," the book free, or address

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO. ENOSBURG FALLS, VT.

WE WANT GOOD MEN

everywhere to buy

Hides, Skins,
Pelts, Tallow
and Bones

for us, and to sell

PAGE'S
PERFECTED POULTRY FOOD.

FOR PARTICULARS ADDRESS

GARROLL S. PAGE,

Hyde Park, Vt.

CELEBRATION OF OLD HOME WEEK.

SEPTEMBER, 1901.
Educational Problem in the Philippines.

**THE
VERMONT
A STATE MAGAZINE**



Paul F. H. H. H.

**HISTORY · INDUSTRIES · LITERATURE
EDUCATION · BIOGRAPHY · RESOURCES**

CHARLES S. FORBES,
AND PUBLISHER, ST. ALBANS, VERMONT.

\$1.00 A YEAR.

Digitized by Google

Franklin County Creamery



Associa-
tion

ST. ALBANS,
VERMONT.



Capacity
25,000 pounds
per Day.



Individual
Prints for
Family use a
Specialty.

EUROPE, Are you going? BOSTON
If so, sail from

On one of the Fast Steamers of the

DOMINION LINE

Crossing the Atlantic under 7 days.



S. S. "COMMON-
WEALTH" (new)
13,000 tons, twin screw.
S. S. "NEW ENG-
LAND" (new) 11,000
tons, twin screw. S.
S. "CANADA," 9,000
tons, twin screw. Sail-
ing from Boston,
Wednesdays, for
Queenstown and Liv-
erpool.

Portland-Liverpool Service,

S. S. DOMINION (twin screw),
S. S. VANCOUVER, S. S. CAMBROMAN.

Portland to Liverpool direct. Short sea passage. For
passage, plans, and information regarding these
services, apply to or address

RICHARDS, MILLS & CO.,

77 to 81 State St., BOSTON,

or S. S. BALLARD, Agent, Langdon Bldg. Montpelier,
and Miles Granite Block, Barre, Vt.

Vermont Mutual Fire Insurance Company,

MONTPELIER, VT.

AMOUNT INSURED...

\$54,897,638.00

PREMIUM NOTE CAPITAL...

\$4,338,769.00

FRED E. SMITH, President,
J. T. SABIN, Sec'y, W. T. DEWEY, Treas

UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT and STATE . . . AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.



BURLINGTON, VERMONT.

Besides the usual collegiate courses in the arts and sciences, technical courses are given in

1. **CHEMISTRY.**
2. **CIVIL ENGINEERING.**
3. **MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.**
4. **ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING.**
5. **SANITARY ENGINEERING.**
6. **COMMERCE AND ECONOMICS.**
7. **AGRICULTURE.**
8. **HORTICULTURE.**
9. **VETERINARY SCIENCE.**
10. **MILITARY SCIENCE.**

For information address,

C. W. DOTEN,
Registrar.

UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT, Medical Department.

The annual session begins the first week in January of each year and continues six months. Four years graded course. Examinations at the end of each year.

For further particulars address

DR. B. J. ANDREWS, Sec'y,
BURLINGTON, VT.

NORWICH UNIVERSITY, NORTHFIELD, VT.

The oldest Military College in the country. founded 1819.
Over 500 representatives in Army and Navy.
Courses in Art, Civil Engineering, Chemistry, Science and Literature.
Degrees of B. A. and B. S.
Army officer, Commandant.

THE REV. ALLAN D. BROWN, LL. D.,
Commander U. S. Navy (retired), President.

TROY CONFERENCE ACADEMY, POULTNEY, VT.

Emphasises the best features of the home. Elementary as well as secondary school instruction.

Graduates take high rank in College. Thirteen teachers all Specialists.

Graduate Courses in Music, Art, Elocution. Not a few high school graduates enrolled solely for instruction in these departments.

Commercial Course. Stenography and Typewriting at half the cost in cities.

Graduates recommended for positions.

Send for illustrated catalogue.

G. H. DUTTON, D. D.,
Principal.

ST. JOHNSBURY ACADEMY, ST. JOHNSBURY, VT.

FOUNDED IN 1842.

CLASSICAL AND LIBERAL COURSES.

Preparation for the best Colleges and Scientific Schools. Thorough training in the essentials of a practical education. Expenses very low, in comparison with privileges afforded. Aim of the institution to promote industry, earnestness of purpose, integrity, and a high sense of honor.

Healthful location. Cases of serious illness in the school have been extremely rare. The sanitary conditions are above criticism.

The most modern and complete facilities for the profitable study of all the branches in its courses. Fine Library, Cabinets, Laboratories, Art Studio,—all recently greatly enlarged and improved. The best appliances and instruction for training in Commercial Branches and in Business methods and practice.

For Catalogues and Information address the Principal.

D. Y. COMSTOCK, M. A., St. Johnsbury, Vt.

BRIGHAM ACADEMY, BAKERSFIELD, VT.

ONE OF THE BEST EQUIPPED AND STRONGEST
SCHOOLS IN THE STATE.

Prepares boys and girls for college, for business and for teaching.

Classical, Latin English and English courses.

Home life, school life and social life of students carefully guarded.

Year opens in September.

Send for catalogue.

Letters of inquiry cheerfully answered.

C. H. MORRILL, PRINCIPAL.

MONTPELIER SEMINARY.

A BOARDING SCHOOL
FOR BOTH SEXES.

Literary Course which prepares for college or professional schools. Also Seminary courses and Teachers' classes.

Fine Arts including piano, organ and voice. Also painting, crayoning and drawing.

Business Department including the usual business studies, with shorthand and typewriting.

Address **W. M. NEWTON, PRINCIPAL,**
MONTPELIER, VT.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL,

JOHN L. ALGER, A. M., Principal.

JOHNSON, VERMONT.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL,

EDWARD CONANT, A. M., Principal,

RANDOLPH CENTER, VT.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL,

PHILIP E. LEAVENWORTH, A. M., Principal,

CASTLETON, VERMONT.

PATENTS

Etc. quickly obtained at low fees. Allowance guaranteed or it costs you NOTHING; circular explains. Send description and sketch or model, and if you mention this paper we examine and give opinion as to patentability free. COLLAMER & Co. 106 F ST. WASHINGTON, D. C.

Every Vermonter—

is invited to Visit the office of "THE
VERMONT"—

where the only Illustrated State Magazine is issued monthly
and mailed to thousands of regular subscribers in Vermont
and in 33 other States.

IF YOU....

are pleased with this number and are not a constant reader,
or a subscriber, you are respectfully solicited to join the in-
creasing number of present and former residents of Vermont
whose names are being added to the subscription list.

The sixth volume began with the August number, which
is an Old Home Week number, containing 70 illustrations
including portraits of 36 Governors of Vermont. The His-
tory of the State Government forms the principal article.
This is one of a series of 24 chapters to be published on Ver-
mont history. You will prize this feature highly. Twenty
or more chapters in the "Twentieth Century History of Ver-
mont" will follow.

THE OCTOBER VERMONT

will be largely devoted to illustrated articles on former visits
of President McKinley to Vermont and the recent visit of
Hon. Theodore Roosevelt to this State.



INTERIOR VIEW OF THE VERMONT OFFICE, ST. ALBANS, VT.

THE VERMONT.

An Illustrated State Magazine

DEVOTED TO VERMONT HISTORY, LITERATURE, ART, EDUCATION, ATTRACTIONS,
RESOURCES AND INDUSTRIES, AND THE SONS AND DAUGHTERS OF
THE GREEN MOUNTAIN STATE AT HOME AND ABROAD.

VOL. VI.

SEPTEMBER, 1901.

No. 1.

The Monthly Table of Contents will appear at the end of the calendar year in the form of an index. Each subscriber will receive a copy of the index when printed.

THE VERMONT.

TERMS.

SUBSCRIPTIONS. One Dollar per year in advance, post-paid to all parts of the United States and Possessions, and the Dominion of Canada. To all other countries 25 cents extra for postage. Subscriptions may begin at any time. Back numbers supplied for ten cents per copy. Notification of the time a subscription expires is promptly made one month in advance.

REMITTANCES. Money may be sent by Express Money Order, P. O. Order, Bank Draft or Registered Letter. Money may also be sent in letters at the risk of the Publisher.

AGENTS. Subscriptions are received by all Newsdealers, Vermont Publishers and Postmasters. Agents are wanted in every town and city in the State to canvass for The VERMONT. Liberal commission. Outfit free. Write for terms.

ADVERTISING. THE VERMONT is a superior advertising medium. It covers the State thoroughly and its circulation is among the thrifty, prosperous and intelligent people of Vermont. The rates for advertising are \$1.50 per inch a month for space less than one-fourth page; \$20 per page, \$10 for one-half-page and \$5 for one-fourth page a month. Preferred positions 25% extra. Discounts, 10 per cent. for three months 15 per cent. for six months and 20 per cent. for twelve months. Type pages are 5½ x 8 inches in size. Columns are 2½ inches wide.

CORRESPONDENCE. Articles on Vermont subjects, or articles by Vermont writers, and photographs for the same, are solicited. State terms when forwarding MS.

Address all communications, and send subscriptions to

CHARLES S. FORBES,

St. Albans, Vermont.

ESTABLISHED AUGUST, 1895.

STANDARD FORM ADOPTED JANUARY 1, 1901.

CHARLES S. FORBES, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER,

\$1.00 A YEAR.

St. Albans, Vermont.

10 CENTS A COPY.

Copyright 1901, by Charles S. Forbes. Entered at St. Albans Post Office as Second Class Matter.



*Photo by
Chandler.*

GRAND OLD HOME DAY PARADE AT ST. ALBANS, AUGUST 16TH.
WITNESSED BY 20,000 PEOPLE.



*Photo by
Miss Blair.*

OLD HOME DAY AT MONTPELIER, AUGUST 16TH.
CARRIAGE CONTAINING CAPTAIN CHAS. E. CLARK, U. S. N., MRS. CLARK, SENATOR W. P. DILLINGHAM,
AND MAYOR J. G. BROWN.

THE VERMONT.

VOL. VI.

SEPTEMBER, 1901.

No. 2.

THE FIRST OBSERVANCE OF OLD HOME WEEK.

VERMONT inaugurated Old Home Week last month most auspiciously and very successfully. The initial observance of this reunion of present and former residents of the Green Mountain State was of an experimental nature, but its first general celebration has assured the permanency of the festival, which promises to become an institution that will grow in public favor each succeeding year. The action of the Legislature of 1900 which established Old Home Week and provided a stated period for the home-coming of all the absent sons and daughters of Vermont has been fully justified by the many successful celebrations held during the week of August 11-17.

The cordial and fraternal invitations extended by Governor Stickney and the officers of local associations to tens of thousands of former residents of the State to come home and re-visit the scene of childhood received numerous acceptances. The invited guests returned by the hundreds to the towns and cities in which they were born, and visited the friends and acquaintances of their youth, the loved ones who are bravely fighting the battle of life on the old homestead, the school-house where they received their education, the meeting house in which they obtained their religious training, the town house where their fathers legislated for the town annually at the March meeting, and the hotels and stores in which they gathered.

Every visiting Vermonter received a hearty welcome from old neighbors and friends. In the forty or more cities and towns where Old Home Week celebrations occurred, the guests present from beyond our borders were delightfully entertained and entered heartily into the spirit of the

occasion with their hosts. The local celebrations were unique in their character and as a whole were the happiest and merriest occasions ever observed by these communities. The public exercises in some of the places were of an elaborate order while in other towns and cities they were of a simpler character. Old Home Week in 1901 was a most enjoyable and profitable occasion to both present and former residents of Vermont. The benefits arising therefrom are mutual; the renewal of friendships, the interchange of ideas, the encouragement for future effort and work in the world and the opportunity afforded to see and hear distinguished sons of Vermont who returned to participate in the public exercises.

The features of Old Home Week celebrations that appealed most strongly to visiting Vermonters were those of a social and fraternal character. The greater number delighted to look upon the old scenes, to clasp hands with old friends, and to talk of old events. Old Home Week served to create a unity of sentiment and purpose in communities where they were lacking, it brought together in harmonious assemblage the people of a town or county having a celebration, and it also demonstrated that Vermonters at home and abroad are as loyal and enthusiastic as of old when the honor and credit of the State are at stake.

The success of the first celebration of Old Home Week is largely due to the hearty and zealous advocacy of the proposition by the editors of Vermont newspapers. The officers of local associations also deserve public recognition and thanks for their efficient services in connection with the several successful celebrations.

There were many notable features of local celebrations which will be found noted in the reports elsewhere published.

THE VERMONT SOCIETY OF BOSTON.

BY N. L. SHELDON.

OVER half a century has now passed since the native Vermonters in Boston formed an association for the purpose of "promoting social intercourse among its members, to perpetuate common memories and to celebrate events in the history of Vermont." Through the kindness and assistance of Mr. James N. Frye, we find that the first association was probably organized in 1850, and several meetings were held; a notable one being that of March 15th, 1859, at the Revere House, at which Gen. John S. Tyler, presided.

Of this meeting the Boston Journal said:—

"At somewhat after five o'clock, the guests, to the number of about one hundred and seventy-five, entered the hall and were seated at the well filled tables. On the right and left of the President were seated His Excellency Governor Banks, Hon. Jacob Collamer, of the United States Senate; Hon. Lawrence Brainerd, of Vermont; Hon. Hampden Cutts; Hon. J. Gregory Smith, of St. Albans; His Honor, Mayor Lincoln; Hon. Geo. M. Browne, President of the Connecticut Association; Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, President of the New Hampshire Society; Peter Harvey, Esq., and others who have achieved eminence in various walks of life. Grace was invoked by Rev. M. Munn Dean, of this City, after which the Green Mountain appetite was displayed in its prime vigor for a period of about an hour."

Brilliant speeches were made by Governor Banks, Senator Collamer, His Honor Mayor Lincoln, Hon. Lawrence Brainerd, Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, Hon. J. Gregory Smith, and others.

"This was the parent association but the holding of regular meetings was given up in 1859, owing to the absorbing events of the Civil War." The present association was organized in 1886. At a meeting of

native Vermonter's held at the Parker House, January 27th, 1887, a constitution and by-laws were presented and adopted, and Hon. Henry O. Houghton was elected president; Judge Walbridge A. Field and the Hon. Alanson W. Beard, vice-presidents; Clyde D. V. Hunt, secretary; Thomas Dana, treasurer; Rev. H. G. Spaulding, chaplain; Col. George N. Carpenter, Hon. Edmund H. Bennett and Hon. Alden Speare, members of the executive committee.

The association has since its foundation held an annual meeting and banquet, and has usually held one or more special meetings in the nature of "sugar parties" or "smoke talks." There seems to have been a steady growth in both membership and interest since its organization, the membership having increased from two hundred and eighty in 1894, to about four hundred in 1901.

At a meeting of the executive committee, February 15, 1891, it was "voted that a new roster be issued and that Messrs. Carpenter and Howard be a committee to prepare the same, and that the speeches given at the last dinner at the 'Vendome' be procured, if possible, and printed in this roster, together with a full account of the last dinner." Since this date there has been published annually a pamphlet giving the proceedings of the last annual meeting, together with a list of members.

The success and the prominent place which this association has taken among the various clubs in Boston has, doubtless, been due to the energy and standing of the noble men who were connected with it as officers in its early days. Henry O. Houghton, founder of Boston's great book publishing house, was its first president and its untiring supporter for eight consecutive years. Of Mr. Houghton and his retirement from office, the *Annual* for 1894 says: "The business meeting was notable for the retirement of Hon. H. O. Houghton from the president's chair, which he had occupied since the organization of the society in 1886, and of Col. George N. Carpenter,

who declined re-election as treasurer, which office he had held for six years. Each of these gentlemen received an unanimous vote of thanks from the meeting for their long, faithful, and efficient service, and both retire with the sincere regard of every member of the association." A complimentary dinner was afterwards given to Mr. Houghton by the members of the association at Young's Hotel, and of this meeting the Press said in part, "A Notable Dinner in Boston Last Evening: Integrity, ability, loyalty, savored with a dash of quaint humor, constitute the birthright of the Vermonters. One could readily believe that, who looked in upon the circle of Green Mountain boys gathered at the tables at dinner last evening, to do honor to a revered and beloved fellow-citizen, in the person of Hon. H. O. Houghton, a loyal son of old Vermont, who cherishes still, as his most precious memory, the recollection of the fresh, clear mountain air of her lofty hills. A beautiful basket of flowers graced the table at which sat the honored guest, and his wit was as keen and his manner as sprightly as it has ever been in the long period during which he has presided over the deliberations of the Vermont association."

Col. George N. Carpenter, of most pleasant memories, was during the early years of the association an energetic member of the executive committee, and for several years treasurer, and did much to place the association upon its high plain of usefulness. Capt. S. Edward Howard was born in Jamaica and served in the Civil War as captain of Co. H Eighth Vermont Regiment; He was for many years secretary.

Mr. Houghton was succeeded in the presidency by Justice Walbridge A. Field of the Judicial Supreme Court, and he in turn by Hon. Alanson W. Beard, and of these gentlemen it has been truly said: "few associations have been honored by such a trio as Henry O. Houghton, Walbridge A. Field and Alanson W. Beard.

Hon. Alden Speare, one of Boston's best

known business men, was the association's fourth president, serving in that capacity most faithfully for two years, and declining to serve longer, much to the regret of the members. He was in turn succeeded by Judge William E. Fuller, of Taunton, whose dignity and through good sense made him an ideal presiding officer.

Of the present board of officers it may be said: the president, Edgar J. Sherman, was born in Springfield, Vt., and after leaving his father's farm came to Massachusetts, studied law, was admitted to the bar just prior to the great Civil War. He at once enlisted, was mustered out of the service as colonel, resumed the practice of law at Lawrence, became Attorney-General in 1882, and served as such until 1887, when he was appointed a judge of the Superior Court, which office he now holds.

The vice-presidents are Col. Josiah H. Benton, Jr., and Col. Albert Clarke. Col. Benton was born in Addison, Vt., and is now the principal counsel of the N. Y., N. H. & H. Railroad Company. He lives in Boston and is a member of the Board of Trustees for the Boston Public Library. Col. Albert Clarke was born in Granville, Vt., and has had a career as a successful journalist and editor, and is a member of the bar, and has in later years been secretary of the Home Market Club. He is, at present, a member of the United States Industrial Commission.

The Chaplain, Rev. W. A. Davis, D. D., was born in Chelsea and graduated from Dartmouth College, Union Theological Seminary and he is now pastor of the Eliot Church, Newton. Mr. Eugene N. Foss was born in West Berkshire and is now superintendent of the Sturtevant Blower Works.

George B. Knapp was born in St. Johnsbury. He was graduated from Amherst College in 1859. He is manager of a large trust estate and a trustee of Phillips (Andover) Academy.

Davis R. Dewey was born in Burlington and was graduated from University of

Vermont and John Hopkins University. He is now professor of Political Economy and Statistics of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

George O. Proctor was born in Rockingham and educated at Chester Academy. He has been a member of the Massachusetts House, and in 1899 and 1900 was mayor of Somerville.

James M. Gleason was born in Wardsboro; and is treasurer of the John Hancock Life Insurance Company; he is a 33rd degree Mason.

Marcel N. Smith was born in North Tunbridge, is senior member of the firm of Smith & Patterson, wholesale jewelers, Summer street.

George W. Bishop was born in West Burke, and was formerly an official of the Fitchburg Railroad Company. In 1895 was appointed a member of the Board of

Railroad Commissioners, which office he still holds.

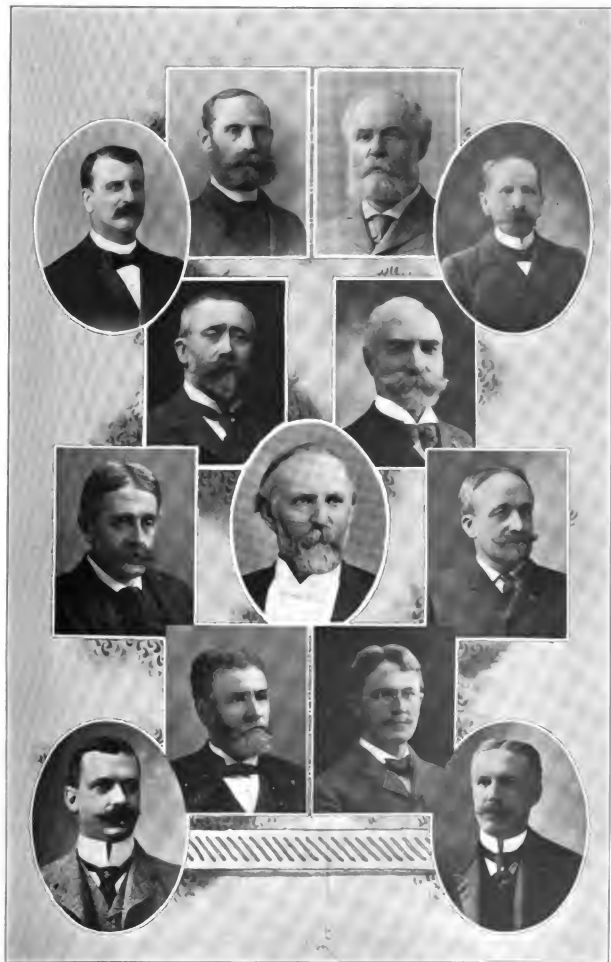
Arthur L. Robinson was born in South Hero, and is a member of the firm of Hosmer and Robinson, Commission Merchants. He is a member of the Boston Chamber of Commerce and trustee of real estate of that body.

N. L. Sheldon, Esq., secretary and treasurer, is a native of Stockbridge and was graduated from Norwich University in 1884, and is president of the Norwich University Alumni Association of Boston. He has been Master of the West Newbury High School and the Norwood High School. Since 1895 he has been in active law practice.

T. H. Hanley, a member of the executive committee was born in St. Albans. He is the New England Passenger Agent of the Central Vermont Railway Co.



THE STEAMER "REINDEER", OLD HOME WEEK EXCURSION OF THE VERMONT ASSOCIATION OF BOSTON AND GUESTS ON LAKE CHAMPLAIN, AUGUST 14, 1901.



OFFICERS OF THE VERMONT ASSOCIATION OF BOSTON.

VERMONT OLD HOME WEEK.

STATE ASSOCIATION.

Officers:—President, Governor W. W. Stickney, Ludlow; vice-presidents, Lieut.-Gov. Martin F. Allen, North Ferrisburg, Speaker Fletcher D. Proctor, Proctor; secretary, Charles S. Forbes, St. Albans; treasurer, Elias Lyman, Burlington.

Members of the Executive Committee:—Thad M. Chapman, Middlebury; Charles H. Darling, Bennington; C. J. Bell, Walden; J. L. Southwick, Burlington; E. M. Bartlett, Island Pond; N. W. Fisk, Isle La Motte; Olin Merrill, Enosburg Falls; Roger W. Holburn, Hyde Park; C. S. Emery, Chelsea; Seymour Lane, Newport; Henry O. Carpenter, Rutland; Hiram Carleton, Montpelier; E. H. Porter, Wilmington; E. J. Wallace, White River Junction.

LOCAL ASSOCIATIONS.

Bennington, C. H. Darling, president, E. L. Bates, secretary; Bradford, H. C. McDuffee, chairman ex. com.; Burlington, D. C. Hawley, president, C. S. Van Patten, secretary; Chelsea, C. S. Emery, president, J. M. Comstock, secretary; Cavendish, E. S. White, secretary; Cabot, J. M. Fisher, president, M. D. Wells, secretary; Enosburg, W. W. Hutchinson, president, J. A. Gibson, secretary; Hartford, W. S. Dewey, president, D. A. Pingree, secretary; Jericho, L. F. Willbur, president, L. A. Roscoe, secretary; Ludlow, E. A. Howe, president, Mrs. J. G. Sargent, secretary; Marshfield, E. A. Thomas, president, W. H. H. Mears, secretary; Manchester, L. Munson, president; D. K. Simonds, secretary; Montpelier, H. Carlton, president, E. A. Deavitt, secretary; Norwich, H. V. Partridge, president, F. W. Hawley, secretary; Northfield, J. L. Moseley, president, E. A. Shaw, secretary; New Haven, E. G. Hunt, president, A. P. Roscoe, secretary; Orwell, G. Abbee, president, W. A. Jennings, secretary; Peacham, C. Harvey, president, A. E. Renfrew, secretary; Plymouth, A. F. Hubbard, president, F. Cilley, secretary; Pomfret, D. D. Hewett, president, M. A. Miller, secretary; Peru, Dr. R. B. Burton, chairman ex. com.; Pittsford, Rev. C. H. Smith, president, A. E. Manley, secretary; Rochester, W. D. Huntington, president, C. A. Spaulding, secretary; Rutland, J. B. Hollister, president, John N. Woodfin, secretary; Reading, S. D. Burnham, president, D. E. Washburn, secretary; St. Albans, E. A. Chittenden, president, J. M. Thorne, secretary; Springfield, W. D. Woolson, president, H. H. Blanchard, secretary; Stowe, C. L. McMahon, president, H. G. Thomas, secretary; St. Johnsbury, Rev. E. T. Fairbanks, president, A. F. Stone, secretary; Stratford, W. R. Sanborn, president, Mrs. W. M. Hatch, secretary; Townshend, E. Edgecomb, president, Mrs. C. H. Willard, secretary; Waterbury, C. C. Graves, president, O. A. Seabury, secretary; Waterford, S. J. Hastings, chairman ex. com.; Waitsfield, Z. H. McAllister, president, Mrs. W. Palmer, secretary; Westminster, Rev. H. A. Goodhue, president, Miss A. C. Clark, secretary; Windsor, J. C. Enright, president, K. W. Perkins, secretary; Woodstock, H. W. Walker, president, J. R. Pember, secretary.

VISIT OF THE VERMONT ASSOCIATION OF BOSTON.

The most notable event of Old Home Week was the visit of the Vermont Association of Boston numbering more than 150 native sons and daughters of the Green Mountain State. The advent of these distinguished guests was made a State occasion and they received a cordial welcome and a hearty reception from the people of Vermont. The visiting Vermonters made the trip from Boston by special train consisting of three parlor cars, two coaches and a combination car. They left the North Union station via the Boston & Maine Railroad at 9:33 a. m., Tuesday, August 13, under the personal direction of Secretary N. L. Sheldon, assisted by Mr. Thomas H. Hanley, New England Passenger Agent of the Central Vermont Railway Co., Boston. A pleasant feature of the occasion was the official greeting extended the visitors at the State line, White River Junction, by a general reception committee appointed for the purpose representing the Executive and Legislative Departments of the State government, the Federal government, the Vermont Old Home Week Association, the cities of Montpelier and Burlington and the Central Vermont Railway Company. (The names of the committee were published in the August number.) The journey of the reception committee to White River Junction was made in a special train provided through the courtesy of Mr. R. S. Logan, Vice President and General Manager of the Central Vermont Railway Co. It consisted of the official car "Mansfield," a coach, and the observation engine "St. Lawrence."

The members of the Vermont Association were cordially welcomed by the several reception committees upon their arrival at White River Junction, the exercises being wholly informal. Senator W. P. Dillingham voiced the greeting on behalf of the general committee and President E. J. Sherman responded thereto for the Association. The two special trains were then united and the trip through the State begun over the Central Vermont

line. The party arrived in the State Capital at 4 o'clock p. m. The city of Montpelier was beautifully decorated with flags, banners and bunting and as the visitors alighted from the special train the Montpelier Military band discoursed its choicest strains. Mayor J. G. Brown escorting President Sherman of the Boston association, headed the procession which marched to the Pavilion dining rooms where a bountiful lunch arranged by a committee consisting of Col. O. D. Clark and R. C. Bowers, was served. After the guests had been refreshed with their lunch they repaired to the State House where an informal reception was held in the Executive Chamber. The receiving party consisted of Gov. W. W. Stickney, Mrs. Stickney, Lient-Gov. M. F. Allen, Judge Edgar J. Sherman of Boston, Mrs. Sherman, Hon. W. P. Dillingham, Hon. D. J. Foster, Mayor J. G. Brown of Montpelier and Mayor D. C. Hawley of Burlington.

The guests were presented by the following introduction committee: Adjt.-Gen. W. H. Gilmore, Surgeon-General W. D. Huntington, Col. F. E. Burgess, Col. J. C. Cooledge, N. L. Sheldon, Esq., Hon. J. A. DeBoer, Hon. Elias Lyman, Col. C. S. Emery, Col. C. S. Forbes, Robert T. Phinney.

A delightful social hour was enjoyed by all. The party then took their train and proceeded to Burlington which was reached about 6:45 o'clock p. m.

The visitors made their headquarters in the Queen City at the Van Ness House. They were entertained in the evening with a park concert given by the Sherman band. Many of the gentlemen also enjoyed the hospitality of the Algonquin and Ethan Allen clubs. The following morning, Wednesday, August 14, the visitors were driven in carriages about the city. The members of the Association and invited guests comprising a pleasant party of some 300 people, boarded the steamer "Reindeer" at 10 o'clock, for a trip on Lake Champlain. The steamer was provided for the occasion through the generosity of the Central Vermont Railway Co. The day was a perfect one and the beautiful scenery of Lake Champlain and its surroundings were most charmingly displayed.

The trip was through the most picturesque portion of the lake, to South Hero, which was reached at 1 o'clock p. m. At this point the entire party disembarked and entered a beautiful grove on the lake shore where they became the guests of

Mr. Arthur L. Robinson, a native of South Hero, and a member of the Executive Committee of the Vermont Association of Boston. As host Mr. Robinson had turned over the work of providing a dinner and serving it to a committee of six members of the Grand Isle Ladies' Aid Association. For this dinner Mr. Robinson paid a liberal sum. The picnic was of a most delightful and substantial character and every guest thoroughly enjoyed the occasion.

During the trip the members of the Association held their annual meeting. Without dissent the following officers were chosen: Hon. Edgar J. Sherman, president; J. H. Benton, Jr. and Albert Clarke, vice-presidents; N. L. Sheldon, secretary and treasurer; Rev. Dr. William H. Davis, chaplain; Hon. George W. Bishop, James H. Gleason, Arthur L. Robinson, Davis R. Dewey, George O. Proctor, Col. Charles K. Darling, Joseph F. Scott, Guy Lamkin and Marcel N. Smith, executive committee.

A hearty vote of thanks was tendered to secretary N. L. Sheldon for his untiring work.

The following resolutions were reported to the association by Hon. Alden Speare, N. L. Sheldon, and Judge Ira Abbott. They were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the cordial thanks of the association are rendered to the governor of Vermont and other State officials, to the Vermont, Burlington and Montpelier old home associations, and to all the good people of the state who have contributed by the friendliness of their greeting to the great pleasure we have had in revisiting our native State in its first old home week.

Resolved, That the secretary be instructed to make special acknowledgment in behalf of the association to Arthur L. Robinson of our executive committee for his courteous and generous hospitality in providing music for our trip on Lake Champlain, and in making the members of the association and their friends his guests at a most enjoyable dinner at the Robinson farm on Grand Isle.

The Sherman band of Burlington accompanied the party on the trip through the generosity of Mr. Robinson. On the return trip Burlington was reached about 6 o'clock p. m. In the evening the Burlington old home week association gave a reception in the Billings library. Mayor and Mrs. D. C. Hawley, Mr. and Mrs. Edgar V. Sherman, Ex-Gov. U. A. Woodbury, Hon. and Mrs. Elias Lyman and Col. F. E. Burgess made up the reception committee, and a hearty welcome was given to all guests. The reception was a success in every way.

BENNINGTON.

Historic Bennington observed Old Home Day on the anniversary of the Battle of Bennington, August 16th, in a most fitting manner; in fact the whole week was more or less observed and the hosts of returning sons and daughters which came during the days of Old Home Week were exceedingly gratifying to the promoters of the celebration. At nine o'clock on the morning of the 16th, the comic procession was formed and occupied the time till the formation of the grand procession at 11 a. m., and proved a great success, various take-offs of a local and State character were well carried out and heartily applauded by the on-lookers. The grand procession was fully up to Bennington's efforts in this direction on previous occasions. The order of procession was as follows: Police, Chief Marshal Robinson and aids, Band, Co. K, 2d Reg't. N. Y. S. N. G., from Hoosick, N. Y., Co. K, V. N. G., Capt. Burnham commanding, The Graded School Cadets, The J. G. McCullough Engine Co. of North Bennington, Bennington Centre Engine Co., the F. M. T. A. B. Society, Catholic Order of Foresters, City Band, carriages, the Drum Corps, G. A. Custer Post, G. A. R., Rt. Rev. John Michaud and other guests in carriages. At noon an elaborate banquet was served in a large tent; grace was said by Bishop Michaud, an excellent address was given by the Hon. M. J. Murray. Songs by the Mendelssohn quartette followed, among their gifted members was Prof. Long, formerly of the Lotus Glee Club. Judge C. H. Darling, president of the local association, presided with his usual grace at the exercises. In the evening there was a fine display of fireworks. On the evening of Thursday at the Putnam House the Ethan Allen Branch of the Vermont Society, S. A. R., gave a banquet and brilliant reception to the Bennington Chapter of the Vermont Society, S. A. R., which proved a most delightful affair, several distinguished guests from away were present including Gen. and Mrs. J. J. Estey of Brattleboro, present president of the Vermont Society, S. A. R. The speakers of the occasion were: Gen. J. G. McCullough, Mrs. A. B. Valentine, Gen. J. J. Estey, Mrs. Estey, Henry D. Hall, of North Bennington, and Rev. M. L. Severance. The Rev. J. E. Rankin, D. D., president of Howard University, Washington, read an original poem.

BRADFORD.

Bradford, the birthplace of Capt. Charles E. Clark, U. S. N., observed Old Home Week in a most fitting manner, and was especially honored by having as guests for the occasion the gallant Captain of the "Oregon" and his accomplished wife. The first observance of the week occurred on Sunday, appropriate services being held at the Methodist and Congregational churches, where historical sermons were preached.

Tuesday will long be remembered by the arrival on that day of Captain and Mrs. Clark. It was a simple but hearty demonstration that the people of Bradford gave their distinguished fellow-townsmen, and about "Captain Charlie Clark" the interest of the whole celebration centered. He was met at Thetford by the executive committee



Photo by Allen, Bradford.

CAPTAIN CHARLES E. CLARK, U. S. N.

of the Bradford Old Home Association, Hon. H. C. McDuffee, Col. H. E. Parker and Capt. P. S. Chamberlin and entertained while in the place by Mrs. Adeline P. Blakely. On the evening of Tuesday the first annual reception and banquet of the Bradford Academy Alumni was held and proved a most enjoyable occasion socially. Hon. John B. Peckett acted most acceptably as master of ceremonies. Interesting remarks were made by Hon. Roswell Farnham, Captain Clark, Brig.-General George Rogers, another native of Bradford, Mrs. David S. Conant, Mr. Geo. A.

Low, Mr. Fred E. Prichard, Mr. W. E. S. Cilley, and other speakers.

The first of the official exercises of the week were held in the village hall on the morning of Wednesday the 14th, and were of a high order.

Hon. H. C. McDuffee, chairman of the executive committee, called the meeting to order, and the Rev. Dr. T. P. Frost, of Newark, N. J., invoked divine blessing.

Col. H. E. Parker then extended the address of welcome in words most fitting to the occasion. He was responded to by Hon. Jesse Johnson, of Brooklyn.

Greetings from the churches were extended by the Rev. Henry Kilbourn and the Rev. A. H. Webb. They were followed by Governor Farnham who extended the "Greeting to the Soldiers and Sailors."

Captain Clark responded to Governor Farnham's address and was enthusiastically applauded.

The afternoon speakers were Mr. H. B. Martin, Gen. Geo. C. Rogers and Hon. H. C. McDuffee, who delivered an excellent historical address. The evening exercises were held in Odd Fellows Hall, and were largely attended. They included a literary and musical program, and an original poem by the Rev. A. J. Hough. After the exercises a reception was held, at which Capt. and Mrs. Clark headed the receiving line.

The Thursday program consisted of remarks of reminiscence by Dr. A. H. Cushing, of Springfield, Mass., William Creig, Esq., of Boston, Capt. Clark, Hon. Geo. Parsons, of Iowa, Mr. Arthur DeGosh, Hon. J. B. Brooks, of Syracuse, N. Y., Rev. Dr. T. P. Frost, of Newark, N. J., and General Rogers. Col. Parker acted as president of the celebration of both days.

CAVENDISH.

Over 2,500 people participated in the Old Home festivities at Cavendish on Saturday, August 17th. The day was a charming one and heralded in by the booming of cannon at sunrise.

The morning parade, headed by the Proctorsville band, was one of the principal features of the day, and was composed of various patriotic and social organizations and floral carriages. Several historic equipages added to the attractiveness of the procession. The afternoon exercises were presided over by Mr. S. E. Emery, and consisted of addresses by Senator Redfield Proctor, a native of Cavendish; Capt. Atherton, of Nashua, N. H., Mr. James H. Bates and Allen M. Fletcher. Mr.

Bates's speech was most interesting from an historical standpoint and heartily applauded. At the Masonic and Odd Fellows halls open day was kept and refreshments were served.

CABOT.

The celebration of Old Home Week in Cabot marks a point in the history of the town which will long be remembered with pleasure by her citizens and returning sons and daughters. Appropriate services on Sunday, a picnic on Tuesday and the public exercises on Wednesday, the 14th, were the chief events of the week. Hon. Charles Stone, of Laconia, N. H., delivered the principal address and brief speeches were made by the president of the association and other residents of Cabot.

CHELSEA.

The first feature of the celebration of Old Home Week was the reception on the evening of Wednesday to which were invited all the present and former residents of Chelsea. Densmore's orchestra furnished choice music on this occasion and a delightful musical and literary program was rendered. Thursday was observed as Veteran's Day.

The features of Friday, Old Home Day, were a band concert, public exercises in the large auditorium of Chelsea's handsome new town hall, at which Col. Emery delivered an excellent address of welcome, which was responded to by Col. Charles K. Darling, a son of Chelsea and now U. S. Marshal for Massachusetts. Other interesting addresses and reminiscences were also given, and a concert in the evening given by Johnson's Quintette Club, which was largely attended.

Family gatherings on Saturday and appropriate religious services closed the week's observance of this reunion season. Several hundred visitors showed their love for the town of their nativity by their presence during the week, which was one long to be remembered by all.

JERICO.

Jericho's celebration of Old Home Week was on August 14th. The public exercises were held on the park at the center village, which was beautifully decorated for the occasion. The morning was devoted to a reception of former residents and a band concert by the Jericho Center band. A public dinner was served on the park and also in the town hall. The public exer-

cises opened at 2 o'clock p. m. President L. F. Wilbur presided and delivered an address of welcome which was responded to by Rev. L. H. Elliott of Waterbury. Other addresses were made by C. T. Barney, Esq., of Burlington, Rev. Earl M. Wilbur of Meadville, Pa., and John T. Rood of Michigan. Fine music was furnished by local talent.

LUDLOW.

The celebration of Old Home day in Ludlow was held August 14. The program began with ringing all bells for 15 minutes at sunrise. At 10 o'clock public exercises were held in Hammond hall followed by a reception to the visitors by the trustees, the executive committee and Governor and Mrs. Stickney, after which a public dinner was served in Grange hall. At 2 o'clock exercises were held in the park presided over by Capt. E. A. Howe, at which addresses were given by Rev. John S. Lyon of Holyoke, Mass., Governor Stickney, Dr. W. N. Bryant, Rev. M. J. Carmody and Judge F. A. Walker, interspersed with selections by the Springfield cornet band. At 7 o'clock a band concert was given in the park after which there was a fine display of fireworks from the Gill terrace. A large number of people, both residents and visitors, participated in the celebration and the day was a thorough success.

LYNDON.

Old Home Week was observed in Lyndon in an unique manner, namely, by a basket picnic in Ide's woods given by several ladies, graduates of Lyndon Academy in the seventies. It was a delightful occasion and attended by several hundred guests; after an elaborate collation, short speeches and remarks in the nature of reminiscences, were given. The ladies who were the moving spirits in this pleasant feature were Mrs. Emma Morgan Ide, Mrs. Carrie Stevens Jeffers, Mrs. Fannie Morgan Wilcomb, and Mrs. Sarah Stevens Bigelow.

MONTPELIER.

Montpelier may well feel proud of the part she played in Vermont's first Old Home Week. Her royal hospitality to the distinguished Boston party, sons and daughters of Vermont, on the 13th, and her enthusiastic mass meeting on the evening of the 16th to welcome her most eminent sons, have increased her fame as an entertainer and again demonstrated her patriotism and public spirit.

In appearance the city was at its best, public buildings and private residences were beautifully decorated and the true spirit of Old Home Week prevailed everywhere. Montpelier's guests of honor were Captain Charles E. Clark, U. S. N., Hon. John M. Thurston of Nebraska and Rev. Dr. Geo. B. Spalding of Syracuse, N. Y.

The evening of Friday, Old Home Day, saw the crowning event of the week when the public exercises were held in the armory.

Judge Hiram Carleton, president of the local association, delivered the opening address and happily introduced the eminent speakers of the evening. The program was enlivened by selections from the military band and songs by a local quartette composed of Messrs. Hopkins, Viau, Lowe and Smith. The Rev. J. Edward Wright made the opening prayer. The first speaker of the evening was Captain Charles E. Clark, U. S. N., who for many years was a resident of the capital. Captain Clark received the wildest applause and held the closest attention of the meeting, his remarks being enthusiastically received.

Rev. Dr. Geo. B. Spalding, of Syracuse, N. Y., one of Montpelier's eminent sons, was next on the program, and was listened to with great interest; Dr. Spalding was warmly received and charmed his auditors with his polished diction and magnetic style. Dr. Spalding was followed by Romeo G. Brown, Esq. of Minneapolis, who spoke in behalf of ex-Vermonters in the Northwest. Mr. Brown was warmly applauded. Music by the band followed after which another eminent son, Hon. John M. Thurston of Nebraska, delivered a masterly address, and held his audience spell-bound by his eloquence. Senator Dillingham in his usual gifted manner made a few happy remarks which concluded the evenings exercises. Letters of regret were read from Admiral Dewey and Henry L. Lamb, Esq., of Troy, N. Y. At the close of the program an informal reception was held. The receiving committee was composed of Hon. and Mrs. Hiram Carleton, Mayor and Mrs. Brown, Captain and Mrs. Clark, Senator and Mrs. Thurston and the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Spalding.

MANCHESTER.

During the week the G. A. R. post and the Daughters of the American Revolution gave most enjoyable receptions to the re-

turning sons and daughters of Manchester. Both proved a great success and many old acquaintances were thus renewed.

The exercises on Thursday, Old Home Day, were in Music Hall, Judge Munson presiding in his usual finished and courtly manner.

A poem written by Mr. Payson S. Wild of Chicago, was read by Gen. Orland Smith, and was received with genuine enthusiasm. The principal address was given by the Rev. Dr. Merriman and heartily applauded.

After the exercises in the hall a basket picnic was held on the Seminary grounds. Short after-dinner speeches were made by the Rev. J. B. Felt of Pulaski, N. Y., Mr. James S. McNaboe of New York City, Mr. G. W. Barton of LaCrosse, Wis., Rev. Dr. Smythe of East Orange, N. J., Rev. Dr. Smart of Manchester and Hon. S. S. Benedict of Benedict, Kan.

NEW HAVEN.

August 14th was the day selected by New Haven for its celebration of Old Home Week. At noon an elaborate collation was served on the park to several hundred people, during which hour the Bristol Military band furnished music. In afternoon public exercises were held in the Congregational Church, Mr. E. G. Hunt, president of New Haven's local association, presiding.

The address of welcome was given by the Rev. C. H. Dutton, followed by the chief address of the occasion delivered by General John G. McCullough, of North Bennington, which proved a literary treat to his many auditors. Other addresses of interest were those delivered by the Rev. W. B. Hagne, Judge Jefferson Hunt, of Minnesota, Rev. M. L. Severance, Mr. G. W. Hunt and the Rev. R. R. Davies of Vergennes. Benediction was pronounced by the Rev. Mr. Dutton. Large delegations from the other towns in Addison county added greatly to the enjoyability of the occasion.

NORWICH.

The principal features of Old Home Day in Norwich, August 16, were a morning reception to returning natives of the town, dinner at 1 p. m. and public exercises in the afternoon, at which prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. Nichols, followed by music, address of welcome by Capt. H. V. Partridge, president of the local association, response by Commander G. P. Colvocoreses, U. S. Navy, followed by brief addresses on the following subjects:

"Now and Then," by Hon. F. O. Loveland, of Cincinnati; "Our Mothers," by H. B. Olds, Esq.; "Our Schools, Yesterday and To-day," by the Rev. N. R. Nichols; "Looking Backward," by R. E. Stevens, Esq., of Hartford; "Looking Forward," by Mr. W. W. Morrill, Troy, N. Y.; and other addresses by William Boardman of Boston, Allison Partridge of Manchester, and Mrs. Mary Newton Talcott, of Providence, R. I. The evening illumination was one of an extensive character, many of the residences, places of business and public buildings being lighted with Chinese lanterns. Two hundred sons and daughters were present during the week.

NORTHFIELD.

Northfield successfully celebrated Old Home Week and fittingly welcomed home many former residents. The first public gathering was held Tuesday evening in concert hall. An address of welcome was made by Hon. Frank Plumley, which was responded to by Prof. Ladoit Derby of Marshalltown, Iowa. The principal address was delivered by Judge Fred W. Gregg of California.

Wednesday the visitors and a large share of the people in town went to the fair grounds where they indulged in various sports until noon, when a dinner was served on the basket plan. Short addresses were made by Rev. George Winch, James M. Holland, Hon. Frank Plumley, C. A. Edgerton, Clifton Nichols, Rev. Walter Dole, Prof. E. A. Shaw, E. F. Deering, Prof. H. H. Kibbey, Prof. Chas. Dole, Mrs. Abbie Pope and W. W. Holden.

On Thursday evening a reception was held in the armory. Following the reception was a camp fire. The speakers included Rev. George Winch of Holyoke, Mass., Prof. Charles Dole, Rev. W. S. Hazen and Clifton Nichols of Waterloo, Que.

ORWELL.

The charming and picturesque village of Orwell may well be proud of her part in the State observance of Old Home Week. The occasion selected was the 16th. The committee on decorations had labored incessantly for two weeks previous to the day, and the result of their labors was most effective and received the highest encomiums from all who had the pleasure of participating in the festivities. Public buildings and residences were gaily decked with bunting and flags, noticeable among them

were the premises of Mrs. Clark, E. M. Wright, Eagle Inn and the motto "The Event Justifies the Event" displayed by Mrs. M. A. Royce. The town hall and the ladies' reception rooms were attractively decorated with a profusion of asparagus, ferns and golden rod, the stage being one bank of summer beauty. At either end of the principal street the word "Welcome," in large letters of gold, greeted the eyes of the incoming guests. The Rev. Benjamin Swift, vice-president of the local association, acted as presiding officer at the public exercises.

Prayer was offered by the Rev. L. A. Austin, of Florida, former pastor of the Congregational Church of Orwell, after which Mr. Swift introduced the Rev. W. N. Bacon, of Bridport, a native of Orwell, who paid loyal tribute to the place of his nativity. E. Hibbard Phelps, the great-grandson of the Rev. Elnathan Phelps, the first settled preacher of Orwell, was next introduced and spoke interestingly for a few minutes. He was followed by the Hon. John W. Stewart, ex-Governor of Vermont, an honored guest of the day, who spoke with his usual finish and in his happiest vein.

Mrs. Howard Royce, of Kirwin, Kansas, read a poem written fifty years ago for Orwell's Fourth of July celebration, by the late Rev. Dr. Sunderland, of Washington. Major C. F. Branch, M. D., of Amherst, Mass., a former Vermonter and at one time department commander of the G. A. R. for Vermont, was the next speaker and held the attention of his audience closely. Music was furnished by the male quartette. Special credit is due to Col. W. B. Wright, Mrs. C. N. North, of Shoreham, and Mrs. Wright and daughters, of Burlington, for their material aid to the local committee in carrying out the program of the day and assisting in the general arrangements. The day closed with a dance in the Eagle Inn hall in the evening.

PITTSFORD.

The Pittsford Old Home Week Association sent out invitations to join in the week's festivities to over three hundred former residents. About one hundred and twenty registered in the guests book during the week, from eleven different States and two foreign countries, and enough others were present to bring the whole number of out of town people up to nearly two hundred.

The celebration opened with a novel entertainment in the town hall Wednes-

day evening, devised and carried out by the young ladies of the town. It was called the "Pan-American," and contained many ingenious and witty points which were enjoyed by an audience of about four hundred.

Thursday was devoted to family visiting and church and society receptions. A very pleasant reception was held in the Congregational church.

Friday, Old Home Day, was begun at 6 a. m. with the ringing of the church bells, and the firing of a salute of thirteen guns. At 10:30 there was a town parade through the principal streets ending at the picnic grounds in T. F. Bogue's pine grove. First came a mounted escort and the Proctor Cornet Band, followed by the Catholic Order of Foresters. Then followed the town officials in carriages, officials of the Old Home Week association, a carriage containing four prominent men of the town over eighty years old, a group of boys eight years old, a bicycle brigade, and about seventy-five carriages, many of them beautifully decorated. It was the longest and finest parade ever seen in Pittsford.

Over nine hundred people assembled in the grove, where a bountiful collation was served to all, after which the public exercises of the day were held. A poem, "Down Home," was read by Miss M. T. Randall. "Home Sweet Home," was sung by the audience.

The following toasts were responded to in witty and thoughtful speeches: "The Town of Pittsford," Rev. G. W. Boardman, D. D.; "The guests of Pittsford," Ex-Governor R. C. Taft of R. I.; "The Former Daughters of Pittsford," Hon. A. D. Tiffany; "The Present Girls of Pittsford," Mr. S. K. Burbank; "Past and Present Boys of Pittsford," Mr. J. F. Leonard of Southbridge, Mass.; "The Clergy of Pittsford," Rev. R. Campbell; "The Schools and Schoolmarms," Mr. R. C. Smith; "New England Men in the West," Prof. G. H. Rockwood of Chicago; "The Resources of Pittsford," Rev. L. B. Steele of Sharon, Vt.

PLYMOUTH.

Plymouth observed August 15th as Old Home Day, and the celebration proved one of much interest and profit. The town was honored by the presence of Governor W. W. Stickney and wife, the former a native of Plymouth.

The formal exercises began with a re-

ception at the church at 11 a. m., at which Governor and Mrs. Stickney, Mr. A. F. Hibbard, Miss Florence Ciley, Hon. and Mrs. George A. Brown, Colonel and Mrs. John C. Coolidge and Mr. and Mrs. L. I. Walker received. After the reception a basket picnic was indulged in by all and proved a delightful feature. The afternoon program consisted of prayer offered by the Rev. H. B. Adams, after which Mr. A. F. Hibbard, president of the local association, introduced Hon. George A. Brown of Everett, Mass., a son of Plymouth, who held the close attention of all present during his interesting and instructive historical address. Other speeches were made by Gov. Stickney, J. Calvin Coolidge, Esq., of Northampton, Mass., a rising lawyer and a son of Col. J. C. Coolidge, and the Rev. J. C. Carnahan.

POMFRET.

Old Home Week was observed in Pomfret on August 14 by the Farmers' Club with a free public dinner followed by speeches and music. Some four hundred people were present. The following program was given:—Chorus, "Auld Lang Syne"; speeches by Judge E. B. Adams, Henry Vail, Duane Carnes, Elbert Hewitt, Henry Leonard and Homer Vail; solo by Grace Darling; "America," by the audience.

PERU.

Thursday, August 15, was the day set apart by Peru for the celebration of Old Home festivities, which proved most satisfactory to those who had labored for the promotion of the event.

The church edifice in which the ceremonies were held was crowded to the door. The program was as follows: Invocation by the Rev. Myron S. Dudley, song, "Home Again," by the choir, address by Hon. M. B. Lyon, song by the choir, historical address by Hon. M. J. Hapgood, poem by Mrs. Ira K. Batchelder, address by the Rev. Myron S. Dudley, short reminiscences by former residents of Peru, song, "Auld Lang Syne."

PEACHAM.

Peacham inaugurated Old Home Week on Sunday with special religious services. On Tuesday a public reception was given invited guests at the Mountain View House. This was followed by speeches and music. Wednesday there was a picnic at Lakeside.

RUTLAND.

The celebration in the city of Rutland was marked by interesting features daily throughout Old Home Week. The towns of Rutland, West Rutland and Proctor united with the city of Rutland in the general observance of the festival. The city was elaborately decorated and all the proceedings of the week were characterized by harmony. Several hundred former residents returned home for the celebration.

An elaborate program was successfully carried through by the Rutland Old Home Week Association without practically any change. The features of the week were as follows:

Sunday August 11th, special services in all the churches. Monday, August 12th, general reception at Memorial hall and family reunions.

Tuesday, August 13th, informal reception at the Baptist Church and by the Fortnightly Club at the Congregational Church. Evening—presentation of the drama, "A Colonial Girl," by the Rutland Dramatic Club at the opera house; a thoroughly artistic production, which was appreciatively received.

Wednesday, August 14th. Morning—excursion to Vermont Marble Company works at Proctor; reception (the first of a series of four) given by the Ann Story Chapter of the D. A. R. Afternoon—receptions at the Canada-American Club, Trinity Rectory and the Methodist Church. At the latter J. Reginald Duffield read Mrs. Julia C. R. Dorr's sketch of Rutland. Evening—reception of High School Alumni and band concert.

Thursday, August 15th, inclement weather prevented the carrying out of the program planned; chief features of which were postponed until the following day.

Friday, August 16th. Afternoon—basket picnic on the grounds of the Rutland Country Club, north of the city. Evening—the choral association concert, which was the crowning feature of the week, and a rare musical treat. The Rutland Festival orchestra assisted in the program and many well-known local artists participated.

Saturday, August 17th, picnics and general reunions.

ROCHESTER.

The return of hundreds of native sons and daughters, literary and patriotic exercises, field day sports, elaborate decorations, band concerts, and the spirit of royal

hospitality made Rochester's Old Home Day one long to be remembered as a gala day in its history.

August 15th was the day set apart as Old Home Day. Field sports occupied the morning, dinner given by the Ladies' Aid Society the noon hour, and literary exercises the afternoon. General W. D. Huntington, M. D., the president of the local association, made the opening address and presented the Hon. Alpha Messer, who gave the address of welcome. A poem from the pen of Georgianna Hodgkins, of Ames, Ia., was read by the Rev. Mr. Yerkes, after which the Hon. Albert Clarke, secretary of the Home Market Club, Boston, and chairman of the U. S. Industrial Commission, was introduced and delivered the historical address, which was of much historical value and of deep interest. Col. Clarke is a son-in-law of Rochester, having married a daughter of the late Judge Briggs. Mr. William W. Campbell, of Napoleon, Ohio, in a few graceful words, expressed his joy in returning to the scenes of his boyhood days. A band concert and promenade in the G. A. R. hall followed.

READING.

Reading's present and former sons and daughters re-assembled on August 14th to renew old acquaintances and observe its first Old Home Day in the village of Pelchville.

The Windsor Cornet Band furnished music for the occasion and the public exercises were full of interest. The Rev. Charles Wells, of Bethel, offered prayer, which was followed by a brief speech of introduction by the president of the day, Mr. George S. Burnham. Mr. B. M. Newton delivered the address of welcome.

Hon. Gilbert A. Davis, of Windsor, and one of Reading's most prominent sons, made the principal address. He was followed by a humorous speech from Mr. Aden C. Eastabrooks, of Lunenburg, Mass., after which dinner was served. At the afternoon exercises the following gentlemen held the attention of the audience: Rev. M. B. Parounagian, an Armenian by birth; Dr. Aurelius C. Sherwin, of Boston; Dr. O. W. Sherwin, of Woodstock; Rev. William Douglass, of Windsor; Rev. Edwin Reinfnsnyder, of Danvers, Mass.; Charles M. Keyes, Esq., of Springfield, Mass.; Edward R. Buck, Esq., and Thomas Curley, Esq., of Waltham, Mass. Mr. F. H. Clark, of Windsor, read an original

poem which was heartily appreciated, and Miss Ida White some graceful lines from the pen of a well-known writer, the Rev. Homer White, S. T. D., of Randolph.

STOWE.

The picturesque village of Stowe, at the foot of Mt. Mansfield, held her doors wide open to visiting sons and daughters throughout Old Home Week. Sunday there were appropriate services at the several churches. Monday evening the Stowe military band gave a delightful open air concert. Tuesday a public meeting was held under the auspices of Harmony Pamona Grange at Palisades Park which was addressed by Hon. Aaron Jones, of Indiana, and members of the State Board of Agriculture. Music was furnished by children. A picnic followed. Friday, August 16, was Old Home Day and the public exercises attracted over 3,000 people. A public reception was held from 9 to 10 o'clock at Unity Church. The meeting was presided over by President C. L. McMahon, who made a felicitous address of welcome. Addresses were also made by Mr. Walter K. Bigelow, of Salem, Mass., a former resident, Dr. T. W. Stiles, of St. Johnsbury, the Rev. Mr. Ball of Passaic, N. J., and others. A poem from the pen of C. A. Lamson and a paper by Mrs. George Wilkins, were read by Rev. Mr. Gale.

Extensive field day sports were in order for the afternoon and were largely attended. Following is the order of the sports:

100 yard dash, 1st Harry Smith, 2d Craig Burt, 3d F. M. Culver; sack race, 1st John Williams, 2d Neal Chapin, 3d John Campbell; three-legged race, 1st Smith and Burt, 2d Campbell and Chapin, 3d Campbell and Morse; obstruction race, 1st John Campbell, 2d Levi Morway, 3d James Campbell; broad jump, Craig Burt; bicycle race for boys under 14 years, 1st Cred Walter, 2d George Douglass, 3d Ben Melvin; potato race, 1st Craig Burt, 2d Eddie Muzzey; wheelbarrow race, 1st Neal Chapin, 2d Harry Smith, 3d Craig Burt. The tug-of-war, village vs. town, was a great event. Geo. Sanborn captained the village crew and E. C. Robinson the town. The latter won by about six feet, thus entitling them to one of the Green Mountain Inn's best suppers, of which they all partook heartily.

Stowe carried off the banner in having some feature for every day during the week, one of which was an excursion to Mt. Mansfield. The closing feature was a religious one, on Sunday, at Union Church at which the Rev. Dr. Perry Marshall, of New Salem, Mass., preached a powerful sermon. Elaborate decorations, and music by the Stowe Military band added much to the attractiveness of the week's program.

ST. JOHNSBURY.

The observance of Old Home Week in St. Johnsbury began with a public reception the evening of August 15th in the Fairbanks Museum. The principal feature of the celebration was the Old Home banquet in the Pythian Hall the evening of August 16th. On this occasion nearly three hundred present and former residents sat down to an excellent banquet and listened to an entertaining program of postprandial exercises. Rev. Dr. Edward T. Fairbanks was toastmaster of the evening. The program was as follows: "Menu," Mahogany Quartette; Postprandial; Greetings from the president, Rev. Dr. Edward T. Fairbanks. Speakers: Hon. Daniel C. Remich, Littleton; Hon. J. B. Gilfillan, Minneapolis.

evening. Friday evening an old-fashioned lyceum was held under the auspices of the Alumni Association.

ST. ALBANS.

The city of St. Albans was the scene of the most notable and successful celebration in the history of Franklin county on August 16. The fourteen towns in the county united with the city in the observance of Old Home Week, and the occasion was marked by the presence of from 15,000 to 20,000 people, whose enthusiasm over the events of the day was most pronounced. Several hundred former residents also enjoyed the festivities. The arrangements made for the celebration of Old Home Day by the local association, assisted by the county organization, were



Photo by
J. P. Rich.

ONE OF THE DECORATED CARRIAGES IN THE GRAND PARADE, ST. ALBANS.
(Occupants, Mrs. E. C. Smith, Mrs. Henry F. James.)

lis; Hon. D. J. Foster, Burlington; Hon. Fred G. Fleetwood, Morrisville; Mr. E. H. Walcott, Boston; Hon. Frank D. Hale, Lunenburg; Rev. Dr. Wallace Nutting, Providence, R. I.

The Old Home Week festivities ended August 17th with the Odd Fellows' annual field day outing at the fair ground. A baseball game and other athletic sports were the attractions.

The Alumni of Caledonia County Grammar School held their annual meeting and reunion on August 15th. An interesting entertainment consisting of speeches and songs was given in Academy Hall in the

admirably made and successfully carried out. The city was in gala dress. The public buildings, business blocks and private residences were handsomely decorated and St. Albans never looked more attractive. A mammoth tent was erected on Taylor Park for the public exercises. The day was ushered in by the ringing of bells and the blowing of whistles. At 9 o'clock a. m. the president, E. A. Chittenden, Mayor O. L. Hinds and the reception committee received former residents of Franklin county under the big tent. The Georgia cornet band gave a concert between 9 and 10 o'clock.



*Photo by
Chandler.*

A SECTION OF THE GRAND PARADE IN ST. ALBANS.



KINGMAN STREET, ST. ALBANS.



THE BIG TENT ON TAYLOR PARK, ST. ALBANS.



*Photo by
Chandler*

ONE OF THE DECORATED CARRIAGES IN THE GRAND PARADE, ST. ALBANS,
(Occupants, Mrs. F. H. Bruce, Mrs. B. B. Perkins, Miss Mary V. Fonda.)

The great event of the day was the grand military, civic, industrial and floral parade, which surpassed in beauty and character any previous parade ever seen in St. Albans. There was a fine military division in the line, an excellent representation of civic organizations and many handsome floats representing the industries and merchants of the city.

The finest and most admired feature of the parade was the floral division consisting of some forty carriages beautifully decorated with flowers and colors and containing fair occupants attractively dressed. This floral display has never been surpassed in its artistic character by any similar exhibit seen in Vermont and it compared very favorably with the elaborate

president of the day; Response, Hon. George Edmund Foss, M. C., of Chicago; Chorus, St. Albans Glee Club; Address, Hon. John Barrett, of Oregon; "Home, Sweet Home", Mrs. Frances Dunton Wood, of Boston; Chorus, St. Albans Glee Club; Song Thomas H. Hanley, of Boston; Address, Julius H. Seymour, Esq., of New York; Song, "Creole Love Song" Mrs. Frances Dunton Wood; Benediction, Rev. W. Herman Hopkins.

SPRINGFIELD.

The celebration of Old Home Day in Springfield was thoroughly characteristic of Springfield's previous public celebrations, well arranged and complete in character. Governor Stickney and staff arriv-



Photo by Chandler.

FLOAT REPRESENTING ST. ALBANS TOWN.

parades of decorated carriages annually held in Saratoga, Newport, R. I. and other summer resorts

THE PUBLIC EXERCISES.

The public exercises in the afternoon in the mammoth tent on Taylor Park, were of a most interesting and entertaining character. Thousands of people enjoyed the speeches and music which were of a high order. The program follows:

Music, St. Albans Brigade Band; Introductory Address, Judge E. A. Chittenden, president of St. Albans Old Home Week Association; Prayer, Rev. W. Herman Hopkins, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; Address of Welcome, Ex-Gov. E. C. Smith,

ed in the morning of the day, August 16th, and the inspection of the camp of the Slack cadets followed, at which time Col. W. W. Brown presented the cadets with a beautiful flag. Dress parade and a reception followed.

The afternoon celebration consisted of speaking and a musical program; Mr. W. D. Woolson, president of the day made the opening address, which was followed by excellent remarks by His Excellency Governor Stickney. The Governor was followed by Hon. Edgar J. Sherman of Lawrence, Mass., a native of Weathersfield, and now one of the honored judges of the Superior Court of Massachusetts, who was

handsomely received and delivered a cultured discourse. Hon. Fred G. Field of North Springfield, was the last speaker and held the attention of his large audience well.

Many visitors were present and all were much delighted with the day's program. A band concert, fireworks and a dance in G. A. R. hall closed one of the memorable days in the history of Springfield.

STRAFFORD.

It was not until late in the month of July that the idea of having a Strafford Old Home Week really took definite form, but the idea once grasped, was put forward with so much force, and wisdom as well, that in an amazingly brief time an able corps of officers had been elected and an elaborate program arranged.

On Sunday, August 11, the worshippers at the various churches listened to appropriate old home sermons which called to mind their early days, and at 5 p. m. a large congregation gathered in the old town hall for a union service.

Monday saw the arrival of more guests and the afternoon was given up to a tennis tournament. Monday evening the common was lighted with magic lanterns, and the town hall was the scene of a delightful reception. The decorations were most elaborate and beautiful.

Tuesday was Old Home Day and a big picnic dinner at 12 o'clock on the town house hill was the first attraction. A crowd gathered as if by magic and immediately after dinner adjourned to the hall where brief, but interesting speeches by towns people and visitors occupied a short hour. Following this were the various sports and races viz: girls races, boys races, 100 yard dash, putting shot, potato races, three-legged races, an obstacle race, etc. Interspersed throughout the afternoon were selections by the Tunbridge band.

In the evening there was a huge bonfire and a fine display of fireworks which terminated the exercises of this greatest day.

Wednesday afternoon and evening were given up to a fair held in the town hall under the auspices of the Ladies Benevolent Circle. The fair was a pronounced success in every way.

Thursday was generally quiet and visitors were allowed to enjoy some of the natural beauties of the place. The evening was devoted to a vaudeville entertain-

ment by the Strafford Dramatic Club which called out a crowded house.

Friday afternoon more sports took place: races by girls, boys and married men, a pie-eating contest, a greased pole, a greased pig, and a potato race, together with the bicycle race in which there were four prizes and fourteen entries. Prizes were offered for most of the events. At the grand ball in the evening the hall was crowded with merry dancers and an orchestra discoursed music.

Saturday afternoon was taken up by a tug-of-war and a ball game between the married men and single-sticks, and was closely contested, being won by the single-sticks by two runs.

TOWNSHEND.

Old Home Week was observed in Townshend by appropriate exercises on the afternoon of Thursday, August 15. The exercises were held immediately after dinner, which was served to over 700 people who had assembled on the park. Leit-singer's orchestra of Brattleboro furnished choice music and the exercises were presided over by Prof. Eli Edgecomb, president of the local association. Prayer was offered by the Rev. M. F. Hardy, after which the addresses followed. The speakers were as follows: Hon. F. S. Coolidge of Fitchburg, Mass., W. Scott Montgomery, A. Wheelock Johnston, Rollin C. White, Orman Ewings, of West Acton, Mass., the oldest guest present, being in his 87th year, and Dr. Cyrus Hamlin. Interesting letters were read from Colonel M. H. Twitchell, U. S. Consul at Kingston, Canada, Hon. D. R. Bailey, of Sioux Falls, S. D., Tudor Jenks, of New York, and other well known sons of Townshend. The town extended hospitality to over 300 visitors and the day proved a highly enjoyable and profitable one to all.

WINDSOR.

Windsor, one of the State's oldest and most historic towns, observed Old Home Day on the 15th of August, when fully 2,500 people, among them many former residents of the town, enjoyed the celebration of the occasion. Well executed athletics sports were performed in the morning on the common.

About 1,500 people gathered to partake of a substantial dinner which was served in the High School building at noon; the nature of the repast and the abundance of refreshments savored of that old time hospitality for which Windsor was noted

in by-gone days. Music for the afternoon exercises was furnished by a chorus and the Military Band, both of which proved most acceptable.

A large number of former residents were present and old acquaintances were renewed with pleasure. The afternoon exercises were opened with prayer by the Rev. E. N. Goddard of St. Paul church, and the opening address was made by Hon. J. C. Enright, president of Windsor's Old Home Association, who introduced Mr. Isaiah R. Clark of Boston, who delivered a short but very pleasing address, after which the Rev. Prescott Evarts of Cambridge, Mass., made a few well chosen remarks. A poem written for the occasion by Mrs. Nancy H. Paul of Woonsocket, R. I., was then read.

er residents was held in the morning in the Congregational house. A public dinner was served on the village green at noon. The public exercises in the Methodist house followed and consisted of an address of welcome by Hon. Z. H. McAllister, speeches by Hon. John Gregg, of San Bernadino, Cal., and Hon. Frank Plumley, of Northfield. Music was furnished by a chorus choir of twenty voices.

WATERBURY.

Thursday, August 15th, was observed in Waterbury as Old Home Day, and the attractiveness of the program, the charming weather and the hosts of visitors made the day a memorable one.

A reception in the morning to the visit-



*Photo by
Chandler.*

A FLOAT IN THE GRAND PARADE IN ST. ALBANS.

The next feature was a scholarly address by Hon. Gilbert A. Davis, which was most interesting. This was followed by boyhood reminiscences from the Rev. O. E. Herick, D.D., (Chaplain U. S. A., retired) of Watertown, N. Y. Hon. H. O. Perkins then delivered a sketch of the Schools of Windsor, which showed much study. Col. Perkins was followed by Sherman, Evarts, Esq., who delivered a highly polished historical discourse.

At the close of the exercises a poem from the pen of Henry W. Stocker of Hartford, Conn., was read.

WAITSFIELD.

Waitsfield fittingly celebrated Old Home Week on August 15. A reception to form-

ing sons and daughters at the headquarters of the local association was an especially delightful feature. The Stowe Military Band gave a concert at 11:00 a. m.

The afternoon exercises were begun at 12:00 o'clock and were opened by prayer. President C. C. Graves, delivered the opening address welcoming all back to Waterbury. Hon. F. A. Howland, Secretary of State, of Montpelier, responded to Mr. Graves's address, after which dinner was served, at the close of which the Hon. William Paul Dillingham, United States Senator from Vermont, gave the principal address of the occasion. It was a masterly address from beginning to end and the large audience followed the scholarly

speaker with unflagging interest for nearly two hours. At the close of his address Senator Dillingham read a graceful poem from the pen of F. B. Lewis, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Mr. L. C. Moody, acted as toast-master.

WOODSTOCK.

The features of the occasion were largely confined to the day of Friday and consisted of public, literary and musical exercises at 2 p. m., at Park Pavilion, music by Woodstock Military Band, a ball game on Vail field at 4 p. m., supper at town hall at 6 p. m., and grand illuminations in the evening. At the afternoon exercises, Hon. H. W. Walker presided, the address of welcome was extended by Hon. W. E. Johnson, and the address of acceptance of the greeting was delivered by Hiram U. King, Esq., of Stamford, Conn. The chief address of the occasion was that of Col. Albert Clarke, of Boston, a native of Windsor county. It was full of interest and historical in nature, with allusions to well-known Woodstock worthies of by-gone days. The evening illumination was very successful and of an elaborate nature.

WATERFORD.

Old Home Day, August 14, in Waterford was one long to be remembered by all who enjoyed the home-coming and the great family reunion, as the occasion proved. The public services were presided over by the chairman of the local association, Mr. S. J. Hastings. The venerable Amos N. Carpenter, now in his

85th year, gave some interesting reminiscences of early times.

Other speakers were Mr. John L. Fryc of Danville, Hon. Hosea Moulton of Washington, D. C., Hon. F. D. Hale, of Lunenburg and Herbert I. Goss of Berlin Falls, N. H. Miss Helen Hall, of St. Johnsbury, recited and Mrs. Valentine, of New York, a daughter of C. A. Richardson, Esq., a son of Waterford, rendered a pleasing vocal selection. Dinner was served to 400 guests from 12 to 2 in the afternoon.

WESTMINSTER.

The Old Home Week observance in Westminister was confined to the west part of the town. The native population is about 250 and nearly two hundred of these were present together with one hundred and fifty former residents.

At 10 o'clock, August 15, the celebration began with a social gathering of the people. A collation was served at noon and after dinner sentiments were offered and responses made by some fifteen or twenty persons. The principal speakers were A. A. Goodell of Windham, C. R. Crowell of Boston, A. S. Hall of Winchester, Mass., Drs. G. H. Gorham and E. R. Campbell of Bellows Falls.

The occasion was one of great interest to the sons and daughters of the west part who returned to us, as well as to all the people of the place. Nothing of so general interest has occurred in recent years.



Photo by
Chandler.

ONE OF THE DRY GOODS FLOATS IN THE GRAND PARADE, ST. ALBANS.

VERMONT'S FAIR WOMEN



Photo by Cutler.

MISS FLORENCE HARRIETTE ROBY OF BURLINGTON.



(Official Organ of the State Teachers' Association.)

DIRECTORY.

STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION, WALTER E. RANGER, MONTPELIER.

COUNTY EXAMINERS OF TEACHERS.

Addison County, Thomas E. Boyce of Middlebury.
Bennington County, F. P. Davison of Bennington.
Caledonia County, W. H. Taylor of Hardwick.
Chittendon County, J. E. Allen of Westford.
Essex County, E. W. Wright of Lunenburg.
Franklin County, H. E. Rustedt of Richford.
Grand Isle Co., Mrs. Leonora Marvin of Alburg.
Lamoille County, E. L. Ingalls of Hyde Park.
Orange County, F. E. Prichard of Bradford.
Orleans County, E. G. Baldwin, of Barton.
Rutland County, W. P. Abbott of Fair Haven.
Washington County, O. D. Mathewson of Barre.
Windham County, H. D. Ryder of Bellows Falls.
Windsor County, H. Dressel Jr. Springfield.

VERMONT SCHOOL MASTERS' CLUB.

Officers: President, Superintendent W. A. Frasier, Rutland; Vice-President, Principal F. A. Wheeler, Fair Haven; Executive Committee, Principal O. D. Mathewson, Barre; Principal A. F. Howes, Middlebury; Principal F. P. Davison, North Bennington; Secretary and Treasurer, Principal W. P. Abbott, Fair Haven.

VERMONT STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

Officers: President, John L. Alger, Johnson; Vice-President, W. D. Parsons, Woodstock; Secretary, E. G. Ham, Montpelier; Treasurer, W. J. Whitehill, White River Junction; Executive Committee, F. A. Bagnall, St. Albans; S. H. Erskine, Rutland, and H. J. Stannard, Barton.



HON. MASON S. STONE, DIVISION SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION, ISLAND OF NEGROS, P. I.

THE EDUCATIONAL PROBLEM IN THE PHILIPPINES.

BY MASON S. STONE.

IN the Philippine archipelago there is such a medley of people, complexity of influences, diversity of customs and variety of conditions, that it is unsafe to make any unqualified or even general statements.

Tribal and racial characteristics in most places have been but little modified during the many years of Spanish occupation. The inhabitants on one side of a river may speak a dialect wholly unintelligible to the inhabitants on the other side; also the customs and manners of living of the two tribes may differ widely.

Out of this multiplicity of traits and conditions the United States government attempts to form a people who will speak the same language, observe the same customs, have the same moral sentiments and become practically a homogeneous people.

Commerce is a great unifier, but its results are superficial and temporary because it is not its function to educate and unify. The United States has assumed a stupendous contract in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines, but to its credit is the fact that it is the first nation that ever entered upon the education of a weaker people on a gigantic scale.

It is also probably appreciated that the material development of the islands depends largely upon the intelligence of the people, and that the results eventually will accrue to the United States in a large measure.

The problem is not involved in the variety of physical conditions found, but chiefly in the mental and moral concepts of the people.

It is stated that the Filipinos' attitude toward most things is a "squat." This in a degree is true, but it does not signify that he is incapable of elevation. His attitude toward the American may not be frank and amicable on all occasions; but it must be remembered that the Spanish took good care to inform him of our

social and political vices, to report copious instances of injustice and dishonesty, and to cite our treatment of the Negro and Indian as evidence of our inhumanity and tyranny.

It is stated that in a certain Spanish geography the chief characteristics of the United States were given as "eccentricities, advertisements and millionaires." If such is the text book information, that given at times of hostilities will certainly be grossly perverted and richly embellished.

From the experience of the Filipino people with the white race and from the instruction received, it cannot be surprising that they should be somewhat distrustful of us. This can be displaced when tangible evidence of our good purposes are given by the establishment of public schools and by other material services.

The more immediate phase of the educational problem presents itself in the mental characteristics of the people. The schools previously were conducted in the oriental fashion—children studying aloud and apparently vying with each other in the production of noise. The methods of teaching were extremely medieval—mere memorization of words—and it is remarkable to note the amount of unintelligible material the children have committed to memory without the slightest scintilla of understanding. "*Catecismo de la Doctrina Cristiana, El Divino Pastor* and *Manuel de Niños*" were the principal books in use, all with a strong religious flavor and the acute accent on the catechistical method of imparting it.

Through two or three centuries of such teaching it is not surprising that they have been unprogressive. The accentuation of the representative powers produces a non-progressive people, but perpetuates one that looks backward, one tenacious of precedent and expert in imitation.

It is the thought powers—understand-

ing, reasoning and judging—that characterize a progressive people. Herein is the distinction between the Chinese and Japanese.

The customs and morals of the people must also be taken into consideration in the establishment of a new system.

The people as a class seem somewhat amphibious. And while they are commendably clean in person they are offensively filthy in their environments. The prevalence of tuberculosis is evidently due to the lack of wholesome surroundings and ignorance concerning the easy transmission of the disease. On account of their long period of subserviency, mere instruction concerning the pestilential conditions of their homes probably will not affect a change; a law or an authoritative mandate, delivered and executed, is necessary.

The vices of the people are passive rather than active. While they lack some of the so-called decencies, still as a people they apparently are more allegiant to their standards of propriety than Americans. They are devoid of prudishness, consequently exhibit a refreshing frankness concerning themselves. The smallness of their houses prevents strict privacy, but scandalous conditions are seldom known. It cannot be said that they are exemplary for their truthfulness and honesty. In fact one doubts sometimes any apprehension of these virtues on their part. They will studiously endeavor to give the reply they think would be agreeable regardless of its correctness.

The Spanish language sparkles with pithy proverbs of right conduct and the principles of wholesome living. But it seems that so much time has been engrossed in devising a moral code for the guidance of conduct, that the common virtues of life were forgotten; a knowledge of a scheme more essential than its operation.

Therefore judging from Spanish domination in the Philippines, apparently no people are better qualified to outline an authoritative course for social and national

life than the Spanish, and apparently, too, no people have more sadly failed in conformity. Their greetings are fulsome, their expressions extravagant, and an artificiality runs through the whole social system. This fictitiousness is manifest in the closing exercises of their schools. On this occasion will occur "a solemn distribution of prizes" the "gold prize" of which is brass.

Childlike and imaginative, especially susceptible to tinsel and tawdry, it is no wonder that under Spanish regime the Filipino people rapidly acquired the shallow vices of their tutors and their minds failed to appreciate the sterner virtues of business and national prosperity.

Kindred with their lack of truthfulness is their lack of honesty, a natural sequence. Lotteries were legally encouraged, theft by indirection rampant, bribery common in all the courts, government officials avaricious and malfeasant; then it is no wonder that mild dishonesty should be prevalent among the common people.

Furthermore, the people cannot be considered humane when one observes the nature of their sports and reflects upon their treatment of their draft animals, the crude harness and over-loading. The cock militant is the exception, for upon him is bestowed the most affectionate caresses and tenderest care. Such are the general, mental and moral conditions confronting the General Superintendent of Public Instruction upon whom devolves the inauguration of the American public school system in the Philippines. It will be generally admitted that upon education the future independence and welfare of the people and the development of the vast riches of the Islands will depend.

When England made overtures to Japan and offered a protectorate, Japan declined, opened schools, and in thirty years became one of the leading nations of the globe.

To aid in the great work of establishing schools, Dr. Atkinson has summoned from the States from fourteen to eighteen divi-

sion superintendents and about one thousand teachers. Seven hundred of the latter are on the field and at work.

These instructors are to introduce American methods of teaching, American principles of government, American customs and the English language.

During American occupation thus far many schools have been opened and were under the supervision of soldiers detailed to give instruction.

The teachers imported are not to come as sectarian missionaries, as there is no intent of disturbing the religion of the Islands. Even on certain feasts the schools are not to be opened.

The people are naturally sensitive and conservative, and it is deemed wiser to regard preconceived notions and ancient customs rather than antagonize by radical changes.

The substantial work already performed is too fundamental to be apparent at present, and the magnitude of that to be accomplished can be appreciated only as one appreciates the crude conditions of the country, the mental and moral state of the people and the long distance from base of supplies.

Interviews, correspondence, solutions of difficulties, selection of books, purchase of supplies, appointment of teachers, attention to office details, and construction of law all devolve upon the chief of the department.

In addition to furnishing superintendents and teachers, the United States government is to furnish free the books and supplies to all the schools. Also furniture and aid in construction are to be furnished wherever municipalities are too poor to equip themselves.

To insure an honest administration of civil affairs, the treasurers and some of the governors are Americans. It is necessary to substitute strict business methods for fraud, frankness for dissimulation, truthfulness and honesty for deceit and extortion. But the extent to which these vir-

tues will be apprehended by the people is still quite problematical.

In the imposition of the religion, language, laws and customs of one people upon another, there is always something of a compromise.

When Christianity conquered Rome, Rome partially conquered Christianity by fastening upon it various pagan forms still perpetuated in our churches.

The English language is a composite of the conqueror and conquered. Colonial legislation exhibits native ideas and forms as well as those of the mother country.

So with the Americans in the Philippines, they give and take, vices as well as virtues, and there are customs it would be a credit to assume and unfortunately vices that would better not have been introduced. It may be said without fear of contradiction that generally a man's patriotism is measured by his conduct. At present the vices of the Americans seem to have been more contagious than their virtues.

The people as a class are kind and courteous, their native impulses are good, even if they somewhat distrust the Americans. They are capable of greater things even if they may not become a great nation. They are dextrous, imitative and facile, but indolent like all tropic people. The earth yields her increase in such prodigality that the people are not constrained to labor. A square hectometer is adequate to support an ordinary family. A little rice, some fruit, and a few fish from the river suffice. This is the chief obstacle. They wont work; they do not have to. To stimulate labor additional and elevating wants will have to be created.

Nevertheless this must be true—a people has no claim upon any productive portion of the world without developing it for the benefit of the world, otherwise forfeiture should ensue.

They possess powers that prove them capable of self-government, however at present the guidance and protection of another nation is needed.

VERMONT MEN OF TODAY.

HON. FRANK LESLIE FISH.

HON. FRANK LESLIE FISH of Vergennes is an excellent representative of the progressive and public spirited young men of Vermont. He is a successful lawyer and has attained distinction in public life. Mr. Fish is well and favorably known throughout the State. His legal ability and personal popularity secured his retention as State's Attorney for Addison County for nearly ten years. As National Bank Examiner for Vermont during the past year, he has won an enviable reputation.

Frank Leslie Fish was born in Newfane, September 17, 1863, and was educated at Leland and Gray Seminary and Vermont Academy, graduating from the latter institution in 1886. The fall following he was principal of the graded school at South Londonderry, where he commenced the study of law with A. E. Cudworth, and in June of the year following entered the law office of Hon. James M. Tyler of Brattleboro, as a law student.

After severing his connection with Judge Tyler's office, Mr. Fish returned to his home in Newfane, where he devoted his



HON. FRANK LESLIE FISH.

tune with great ardor to the study of law.

The next spring he entered the office of Lavant M. Read of Bellows Falls, with

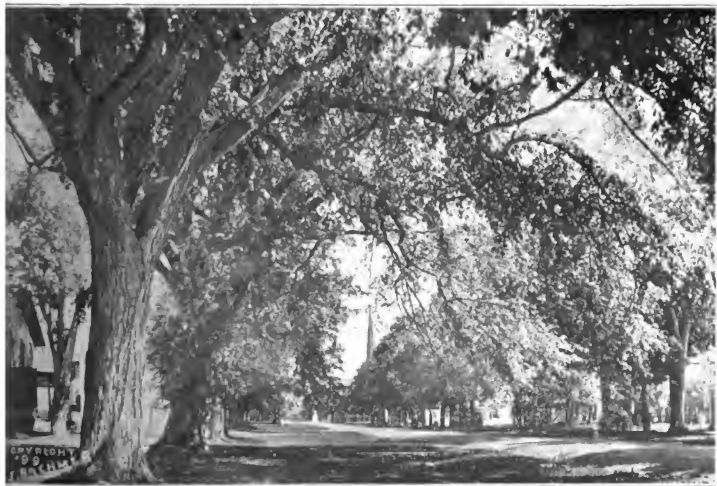
whom he remained until his admission to the bar in October, 1889. During the time he was in Judge Read's office he performed the duties of register of probate, keeping the records of the probate court for the district of Westminster, of which his tutor was judge. During his stay in Bellows Falls, Mr. Fish was engaged for a large part of his time, also in writing for the Bellows Falls Times.

In January, 1890, Mr. Fish located in Vergennes. He was elected city collector of taxes by the board of aldermen, a position which he held by successive appointments for a period of six consecutive years. He was also collector for the school district at the same time.

Mr. Fish was appointed State's Attorney for Addison County, December 1, 1891, succeeding Wm. H. Bliss, Esq., of Middlebury, who resigned. He was nominated for State's Attorney by the Addison County

Republican Convention in 1892 and elected at the ensuing election. He received successive nominations and elections in 1894, 1896, and 1898. In March, 1900, he was recommended for National Bank Examiner by the entire Vermont delegation in Congress, and received his appointment the same month. On April 18 he resigned his office as State's Attorney and entered upon his duties as Bank Examiner. The long tenure of the office of State's Attorney enjoyed by Mr. Fish, nearly nine years, is without a parallel in the recent history of Vermont and is a high tribute to his faithfulness and zeal as a prosecuting officer as well as to his successful conduct of the office.

Mr. Fish is a popular public speaker. He takes a lively interest in politics, and presided at the Republican State convention in 1900.



MAIN STREET, MANCHESTER IN THE MOUNTAINS, VT.



The Most Charming,
Picturesque and
Beautiful Section on
this Continent, and the
Place to Spend your
Summer Vacation, is

AMONG THE.....

Green Hills of Vermont,

AND ALONG THE SHORES OF.....



Lake.... Champlain.

A beautiful brochure, giving a complete description of all the villages and summer resorts located on the line of the Central Vermont Railway in Vermont, and on the shores of Lake Champlain, also a list of Hotels and the best Family Homes, who will take summer boarders at prices ranging from \$4.00 to \$10.00 per week, is now ready for delivery. They will be mailed on receipt of 4 cents, for postage, on application to T. H. HANLEY, N. E. P. A., 306 Washington Street, Boston, or A. W. ECCLESTONE, S. P. A., 243 Broadway, New York.

GENERAL OFFICES, ST. ALBANS, VT.

R. S. LOGAN,

Vice-Pres't and Gen'l Manager.

S. W. CUMMINGS,

Gen'l Pass. Agent.

Boston and Maine Railroad

THE GREAT RAILROAD SYSTEM
OF NEW ENGLAND.

THE DIRECT ROUTE . . .

To all of the PRINCIPAL SUMMER RESORTS OF EASTERN AND NORTHERN NEW ENGLAND, THE WHITE MOUNTAINS, GREEN MOUNTAINS, ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS.

LAKES WINNIPESAUKEE, CHAMPLAIN, RANGELEY, MOOSEHEAD, MEGANTIC, MEMPHREMAGOG, SUNAPEE and ST. JOHN.

THE NORTH ATLANTIC COAST.

Picturesque New England Series Summer Literature—"Among the Mountains," "All Along Shore," "Northern Vermont," "The Connecticut River Valley," "Fishing and Hunting," are the titles of illustrated literature descriptive of the sections covered by title, containing valuable maps will be mailed upon receipt of 2 cents for each book. Summer excursion book, giving list of hotels and boarding houses, routes, rates, etc., will be mailed free. Address GEN'L PASS. DEPT. B. & M. R. R., Boston.

D. J. FLANDERS,
Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agt.

THE Rutland Railroad

ACROSS THE
ISLANDS

and along the Shores of
Lake Champlain.



The POPULAR ROUTE for tourists,

Between BOSTON, NEW YORK and NEW ENGLAND POINTS,

And VERMONT, CANADA, THOUSAND ISLANDS, LAKE GEORGE, LAKE CHAMPLAIN, and the ADIRONDACKS.

Through Fast Express Trains . . .

PULLMAN BUFFET PARLOR AND
SLEEPING CARS ON ALL
THROUGH TRAINS.

For information regarding tickets, time-tables, etc., call on nearest ticket agent, or address

H. A. HODGE, Traffic Manager.

C. B. HIBBARD, Gen. Pass. Agt.

RUTLAND, VT.

ESTABLISHED, 1866.

R. J. KIMBALL & Co.,

BANKERS.



Dealers in Investment Securities

71 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

We allow interest on deposits and transact a General Banking Business.

THE VERMONT JUSTICE and PUBLIC OFFICER,
(IN PREPARATION.)

Conant's Vermont,

and

Vermont Historical Reader,

PUBLISHED BY

THE TUTTLE COMPANY,

RUTLAND, VT.

WRITE US FOR . . .

PRINTING, BINDING, and OFFICE STATIONERY.

ESTABLISHED 1832.

OCTOBER, 1901.

THIS EDITION, 5,000.

McKINLEY

MEMORIAL.

**THE
VERMONT
A STATE MAGAZINE**



0c. A COPY.

**CHARLES S. FORBES,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER, ST. ALBANS, VERMONT**

\$1.00 A YEAR.

BAILEY'S MUSIC ROOMS,

Y. M. C. A. BUILDING, BURLINGTON, VT.



**THE OLD
RELIABLE.**

*Lowest Prices.
Best Goods.*

*Write for Prices
It will Pay You*

*H. W. HALL,
General Manager.*

*Same Old Name.
Same Old Place*



The Largest and Leading Music House in the State.

Franklin County Creamery



**Associa-
tion**

**ST. ALBANS,
VERMONT.**



**Capacity
25,000 pounds
per Day.**



**Individual
Prints for
Family use a
Specialty.**

THE VERMONT.

An Illustrated State Magazine

DEVOTED TO VERMONT HISTORY, LITERATURE, ART, EDUCATION, ATTRACTIONS,
RESOURCES AND INDUSTRIES, AND THE SONS AND DAUGHTERS OF
THE GREEN MOUNTAIN STATE AT HOME AND ABROAD.

VOL. VI.

OCTOBER, 1901.

No. 5.

The Monthly Table of Contents will appear at the end of the calendar year in the form of an index. Each subscriber will receive a copy of the index when printed.

THE VERMONT.

TERMS.

SUBSCRIPTIONS. One Dollar per year in advance, post-paid to all parts of the United States and Possessions, and the Dominion of Canada. To all other countries 25 cents extra for postage. Subscriptions may begin at any time. Back numbers supplied for ten cents per copy. Notification of the time a subscription expires is promptly made one month in advance.

REMITTANCES. Money may be sent by Express Money Order, P. O. Order, Bank Draft or Registered Letter. Money may also be sent in letters at the risk of the Publisher.

AGENTS. Subscriptions are received by all Newsdealers, Vermont Publishers and Postmasters. Agents are wanted in every town and city in the State to canvass for The VERMONT. Liberal commission. Outfit free. Write for terms.

ADVERTISING. THE VERMONT is a superior advertising medium. It covers the State thoroughly and its circulation is among the thrifty, prosperous and intelligent people of Vermont. The rates for advertising are \$1.50 per inch a month for space less than one-fourth page; \$20 per page, \$10 for one-half-page and \$5 for one-fourth page a month. Preferred positions 25% extra. Discounts, 10 per cent. for three months 15 per cent. for six months and 20 per cent. for twelve months. Type pages are $5\frac{1}{2} \times 8$ inches in size. Columns are $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide.

CORRESPONDENCE. Articles on Vermont subjects, or articles by Vermont writers, and photographs for the same, are solicited. State terms when forwarding MS.

Address all communications, and send subscriptions to

CHARLES S. FORBES,

St. Albans, Vermont.

ESTABLISHED AUGUST, 1895.

STANDARD FORM ADOPTED JANUARY 1, 1901.

CHARLES S. FORBES, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER,

\$1.00 A YEAR.

St. Albans, Vermont.

10 CENTS A COPY.

Copyright 1901, by Charles S. Forbes. Entered at St. Albans Post Office as Second Class Matter.



*Photo by Courtney,
Canton, O.
Copyrighted.*

THE LATEST PORTRAIT OF MR. McKINLEY.

"A DEAD DOUGLAS."

BY MRS. JULIA C. R. DORR.

When the great Chieftain falls, the clans must weep!
To-day their banners flame on all the hills,
And, far or near, their solemn glory fills
Valley and glen the while he lies asleep.
The pibroch does not waken him; The deep,
Wild sologan now his heart no longer thrills,
Nor the loud summons when a Nation wills
Its chosen Lord with it the tryst shall keep!
Yea, clansmen, bear him to his sacred rest,
With muffled drums and trumpets breathing low;
There is no stain upon his spotless shield
Nor on his hands close folded on his breast!
Yet take ye courage, for full well ye know
How "A Dead Douglas surely wins the field!"



With cordial regards
Wm. Thimley

THE VERMONT.

VOL. VI.

OCTOBER, 1901.

No. 3.

WILLIAM McKINLEY.

MR. MCKINLEY'S FIRST VISIT TO VERMONT—THE CANTON PILGRIMAGE—
VERMONT AT THE INAUGURATION—PRESIDENT MCKINLEY'S
LAST VISIT IN VERMONT.

BY C. S. FORBES.

VERMONT sincerely mourns with her sister states the Nation's great loss, and her people feel deeply the bereavement caused by the death of President McKinley. The Green Mountain State extends its heartfelt sympathy and offers its sincere condolence to the "Mother of Presidents" in the loss of her noblest and most illustrious son.

No President of the United States since the Republic was established has been so universally beloved and admired by the people of Vermont as William McKinley. He endeared himself to all Vermonters and the relations which existed between him and our citizens were of a most cordial and friendly character.

Thrice within a decade he visited the State and twice his summer vacations were passed in the beautiful Champlain Valley, upon whose eastern horizon the Green Mountain range formed graceful silhouettes in the rising sun and reflected its glory at sunset. These were the daily scenes mirrored in Champlain's waters that President McKinley loved to look upon.

For a week he enjoyed the pastoral scenes and picturesque landscapes of the Connecticut river valley in the vicinity of Brattleboro. At another time he visited the encampment of the Vermont National Guard at Chester. Again he was the honored guest at the summer meeting of the Vermont Fish and Game League on beautiful Isle La Motte.

President McKinley had also visited in Vermont's charming Queen City, and at the hospitable home of Senator Redfield Proctor in the lovely Otter Creek valley. His first tour in Vermont, during the presidential campaign of 1892, afforded an opportunity for the people in various sections to see and hear this great Apostle of Protection.

More Vermonters had the pleasure of seeing William McKinley face to face and of hearing him speak that had ever seen or heard any other president. His personal acquaintance with the people of this State far exceeded that of anyone of his predecessors. Before Mr. McKinley ever visited Vermont he possessed the admiration of the people of this State for his gallant war record, his stalwart patriotism, his loyalty to duty, his devotion to principle and his statesmanlike qualities. This estimation of him early formed was fostered and increased by his valuable public services later on. So when the time came for the Republican State convention of 1896 to name the real choice of the majority of the freemen of Vermont for president, William McKinley was the logical selection, and he was unanimously indorsed as a presidential candidate.

The Republicans of the Green Mountain State were faithfully represented by their delegates in the great National Convention that first nominated William McKinley for President. The freemen of Vermont fired the signal gun of that im-

portant campaign at the September election. This election afforded an opportunity for the voters of Vermont to voice their political convictions regarding the issues of the canvass and the standard bearers of the leading parties. The overwhelming and unprecedented majority, rising 40,000, for the Republican State ticket, inspired hope and enthusiasm in the party throughout the United States. This magnificent endorsement of William McKinley resulted in a pilgrimage being made to Canton, a week after the election, by over one hundred representative Republicans, who made the trip by a special train to congratulate him, and received a most hospitable reception and hearty welcome from him in his happy Ohio home.

At the inauguration of Mr. McKinley as President of the United States, March 4, 1897, Vermont was represented in the grand parade at Washington by her Governor and staff and a battalion of the National Guard. The inaugural ceremonies were also attended by some three hundred Vermonters, mostly members of the Vermont McKinley Club, who viewed the parade from a grand stand erected by the club on Pennsylvania Avenue.

But Vermont's tribute to President McKinley at this time is not predicated on his political leadership or party services, of which every Vermont Republican is justly proud and regarding which Vermont Democrats have no criticism to make. All political friendships that bound the Republicans of the State to their illustrious leader may also be eliminated in considering the subject. Relating to the background these considerations mentioned and no proper estimate of William McKinley will be less eulogistic or diminished in its high character.

It was my good fortune to meet Mr. McKinley and speak with him many times during the period from 1890 to 1901. I also enjoyed the privilege of seeing him on all of the occasions mentioned above, and heard him discuss at various places in the

State the questions at issue in the campaign of 1892.

He was the personification of simplicity in his manner and address, withal dignified and commanding respect. He was easily approachable, considerate of all, genial in spirit and of kindly disposition.

He was no respecter of persons but treated all alike whom he met. There was a genuineness in his character that commanded the confidence, respect and esteem of everyone. He was as ready to commend the successful work of a humble citizen, young or old, as to praise a diplomat for effecting an international agreement.

To have looked into his serene and noble countenance, to have listened to the words of wisdom that fell from his eloquent lips, to have been greeted by his kindly spirit and to have felt the friendly pressure of his hand, are treasured recollections of thousands of Vermonters. The death of President McKinley is a personal loss to all. And so the tributes paid to the memory of the dead President come from the hearts of the people, and reflect their sense of sorrow and pain at the Nation's loss, mingled with abiding memories of the life and deeds of the patriotic citizen, gallant soldier, great statesman, illustrious party leader, noble man, devout christian, devoted husband and true friend—William McKinley.

MR. MCKINLEY'S FIRST VISIT TO VERMONT.

MR. MCKINLEY made his first visit to Vermont during the presidential campaign of 1892. He came as the guest of Police Commissioner Osborne of Boston, who had a summer home near Brattleboro, in the town of Dummerston. The distinguished visitor was then Governor of Ohio, and entered Vermont on August 25, accompanied by Mrs. McKinley. They remained at Oak Ridge farm until the evening of August 29, when Gov. McKinley boarded at Putney station the official car



Photo. by

VERMONT REPUBLICANS AT THE MCKINLEY RESIDENCE, CANTON, OHIO.

"Bellevue," provided by President E. C. Smith of the Central Vermont Railroad Co., for his campaign tour through the State. The fame of the great Apostle of Protection had preceded him, and everywhere great crowds assembled at the Republican rallies at which he was advertised to speak. The first rally was held in Burlington, on the afternoon of August 30. Governor McKinley arrived at the Queen City early on the morning of that day. Mrs. McKinley and General and Mrs. Osborne were in the party. They were received at the station by Governor Carroll S. Page and Mrs. Page, and Hon. U. A. Woodbury, and taken in carriages to the Van Ness House. Governor McKinley held an informal reception in the hotel parlors at noon and charmed everyone by his gracious bearing and cordial manner. At the time appointed for the rally nearly 15,000 people had gathered in City Hall park to see and hear the great orator from Ohio. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Republican League of the State, and many local clubs were present in a body. Col. George T. Childs, President of the State League, called the vast assemblage to order and presented Hon. H. Henry Powers as chairman of the meeting. Governor McKinley was accorded a very enthusiastic reception and greeted with numerous cheers. He made a powerful and masterly address lasting one and one-half hours. His speech was mainly devoted to the protection issue of the campaign. The logic and eloquence of the speaker impressed his auditors most deeply and favorably. A notable feature of the meeting was the singing by the St. Albans Campaign Glee Club. At the close of the rally Governor McKinley and party went to Proctor, where they were the guests that night of Senator Redfield Proctor and Mrs. Proctor. The next morning, August 31, Governor McKinley spoke at a rally in the city hall, Rutland, before a large and enthusiastic audience. The evening of the same day he addressed a great audience in the town hall, Bellows Falls. On the

morning of September 1st he delivered a speech in Brattleboro to a great crowd. That evening Governor and Mrs. McKinley left Vermont for Canton Ohio, after spending eight days in the Green Mountain State.

VERMONT'S CHOICE FOR PRESIDENT.

In the ante-convention canvass for the presidential nomination in 1896, the Republicans of Vermont sought for a candidate who should best represent their political convictions. Naturally and spontaneously their eyes turned toward that gallant soldier and tried statesman, Major William McKinley. Not that they loved New England's favorite son less, but Ohio's distinguished son more. In Wm. McKinley Vermont Republican's saw a youth who performed heroic service in the war for the Union, and a man who, subsequently in public life was the exemplar of the principles of Protection and true Americanism. Major McKinley's visitation to Vermont in 1892 made him hosts of staunch friends, and endeared him to the people of the State. So when the time came to express the sentiment of the State for a party candidate to be chosen at the St. Louis convention, the response came almost unanimously from the people for William McKinley. The enthusiastic indorsement which the State convention gave his candidacy is a matter of history. It was potential in the crisis of the canvass and was heartily seconded by Illinois the following day. In the convention no delegates cast their votes more gladly and heartily for William McKinley than did Redfield Proctor, E. C. Smith, H. D. Holton, C. A. Prouty, O. M. Barber, J. B. Scully, V. I. Spear and J. W. Brock, representing Vermont.

The nomination of Mr. McKinley, by the aid of Vermont, made it obligatory for the people of the State to give him a substantial indorsement at the polls in the State election in September. The campaign

was most ably conducted for the Republican party by Chairman Olin Merrill and the members of the State committee.

The Republican League Clubs and the Young Men's Republican Club of Vermont, also assisted materially in the work of the campaign. The 39,000 plurality for the Republican State ticket was the popular indorsement of the principles of sound money and protection, and a magnificent tribute to Wm. McKinley. Inspired by the glorious victory and actuated by a desire to pay their respects in person to Mr. McKinley, and convey their congratulations to him on the result of the election, a number of Republicans suggested the idea of making a trip to Canton, and despite the fact that a trip thither involved a journey of 1,500 miles, it was resolved to visit Canton.

The proposition met with universal favor in Republican circles, and at the request of party leaders, Messrs. T. M. Deal and C. S. Forbes, of St. Albans, E. R. Morse, of Proctor, and L. Bart Cross, of Montpelier, consented to serve as a Committee of Arrangements for the proposed trip.

"On to Canton" was the watchword of the hour. The Republican nominee for President was communicated with concerning the proposed visit, and in response thereto he stated he would be pleased to receive the Vermont party on Friday morning, September 11th. Accordingly arrangements were effected to leave for Canton on Wednesday evening, September 9th. A special train was chartered for the trip, consisting of four Wagner vestibuled sleeping cars. The cars were handsomely decorated for the occasion. Four portraits of various sizes of McKinley and Hobart ornamented the baggage car. The first sleeping car had a wide banner extending its entire length, upon which was painted in large letters "Vermont to Ohio." Broad banners covered the other cars containing ringing mottoes; "What's the Matter With Hanna?" "Vermont Moves to Make it Unanimous!" "We are Com-

ing. Father William, 40,000 Strong!" "Almost 16 to 1—Vermont's Majority?" "Put the Vermonsters Ahead and Keep the Column Closed Up!" "We Have Met the Enemy and They are Ours!" "Vermont: The Star That Never Sets!" "Sound Money and Protection!" C. V. R. R. Engine 99 was trimmed in bunting, and bore a huge sign-board beneath the head-light, on which was inscribed—"Vermont For McKinley, 39,000!"

The McKinley special had on board an even 100 passengers when it left St. Albans, including the St. Albans Campaign Glee Club.

A more distinguished party never left Vermont. It included a United States senator, a congressman, the governor and lieutenant-governor, the governor and lieutenant-governor elect, two ex-governors, an ex-lieutenant governor, the Vermont member of the Republican national committee, the chairman of the Republican State committee, the president of the Young Men's Republican club of Vermont, the State superintendent of education, four State senators, the surgeon-general and judge-advocate-general, and other members of the governors staff and various State officers. Leading representatives of the farming and industrial interests, and of the business and professional classes, were also numbered among the party.

Large crowds of enthusiastic Republicans greeted the train at Swanton, Rouses Point, Champlain and Norwood. The morning dawned propitiously, and upon arriving at Buffalo, carriages were taken for a drive about the city.

Arriving at Cleveland the visitors were escorted from the Union depot, preceded by the Lake Marine Band, to the Hotel Hollender. As the procession entered the lobby of the hotel three rousing cheers for Vermont were given in response to Colonel Myron Herrick's suggestion. Col. Herrick welcomed the visitors and expressed the wish that they might remain longer than they had arranged for. Mayor McKisson extended a cordial greeting to the mem-

bers of the Vermont delegation and tendered them the freedom of the city during their stay.

Friday morning the special train left for Canton. The visitors were met upon their arrival by the Canton Troop and Grand Army Band.

The march to the residence of Mr. McKinley was through crowded streets, the visitors being frequently cheered along the route. Upon reaching the residence the committee of arrangements and several members of the delegation headed by Senator Proctor were ushered into the modest home. Mr. McKinley received his visitors very cordially and escorted his guests to the piazza. His appearance was the signal for an enthusiastic greeting which terminated in hearty cheers. Felicitous congratulatory speeches were made by Hon. Olin Merrill, chairman of the Republican State committee and Col. George T. Childs, Vermont member of the Republican National Committee, who spoke for the party and stated the purpose of the visit in a happy manner.

Major McKinley was unusually felicitous in his speech, and he had an appreciative audience. He spoke with much fervor and earnestness, and his words of wisdom on the political situation showed his statesmanship. Mr. McKinley said in part:

I give you welcome, generous welcome, from an overflowing heart, to my State, my city and my home. I would be unjust to my own feelings, and irresponsible to the kind sentiments uttered by your spokesman, if I permitted to pass unobserved the fact that in the preliminary contest for the nomination of president, the State of Vermont gave me her united vote. The Green Mountain State is endeared to us all by tradition and history, in song and story, but above all in good work manifest in glorious results. Whether in the days of the Revolution, when her hardy mountaineers repulsed the best soldiers of Europe; in the days of the Rebellion, when her soldiers displayed the same resolute courage at Big Bethel, Crampton's Gap, Savage's Station or Gettysburg, or in the no less important and decisive conflict in civil life, the people of Vermont have always been true to the best ideals and highest obligations of duty; and active, distinguished and useful in every great emergency. The result of your glorious victory

at the polls demonstrates that your thoughtful and patriotic citizens are as true as ever—aye, truer than ever to the tenets of good morals, good politics and good government.

Citizens of Vermont, I congratulate you on the example and courage of the Green Mountain boys who fought at Bennington and Gettysburg. The long line of eminent and worthy men who have contributed to the national galaxy; the great worth of your present distinguished public servants both in State and national councils; the many great names you have given to literature, arts and sciences, and especially to mechanics and inventions. But of all, I congratulate you upon the high character, not only of the population you have sent to other states, but of that which you have kept at home. Your devotion to your best interests, your love of liberty and the enlightened principles of free government, your love of social order and respect for law, come to us of the newer states a most gracious inspiration and positive strength. No poor words of mine could express the debt of gratitude I feel is so richly due you in the pending contest. Your acts speak louder than words and point the way to grandeur results. You have set the pace; you have lifted up the standard of public honor. I appreciate most highly your call upon me at such discomfort and trouble; but I value far more the proud services you have rendered your country in this emergency in our history. I assure you that it gives me pleasure to welcome you here to my home. I cannot find words to express my appreciation of the courtesy and cordiality of this call; and it will afford me sincere pleasure to meet and greet each one of you personally.

His modest and manly bearing, his genuine sincerity, and above all his sterling character and mental qualities, impressed every one. After the applause, with which his speech was received had subsided, the St. Albans Glee Club sang "We Want Yer McKinley, Yes, We Do!"

Major McKinley then held a reception on the historic porch and pleasantly greeted in turn the visiting Vermonters, who were introduced to him by Senator Proctor. Major McKinley afterwards presented to the party Senator Proctor, Congressman Powers, Governor Woodbury, Lieut.-Gov. Mansur, and Governor-elect Grout, who made brief speeches. The Vermonters, with Mr. McKinley as the central figure, were grouped in front of the house and photographed by W. D. Chandler, of St. Albans.



VERMONT REVIEWING STAND AT THE INAUGURATION, MARCH 4, 1897.

During the stay of the party at the house, Mrs. McKinley was an interested observer of the proceedings. She sat in a window opening on the piazza, and her presence seemed an inspiration to the devoted husband. Those of the party who were so fortunate as to meet Mrs. McKinley were charmed by her kindly nature and cheerful disposition.

When the hour arrived for the departure of the Vermonters from Canton, Major McKinley expressed his regrets that they could not remain longer. He had previously cordially invited the party to stay at his home through the day. Major McKinley took leave of his guests at the gate, bidding each one a kindly adieu.

The party boarded the special train at 11 o'clock for Cleveland, which was reached at 1 p. m. After a short sojourn the special rolled on Eastward. The next morning brought the pilgrims to Norwood. Here the Central Vermont line was taken for Vermont points where the special arrived Saturday, September 12.

and distinguished Senator, the Hon. Redfield Proctor.

The full list of officers was as follows: President, Redfield Proctor, of Proctor; vice-presidents, Justin S. Morrill, of Strafford, H. Henry Powers, of Morrisville, Wm. W. Grout, of Barton; secretary, Charles S. Forbes, of St. Albans; executive committee, Addison county, Walter E. Howard, Middlebury; Bennington county, J. G. McCullough, North Bennington; Chittenden county, Urban A. Woodbury, Burlington; Caledonia county, John C. Clarke, St. Johnsbury; Essex county, Z. M. Mansur, Island Pond; Franklin county, T. M. Deal, St. Albans; Grand Isle county, N. W. Fisk, Isle La Motte; Lamoille county, Carroll S. Page, Hyde Park; Orleans county, F. G. Butterfield, Derby Line; Orange county, E. Baldwin, Wells River; Rutland county, E. R. Morse, Proctor; Washington county, L. Bart Cross, Montpelier; Windham county, Julius J. Estey, Brattleboro; Windsor county, Hugh Henry, Chester.

THE VERMONT MCKINLEY CLUB.

THE Vermont McKinley Club was organized on the occasion of the visit of Vermont Republicans to Canton, Ohio, during the presidential campaign of 1896. The Club was organized for the purpose of keeping alive and perpetuating the memories of this notable event and promoting the cause of sound money and protection and the election of McKinley and Hobart. During the campaign the membership was increased to nearly five hundred. A declared purpose of the Club was to attend the inauguration of Wm. McKinley as President of the United States. So when the 4th of March, 1897, came around, this organization was represented at Washington by over two hundred and fifty members who witnessed the inaugural parade from a Vermont reviewing stand erected on Pennsylvania avenue for the purpose. The first and only president of the Club was Vermont's honored

VERMONT AT THE INAUGURATION.

VERMONT had a distinctive interest in the first inauguration of William McKinley as President of the United States. She began the good work in the Republican State convention in the Spring of 1896, followed it up at the National convention in June; continued it at the September election, and emphasized it at the polls in November.

Under the circumstances it seemed especially fitting that Vermont should be represented at the inauguration of William McKinley. The initiative towards a proper representation of the State at Washington, on March 4, was taken by Senator Redfield Proctor, President of the Vermont McKinley Club. Through his efforts, seconded by Col. M. M. Parker and Mr. A. A. Willard, first-class accommodations for visiting Vermonters were provided, and permission obtained to erect a Ver-

mont reviewing stand for the inaugural parade. The arrangements for the visit of the Governor and the official State party were made by Adjutant-General T. S. Peck and Quartermaster-General W. H. Gilmore. "Vermont Headquarters" were established on Friday, February 26, at the Arlington. The headquarters of the Vermont McKinley Club were also established at the Arlington, on the same date. The committee of arrangements for the Vermont McKinley Club consisted of Messrs T. M. Deal, C. S. Forbes, L. Bart Cross and E. R. Morse. Governor Grout and staff, with ladies, left Vermont on February 25, reaching the National capital shortly after noon on February 26. The Vermont official party included Governor Josiah Grout, Lieut-Governor N. W. Fisk, Secretary of State C. W. Brownell, Speaker W. A. Lord, Adjutant-General Theo. S. Peck, Quartermaster-General W. H. Gilmore, Brigadier-General Julius J. Estey, Col. George W. Doty, Col. John C. Clarke, Col. Edward G. Osgood, Col. Charles E. Nelson, Col. John H. Fletcher, Col. Carroll A. Moore, Col. Erastus Baldwin, Col. Curtis A. Hibbard, Col. Stewart Haskell, Col. Albert B. Chandler, Col. Charles A. Converse, Col. John J. Warden and Col. W. Seward Webb.

Vermont never had had a military representation at the inauguration of a president up to 1897. Through the liberality of some citizens of the State a fund was raised to provide for sending a portion of the National Guard to Washington. Dr. W. Seward Webb, the president of the Wagner Car Co., generously provided sleeping cars for the use and occupancy of the troops *enroute* to, and while in Washington.

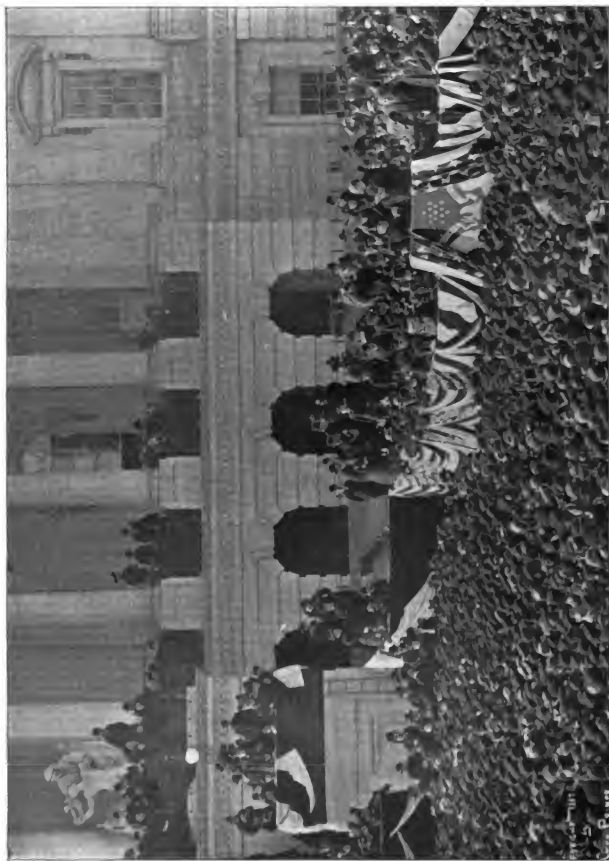
A battalion of the National Guard represented Vermont in the inaugural parade, consisting of Co. M, Burlington; Co. I, Brattleboro; Co. K, Bennington; Co. A, Rutland. The Vermont troops left the State on Tuesday, March 2.

The officers of the Vermont McKinley Club attending the inauguration were as follows:

President, Senator Redfield Proctor; Vice Presidents, Senator Justin S. Morrill, Congressman H. Henry Powers, Congressman William W. Grout; Secretary, Charles S. Forbes; Executive Committee, J. G. McCullough, U. A. Woodbury, J. C. Clark, Z. M. Mansur, T. M. Deal, N. W. Fisk, Carroll S. Page, F. G. Butterfield, Erastus Baldwin, L. Bart Cross, Julius J. Estey.

The Presidential Reception Committee represented included Senator Justin S. Morrill, Senator Redfield Proctor, Hon. W. W. Grout, Hon. H. H. Powers, Governor Josiah Grout, Lieut-Governor N. W. Fisk, Speaker Wm. A. Lord, Col. John H. Converse, Col. A. B. Chandler, Col. Henry O. Clark, Hon. Z. M. Mansur, Hon. Olin Merrill, Gen. J. G. McCullough, Col. F. D. Proctor, Hon. Carroll S. Page, Hon. E. C. Smith, Hon. John W. Stewart, Dr. W. Seward Webb, Hon. U. A. Woodbury.

The Vermont reviewing stand occupied the government reservation in front of the new post-office building, and had a frontage on Pennsylvania avenue of 101 feet. It was provided with 500 opera chairs. The decorations were the finest of any on Pennsylvania avenue. The entire front of the stand was covered with evergreen rope and wreaths, banners, flags, bunting and other decorations. In the front and end panels of the roof were banners bordered with evergreen, bearing the inscriptions: "Vermont McKinley Club." Vermont pines spread their limbs above the stand. Spruce and hemlock ropes were festooned the entire length of the paneled roof. Large cedar wreaths and American flags were artistically grouped between the evergreen festoons. Life-size portraits of McKinley and Hobart adorned the ends of the body of the stand. The State coat of arms in oil colors ornamented the center. The front bore two conspicuous banners, inscribed as follows: "VERMONT GAVE MCKINLEY 80 PER CENT. OF ITS ENTIRE VOTE. NO OTHER STATE GAVE HIM OVER 69 PER CENT." "PROTECTION AND SOUND MONEY." Over all, on a 40-foot staff,



THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT MCKINLEY,
MARCH 4, 1897.

Copyrighted 1897
by George F. Prince.

waved the State flag—"THE STAR THAT NEVER SETS."

The reception given visiting and resident Vermonters by Senator and Mrs. Redfield Proctor at their spacious residence, 1535 L st., N. W., on the evening of March 3, was the most notable social event connected with the visit of the Vermonters to the National Capital. The reception was an informal affair, and thoroughly enjoyable. Senator and Mrs. Proctor, assisted by Miss Proctor, received in the red parlor. The guests numbered fully 500 and were presented by C. S. Forbes. It was a brilliant assemblage of Vermonters, and included many men distinguished in public life and military circles, and numerous daughters of Vermont who are leaders in society. After a cordial greeting from the host and hostess and the interchange of friendly courtesies, the guests repaired to the dining hall where a choice collation was served.

The part taken in the inaugural parade by the Governor and staff and escort, reflected great credit on the participants, and redounded to the honor of the State. Vermont was more fully represented, and furnished a larger contingent of troops than any other New England State; including the heads of the various departments of the State government, the Senate and House, the leading members of the Republican State Committee, the officers of the Vermont McKinley Club and of the Young Men's Republican Club of Vermont. More than 250 of her citizen soldiers participated in the parade, and fully 300 other Vermonters were present.

Governor Grout was honored with the command of a brigade—the third in the Second Division in the Military grand division. The battalion of the Vermont National Guard, comprising 250 men, under the command of Col. Geo. H. Bond, marched at the head of the third brigade to the inspiring music of the famous band of the 21st United States Infantry, from the Plattsburgh Post, which was detailed for the purpose.

The parade was witnessed from the Vermont reviewing stand by Senator Proctor, Mrs. Governor Grout, Lieutenant Governor Fisk and Mrs. Fisk, Secretary of State Brownell, Speaker Wm. A. Lord and Mrs. Lord, Ex-Governor Carroll S. Page and Miss Page, Ex-Governor John W. Stewart, Hon. Olin Merrill, Ex-Lieut. Gov. Z. M. Mansur, Hon. E. C. Smith and Mrs. Smith, Gen. J. G. McCullough, Hon. J. L. Martin, Hon. T. M. Deal, L. Bart Cross, Esq., Hon. J. W. Brock, L. W. Shedd, Quartermaster-Gen. W. H. Gilmore, Col. C. A. Moore, Col. H. S. Haskell and Mrs. Haskell, Mrs. Col. Doty, Miss Alice Doty, Col. F. D. Proctor, Hon. H. D. Holton, Perley F. Hazen and Mrs. Hazen, Col. R. J. Coffey, Col. E. D. Bennett, Col. H. E. Taylor, Hon. O. M. Barber, Frank M. Corry and Mrs. Corry, J. K. Lynde and Mrs. Lynde, Hon. C. L. Marsh, Hon. Chaney Temple and Mrs. Temple, Hon. S. L. Griffith and Mrs. Griffith, J. L. Southwick and Mrs. Southwick, W. B. Howe, Joseph Auld, Fred H. Wells, Benjamin H. Hinman, J. E. Goodenough, C. D. Mather and Mrs. Mather, H. T. Baldwin, A. G. Mansur, A. O. Comins.

Vermont was well represented at the inaugural ball, among those present being Senator Proctor, Miss Proctor, Governor Grout and wife, Lieutenant Governor Fisk and wife, Miss Powers, Ex-Governor Ormsbee and wife, Ex-Governor Woodbury and wife, Adjutant General Peck, Col. M. M. Parker and wife, Col. H. S. Haskell and wife, Hon. E. C. Smith and wife, Gen. J. G. McCullough, Col. John J. Warden, Col. Geo. W. Doty, Col. C. A. Moore, Col. John C. Clarke and wife, B. H. Hinman, Ex-Gov. C. S. Page, Miss Page, Miss Cook, Brainerd Avery and W. H. Button.

Gen. Julius J. Estey served as an aide on the staff of the grand marshal in the parade, and Gen. O. O. Howard commanded the division of Union veterans.

The Vermont troops and the party of Vermonters left Washington on March 5, after a most memorable visit.



WILLIAM MCKINLEY,
(As he looked at the time he first visited Vermont, August, 1882.)

TRIBUTES TO WILLIAM McKINLEY

BY DISTINGUISHED VERMONTERS.

STATE OF VERMONT.

A Proclamation by the Governor :

OUR land is overcast with sorrow. William McKinley, the greatest chief magistrate since Lincoln, is dead.

In life so stalwart for right and yet so gentle of heart, he won the affections of all who love liberty and deserve the blessings of free government.

He, who by both word and deed always upheld law and order, slain by a nameless traitor, has fallen a victim to the mad delusion of anarchy and disorder.

But God is over all, and this calamity has demonstrated that the people of this Republic are one for good government and liberty under law.

All that is mortal of him who died so full of honors won in long service for the welfare of all his countrymen, will be consigned to the tomb at Canton, Ohio, on Thursday next, September 19. A. D., 1901.

It is fitting that public expression be given to our grief:

I do therefore recommend that on that day the people assemble in their respective places of Divine worship and observe a time of humiliation and prayer, not forgetting the words last on the lips of our dying chief magistrate: "God's will, not ours, be done."

Let us bow with submission to the will of Almighty God and on that day render loving tribute to the memory and character of our martyred chieftain who stood for all that is best in representative government. And while we cannot now understand, let us trust that out of our affliction we may come forth a stronger people, with more love for God and our country and freed from all the heresies of anarchy. Let us always keep in mind that, "Blessed is that nation whose God is the Lord."

Given under my hand and the seal of this State at the Executive Chamber in Ludlow, this sixteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and one, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-sixth.

[SEAL.]

WILLIAM W. STICKNEY.

By the Governor,

JOHN G. SARGENT,

Secretary of Civil and Military Affairs.

BY HON. REDFIELD PROCTOR, UNITED STATES SENATOR.

President McKinley twice honored Vermont by a personal visit, the first time in 1892, when he was Governor of Ohio, and again in 1897 as President. His first prominent official visit in the first year of his presidency, accompanied by the vice-president and members of his cabinet, was to our State and plainly indicated his especial friendship for Vermont and his appreciation of our great regard for, and confidence in him. It was unmistakably evinced, too, in his reception to the Vermonters on their visit to Canton, and also at his first inauguration. And this was one of the great points in his lovable character, that his friendship was of the genuine kind, resting on the stable foundation of respect and esteem and personal regard. His genuine kindness of heart, fittingly and sincerely expressed, made it a pleasure ever to be remembered to meet him under any circumstances, and with every opportunity to know him more intimately this pleasure increased. No man has ever left so many who mourn for him as for the loss of a friend, and no man was ever better entitled to this tribute of affection.

It is too early to make a just estimation of his administration. That must be left to history. That his place will be among the first of our great presidents is certain. No president has been better fitted for the duties of the critical and momentous period of his administration than William McKinley, and none has with greater success met the problems that devolved upon him. No president has ever filled that high office with a purer personal record, nor with deeper interest for, or sympathy with the people. In his intimate acquaintance with the industrial conditions and needs of the country and in his earnest personal and efficient sympathy with all engaged, whether as employers or employees, in developing home resources he easily surpassed his predecessors in office.

Decided in his opinions he was frank and earnest but always kindly in expressing them. In much intercourse with him I have never heard him speak uncharitably of any one and never heard him utter a word that might not be published to the world without detracting from the respect in which we hold his memory. He condemned the wrongful act but without harshness or personal animosity towards the doer of it. Even while in the first agony of his mortal wounds he said of his murderer, "Let no one hurt him."

These words alone are a complete index of his forbearance, his self command and his respect for law. His every public act and his entire official career were in perfect harmony with the sincerity, simplicity, dignity and courage of his private life; and great as were his public achievements, that pure life is the grandest legacy and the dearest memory he has left to the American people he loved so well.

BY HON. FREDERICK HOLBROOK, GOVERNOR
OF VERMONT, 1861-3.

Some people in the past have criticised the late president's administration of public affairs, alleging that he lacked courage and independence of judgment and action, placing his ear too near the ground in order to catch the voice of the people, not daring to act on individual responsibility. The criticism has been ill-founded and quite unjust. True, he was disposed courteously and graciously to hear and weigh well what others had to suggest about executive action in the momentous events following each other in rapid succession during his administration. But while calmly and courteously hearing and weighing all, his own clear, strong mind and patriotic impulses always formulated his course of action; and once determined upon, he ever pursued it with unwavering courage and decision.

The critics seem to have forgotten that the great and good President Lincoln had the distinguishing trait of hearkening for the voice of the people in the conduct of public affairs during the civil war of his time. He more than once said to me, in the personal interviews I had occasion to have with him during that time, that he most particularly wished to learn the views and sober judgment of the "plain people" of the country, as he used to style them, and to carry them out so far as he possibly could, that being his safest guide; that he wished to follow rather than lead them in such momentous and trying times for their country.

How much of the courteous and gracious gentleman formed the salient characteristics of our lamented President McKinley! How gentle and affectionate in his domestic life! What a manly, strong and significant speech, the last one he made, just before his assassination! It was a superb illustration of his illustrious statesmanship, and will go down the years as a model and memorable utterance. How dignified, calm and christian-like his last hours, so resigned to his fate, and viewing the end of life as very near, saying to his beloved companion, and those in attendance at his bedside, "Good bye all. It's God's way. His will be done." What impressive and fitting words, near the close of that distinguished life and illustrious career.

"The deep damnation of his taking off" will contribute largely to his enduring fame as a well-

rounded character, and an exceptionally able administration of the public affairs of his country which he loved so well, and served with such patriotic devotion. The influence of his character and life will go down through the years as a blessing to future generations.

How well we may say of our lamented President:—

"His life was gentle; and the elements
So mixed in him, that Nature might stand up
And say to all the world, *This was a man.*"

BY HON. D. J. FOSTER, MEMBER OF CONGRESS.

Every true American citizen in this hour of national grief and humiliation, will find strength, hope and inspiration in the spontaneous and universal tribute to the character and worth of William McKinley. For of necessity the crucial test of our civilization is its capacity to produce the highest type of men. Without this, our boasted strength and power were but empty vanity. Our granaries might stand bursting with their golden harvests; our ships might go laden to the most distant shores with the products of our labor, skill and genius; the achievements in art and science and literature might testify to the intellectual life of the people; but our Republic could never be called great if it were not productive of great men. McKinley was such a man. He lived in the time when the standard of greatness was never so high; yet it may be said of him as truly as it was said of Washington, "He was the greatest of good men, the best of great men."

And his greatness was thoroughly American, the type one would fashion as the highest product of the Union, which is founded upon the truth of the equality of human life, the brotherhood of man. There have been greater orators, more profound jurists, and in particular fields abler statesmen; but rarely has the world beheld a man in whom were commingled in so just proportions and in so generous measure those qualities of mind and heart that constitute true greatness.

"His life was gentle, and the elements
So mixed in him, that Nature might stand up
And say to all the world, 'This was a man.'"

Our Republic with its four score millions of people, where public opinion is the Court of last resort and political party the instrument for enforcing its decrees, demands incomparable leaders.

McKinley met this demand. He was *par excellence* the first man of the Nation. His absolute loyalty to his sense of duty, his quick, almost intuitive perception of public opinion, his broad sympathies, his unflinching courage, his gentle patience, his wonderful tact, his broad grasp of affairs and his fidelity to his every conviction made him an ideal leader. His four years in the White House form an epoch in our history. They were filled with new and difficult problems, con-

cerning the solution of which it was but natural that conscientious men should differ earnestly, bitterly. But throughout the trying ordeals of those years, he commanded the confidence and support of the people, and at his death he was the most absolute ruler in Christendom. For he was enthroned in the hearts of the millions of his countrymen.

But while he was thoroughly American, the latest and best fruit of our civilization, in a broader sense he was more than this. He burst the confines of nationality, he belongs to humanity. Not only to America but to the world is left the rich heritage of his memory, his example, his character. Through a long and varied career of success and usefulness he served the American people, exhibiting in public and private the deathless attributes of a noble mind and magnanimous heart. So in the centuries to come, clothed in immortality, he will serve humanity, leading, guiding, directing, until

[flags are furled.

"The war drums beat no longer, and the battle [world.
In the Parliament of Man, the federation of the

BY HON. GEORGE EDMUND FOSS, M. C. OF
CHICAGO, CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE
COMMITTEE ON NAVAL AFFAIRS.

The American people mourn to-day the loss of its beloved President. There is no creed in our mourning; all churches, all denominations, all religious societies, and all who belong to no societies mourn him. There is no partisanship in our grief. While he was the leader of a great party he was president of all. There is no sectionalism in our grief—the North and the South, the East and the West all mourn him. Not our Nation alone, but all the nations of the world. Memorial exercises have been held in the great capitals of London, Paris, Berlin, Vienna, St. Petersburg, Stockholm, Rome—all countries. The cathedrals of the old world have rung with his praises. Westminster Abbey where sleeps Gladstone and England's mighty dead, has reverberated with the strains of that beautiful hymn, "Nearer My God to Thee," which caught up from his dying lips has become an international anthem the world over.

He was called upon to outline policies on more important questions during his administration than any other president since Lincoln. In the first place came the enactment of the tariff law; then the question of currency, and then came the war with all the problems which the war brought. He lived in one of the greatest periods of the country's history. He saw the country in the full tide of its prosperity. He was a factor in the settlement of the currency question, and afterwards saw our country on a firmer financial basis

than ever before. He saw our bonds sold at a higher premium than ever before. He saw the country enjoying a greater foreign trade, at home and abroad, than ever before. He saw the flag of this country raised over Hawaii, over Porto Rico, and over the Philippines; raised not in oppression, but in liberty. He saw our navy and our army victorious on the sea and on the land. He saw the American army lead the allied forces on to Peking, and he saw American diplomacy lead them back again. In the full tide of America's prosperity, when American art, and American science, and American industry was at its best; when American diplomacy had reached its topmost point, when all the nations of the world had come to respect our country more than ever before, when the ties of a common nationality had been knit closer together than at any period in the history of our country, our President died. Died in the fullness of his strength of mind, of heart, and of soul! Died when it seemed that everything called unto him to live! Died not in his time, not in our time, but in God's own fullness of time, under a Providence that is greater than our own, which only Christian faith is able to reconcile to the human heart.

When the Recording Angel of history, in the clear light of impartial truth, comes to write the names of those who have wrought mightily for their country and their fellow-men, she will place high on the scroll of eternal fame, the name of George Washington, the father of the republic; and then beneath it will write the name of our martyred Lincoln, the emancipator of the race and the preserver of the American union; and then, dipping her pen once more in the blood of martyrdom, will inscribe the name of William McKinley, the beloved of Presidents, whose life and character through all the countless ages will be the synonym of the purest and highest christian statesmanship, and through whom all sections of our common country were cemented in the everlasting bonds of American brotherhood, never again to be broken.

BY HON. JOHN BARRETT, FORMER MINISTER
TO SIAM.

President McKinley always impressed me as a keen judge of men. He was masterful in this respect. It was probably his greatest element of success. He always knew what to say to each man who supported or opposed him or sought his advice or favor. With this rare quality, developed to such a high degree, he sent away every one from his presence satisfied. Even those who were denied beyond recall the favors they asked, left him with the impression that they had been done almost a kindness. On the other hand those who received favors at his hands were given the impression that the President placed implicit trust

and confidence in them and that the success of his administration depended directly upon their co-operation.

All those who knew President McKinley personally and studied his traits, admired his unselfishness, his generosity, and his true Christian manhood. Everyone who came in contact with him was bettered. He was thoroughly wholesome and clean. His heart was overflowing, moreover, with a sense of forgiveness for those who did him wrong. There was little resentment in his make-up. Many of those upon whom he conferred the highest honors were men to whom he was not only under no obligation but towards whom he had a perfect right to maintain an attitude of hostility, or at least of indifference. President McKinley in death was as great as he was in life. His conduct on his death-bed, and his last words were in perfect harmony with the noble, upright life which he had always led.

BY HON. H. B. SMALLEY, DEMOCRATIC LEADER

An honest man. A loyal citizen. A gallant soldier. A christian gentleman. An able, conscientious and faithful President. The whole country mourns—as it well may—his loss.

BY HON. OLIN MERRILL, CHAIRMAN OF THE
REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE
1894 to 1898.

The office of president of the United States is the greatest office in the world, and he who holds this position officially represents the most intelligent, the most religious, the most moral, and wealthiest country of the earth. By virtue of his elevation to this high position he becomes the recognized head of the greatest and most permanent republic in the world's history.

The United States has been particularly fortunate in the selection of its presidents, from the immortal Washington to the late President McKinley. None but great men having been called to this position. Among the greatest of these I believe history will accord William McKinley a place second to none. He was a remarkable man from any point of view; differing from most of the incumbents of this great office he was uniformly great, and unquestionably was one of the best products of American life since the foundation of the republic.

His services in the army were meritorious and in every way commendable, yet it was left to the struggles of civil life to bring to the front his great talents. As an advocate of the policy of protection he had no equal, not excepting the brilliant Blaine. As an orator he was unsurpassed. His powers of diplomacy were remarkable, and his personal magnetism, which drew men toward him, enabled him to reconcile different factions in a manner never before excelled.

To no president has success attended his public endeavors to a greater extent than to President McKinley during the past four years. He lived to see all of the great measures in which he was interested adopted and carried to success.

Above all, President McKinley was a Christian gentleman, and during a long public life there never has been a breath of suspicion against his honor or integrity of purpose. His home life was ideal, and the words uttered during his sickness, and at his death, disclosed a Christian fortitude which could only come from a life governed by high ideals.

BY COL. GEO. T. CHILDS, VERMONT MEMBER
REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE, 1896.

The most profoundly impressive spectacle the world has witnessed was upon the 10th of September, 1901, at the hour when all that was mortal of William McKinley was laid to rest at Canton, Ohio. Not to speak of the expressions and evidences of sorrow in other countries, the spectacle of 70,000,000 of people of all classes, creeds, sects and conditions, bowing with a common impulse in a common sorrow, is unprecedented in the history of modern civilization.

In this national tribute to the memory of President McKinley, Vermont bore her fullest share. It may be doubted if there was a single town, village or hamlet in all our borders where spoken or silent expression of grief were not manifest.

It was the privilege of the writer to accompany Major and Mrs. McKinley on their first visit to the State for political purposes. The appreciation of his courtesy, his kindness, his unfailing solicitude for his invalid wife, and the conviction of his strength of character, deep patriotism and political sagacity, then formed, will never be effaced.

May I be pardoned the recital of a simple incident of that trip as illustrative of the wifely pride of Mrs. McKinley in her devoted husband? After the address at Burlington I escorted Mrs. McKinley to the depot, and on the way took occasion to refer to the address as "a magnificent effort." "William," said Mrs. McKinley, "never makes any other."

That such a man, in the plenitude of his mental powers, at almost the summit of human ambition, in the very fullness of his usefulness, should be taken away is cause for profound sorrow. That he should have died at the hands of a cowardly, worthless assassin intensifies that sorrow beyond expression.

To slightly paraphrase the tribute of Macbeth upon the King he was about to murder, of President McKinley it may justly be said:

He
Had borne his faculties so meek, had been
So clear in his great office, that his virtues
Will plead like angels, trumpet-tongued, against
The deep damnation of his taking off.



THE PRESIDENTIAL PARTY AT BURLINGTON.

RESIDENCE OF LE GRAND B. CANNON.

A SNAP SHOT ON THE WHARF.

OFFICERS' QUARTERS, FORT ETHAN ALLEN.

RESIDENCE OF EX GOV. WOODBURY.

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY IN VERMONT.

VERMONT, if not the "Mother of Presidents," has the distinction of being a favorite presidential resort, as no less than six presidents of the United States have honored the State by a visitation. Jas. Monroe, Ulysees S. Grant, Rutherford B. Hayes, Grover Cleveland, Benjamin Harrison and William McKinley have each in turn sojourned for a while in the Green Mountain State. The visit of President McKinley in August, 1897, was the most notable occasion of the kind on record.

The establishment of the "Summer Capital" of the Republic on the historic shores of Lake Champlain was a handsome compliment to both New York and Vermont. The week passed by the President within our borders in the summer of 1897 served to increase the public esteem and popular regard evinced on his previous visitations. His reception by the people was universally cordial and enthusiastic, and demonstrated that the "Green Mountain Boys," and girls too, had a warm place in their hearts for William McKinley.

The presence of Mrs. McKinley at several places was a delightful feature of this eventful week. The "First Lady of the Land" won all hearts by her graciousness and gentle, winning ways.

The presidential party were most charmingly entertained by their Vermont hosts—The Vermont Fish and Game League, Lieutenant-Governor N. W. Fisk, Col. LeGrand B. Cannon, Ex-Governor U. A. Woodbury, Senator Redfield Proctor, Hon. Hugh Henry, Mr. Henry W. Putnam, Jr., and Governor Grout.

President McKinley and party had been but a few days at Hotel Champlain, Bluff Point, when they sailed across the blue waters of Lake Champlain to Vermont's Queen City, where they were the guests, on August 5th, of Colonel LeGrand B. Cannon. The distinguished guests came over on the "Maquam," of the Champlain

Transportation Co., and were escorted by Troop F., 3d U. S. Cavalry, to "Overlake," the elegant residence of Colonel Cannon, where a superb breakfast was served. Col. Cannon's guests were President McKinley, Vice-President Hobart, Secretary of War Alger, Private Secretary Porter, Senator Redfield Proctor, Gov. Josiah Grout, Gen. Guy V. Henry, Mayor H. S. Peck, Ex-Gov. U. A. Woodbury, Ex Minister E. J. Phelps, Gen. T. S. Peck, Mr. L. C. Clark, Col. B. B. Smalley, Hon. F. C. Kennedy, Capt. Guy Howard, Hon. J. H. Flagg of New York, C. B. Pike of Chicago, and Frederick Alger of Detroit.

The presidential party visited Fort Ethan Allen, where a reception was tendered them by Gen. and Mrs. Guy V. Henry.

President McKinley's second visit to Vermont was on August 6, when he was the guest of the Vermont Fish and Game League, at the home of Lieutenant-Governor N. W. Fisk, on Isle LaMotte. Previous to the mid-summer banquet of the league, the Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Fisk entertained the President and party at luncheon, at their residence. The guests of honor and friends accompanying them arrived at Fisk's dock about noon, on the Maquam, and consisted of President McKinley, Private Secretary Porter, Secretary of War Alger, Governor Grout, Senator Proctor, Miss Proctor, Mrs. F. D. Proctor, Ex-Gov. C. S. Page, Hon. J. H. Flagg, Ex-Lieut.-Governor Mansur, Gen. J. G. McCullough, Secretary Pruden, Executive Clerk Cortelyou and Hon. S. M. Weed of Plattsburgh. The steamer "Reindeer" carried about 500 people from Burlington.

The banquet of the Vermont Fish and Game League was the most successful affair of the kind ever held in Vermont. It was prepared and served by the Ladies' Aid Society of the Methodist church, under a mammoth canvass, and nearly 800 persons sat down to this feast. The president of the league, John W. Titcomb, presided at the post prandial exercises, and presented the toastmaster, Captain Frank L. Greene, of St. Albans. Bright



PRESIDENTIAL PARTY AT PROCTOR.
SENATOR PROCTOR'S RESIDENCE. MRS. MCKINLEY.
MRS. HOBART. VIEW OF GROUNDS.

and felicious speeches were made by Thomas F. Conway, of Plattsburgh, N. Y.; Prof. J. Y. Comstock, of St. Johnsbury; Hon. P. W. Meldon, of Rutland; W. H. Button, Esq., of Middlebury, and Hon. R. W. Hulburd, of Hyde Park. The St. Albans Glee Club under the direction of Dr. John Sheerar, sang several patriotic songs, including a song of welcome written for the occasion by Stephen E. Royce, Esq., of St. Albans, and dedicated to President McKinley.

President McKinley was then presented, and said: "Mr. Toastmaster and my fellow citizens: I wish I had fitting words to respond to this gracious welcome and this most generous hospitality. I can only say I reciprocate the sentiment expressed by the song. (Cries of good). I like Vermont; I like her people; I like her civilization. I never am in the presence of a New England audience that I do not recall that the civilization of New England penetrates every State and territory of the American Union; and I do not forget that wherever New England civilization is found, loyal and patriotic men and women are found.

"One of the things I promised myself when I left the city of Washington was that I would not make a speech. One of the assurances that I received from the officers of the Fish and Game League was that I would not be required to make a speech, but from what I have heard of this league I am prepared to believe almost everything of it. (Applause.)

"I am glad to meet and greet you all here to-day. As Americans we have a right to rejoice in our glorious civilization. I say to Vermonters and say to all New England that to them this country owes much—more than it can ever repay for the splendid civilization it has sent through all the States of the Union. Cling to your Puritan heritage, and let the free light of the age

"Its light and hope and sweetness add
To the sterner faith your fathers had."

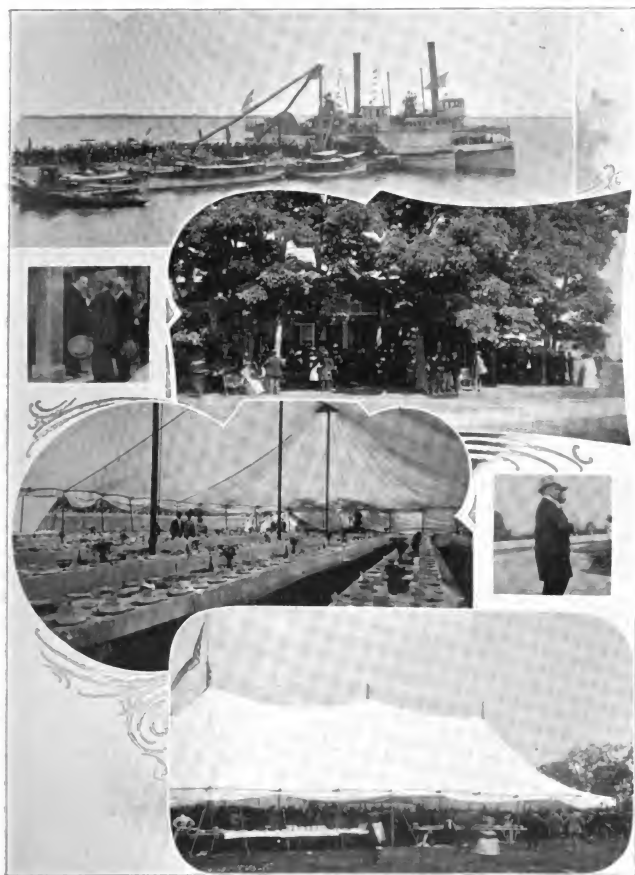
A public reception followed.

Vermont was again honored by a visit from President McKinley on August 9,

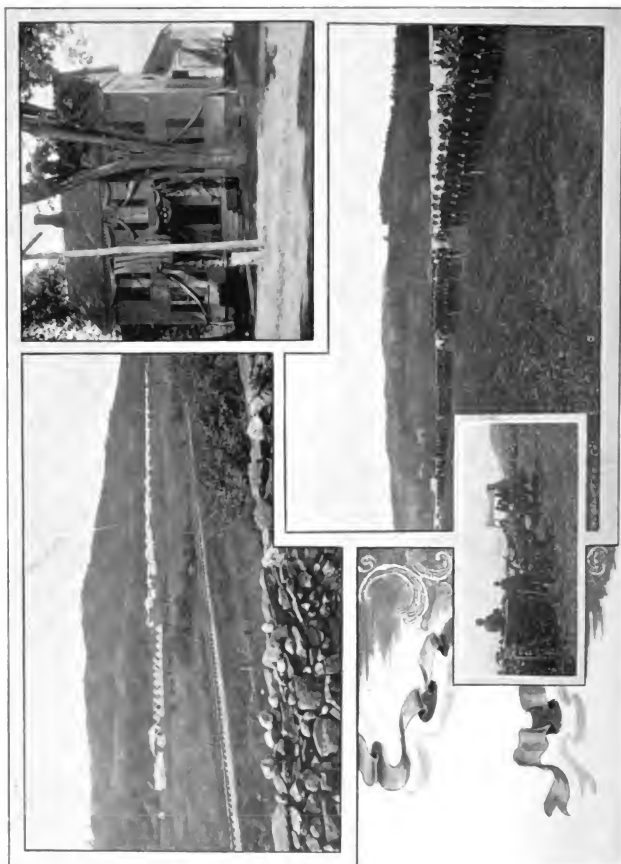
when he came to Burlington as the guest at luncheon of Ex-Gov. Urban A. Woodbury. At the head of the table sat the host, while directly opposite him sat Ex-Senator Edmunds. On the right of the host sat President McKinley, Hon. Whitelaw Reid, Ex-Senator Warner Miller, Private Secretary Porter, Col. H. E. Parker, Col. H. W. Hall, Ex-Lieut.-Gov. Mansur, Hon. Olin Merrill and Ex-Gov. Stewart. On the left of the host were seated Vice-President Hobart, Col. Cannon, Col. G. G. Benedict, Col. A. B. Chandler, Mr. Edward Wells, Col. H. W. Allen, Col. G. T. Childs, Lieut.-Gov. Fisk and Secretary of War Alger.

Proctor was the third town in Vermont to receive a visit from President McKinley. August 12th the presidential party were met at Burlington by Senator Redfield Proctor and President Percival W. Clement, of the Rutland railroad, and taken to their destination by a special train. President McKinley was the recipient of hearty greetings from the people all along the line, and upon arriving at Proctor he was given an ovation by the inhabitants. President McKinley and Mrs. McKinley were the guests of Senator Proctor. Secretary of War Alger and Mrs. Alger were entertained by Col. F. D. Proctor. Vice-President Hobart and Mrs. Hobart were the guests at dinner of Percival W. Clement, at Rutland. The distinguished visitors witnessed the most elaborate and beautiful demonstration in their honor at Proctor that they had heretofore seen in Vermont.

The demonstration took the form of a unique and artistic electrical illumination, in which flags and other patriotic emblems were conspicuous. Several thousand people gathered at nightfall on the extensive lawn fronting Senator Proctor's residence to welcome the President. They witnessed a magnificent spectacle. The luxuriant foliage and shrubbery were resplendent with red, white and blue incandescent lights. Green leaved arches were transformed into dazzling fairy bowers. The house was decorated with colored lights



BANQUET VERMONT FISH AND GAME LEAGUE, AUGUST 1897.
President McKinley the guest of honor.



CAMP GOVERNOR GROTT. THE PRESIDENTIAL PARTY AT CHESTER. RESIDENCE HON. HUGH HENRY.
 REVIEW OF VERMONT NATIONAL GUARD.

arranged in novel designs. During the evening Senator Proctor presented President McKinley, who said: "It gives me great pleasure to respond for a moment to the cordial welcome which you have given me this evening. I recall with great satisfaction my visit to this place five years ago, and I am glad to renew your acquaintance here to-night. I am glad to see about me so many, not only of the men and women, but of the boys and girls of Proctor. There is in it all the suggestion of the family, where virtue prevails—the greatest of all virtues, the home virtue, upon which is founded our free institutions. I trust that we may ever preserve the purity of our American homes. From this comes good citizenship, and from it I see the glory of our country. I am glad to enjoy the entertainment of your distinguished fellow citizen and my friend, and to renew my friendship with you."

The formalities of the evening closed with three hearty cheers for the President and three more for General Alger. Many came forward and shook hands with the President.

Camp Governor Grout, Chester, where the Vermont National Guard were encamped, was visited by the presidential party, August 13. The party on Friday morning, were driven in carriages from Proctor to Rutland, enroute to Chester, and after passing through the principal streets took a special train for Chester, arriving their early in the afternoon. President McKinley and party were the guests of Hon. Hugh Henry and Mrs. Henry, at their home on Main street, which was handsomely decorated. The presidential party consisted of President and Mrs. McKinley, Vice-President and Mrs. Hobart, and Master Hobart, Secretary of War Alger and Mrs. Alger, Ex-Governor Urban A. Woodbury, Dr. W. Seward Webb, Senator and Mrs. Redfield Proctor, and Mr. Fletcher D. Proctor. At the close of the reception the guests took carriages for Camp Governor Grout. More than 20,000 people were present on the muster grounds when

President McKinley entered the reviewing stand. With him were Vice-President Hobart, Secretary Alger, Governor Grout, Senator Morrill and Senator Proctor. The Governor's staff, mounted, were stationed at the left. During this time the band played "Hail to the Chief" and "President's March," and the First Light Battery fired a presidential salute of 21 guns. The First Brigade, Vermont National Guard passed in review before the President. A reception was given at Gov. Grout's headquarters.

The presidential party was handsomely entertained on August 17, by Col. Henry W. Putnam, Jr., at his charming summer home on Birch Island, in the town of Charlotte. The party embarked at Bluff Point on the yacht "Washita," and consisted of President and Mrs. McKinley, Vice-President and Mrs. Hobart, Secretary and Mrs. Alger and Hon. C. N. Bliss, Secretary of the Interior. After viewing the attractions of Birch Island, luncheon was served at the Putnam cottage. The party returned to Bluff Point in the afternoon.



PRESIDENT MCKINLEY AT CHESTER.
Last public reception in Vermont.

TRIBUTE TO WILLIAM McKINLEY.

BY MRS. C. R. JONES, NATIONAL PRESIDENT WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS.

AT the National Convention of the Woman's Relief Corps, held in Cleveland, Ohio, in September, Mrs. Calista Robinson Jones of Bradford, Vt., was unanimously elected president.

Mrs. Jones was born in Chelsea, Vt., March 22, 1839. She was educated in the Academy of her native town and also in Rutgers College for young ladies in New York City. In 1861, when the war broke out, she was teaching in Chicago. Returning to Vermont, she married in 1864, Charles Jones of Bradford, where she has since lived.



MRS. CALISTA R. JONES, NATIONAL PRESIDENT.

A charter member of Washburn Corps, W. R. C., of Bradford, organized in May, 1886, she served two years as its president and has ever since been earnestly interested in the work of the organization. She served as department junior vice and senior vice and department president, patriotic instructor, and on important committees. She was a member of the first national committee, patriotic instructor in 1893-94,

a member of the Andersonville prison board, and has served as national junior vice president.

Mrs. Jones is president of the Ladies' Congregational church society of Bradford, trustee of the Bradford public library and a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The new president of the W. R. C., in General Orders No. 1, issued from National headquarters, Bradford, Vt., dated September 23, 1901, gratefully acknowledges the high honor conferred upon her and announces that she has assumed the duties of the office. The appointment of Mary Ellen Conant, of Bradford, as National Secretary is also announced.

The first circular letter issued from National headquarters of the W. R. C., dated September 23, 1901, is as follows:

IN MEMORIAM.

WILLIAM McKINLEY.

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, COMRADE OF THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC, PASSED SUDDENLY FROM LIFE TO THAT "BEAUTIFUL ISLE OF SOMEWHERE," SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1901.

"Therefore I cannot think thee wholly gone.
The better part of thee is with us still;
Thy soul its hampering clay aside hath thrown,
And only freer wrestles with the Ill.

Thou livest in the life of all good things; [die:
What words thou spak'st for Freedom shall not
Thou sleepest not, for now thy Love hath wings
To soar where hence thy Hope could hardly fly,
And often, from that other world, on this [shine,
Some gleams from great souls gone before may
To shed on struggling hearts a clearer bliss,
And clothe the Right with lustre more divine.

Thou art not idle: in thy higher sphere
Thy spirit bends itself to loving tasks,
And strength to perfect what it dreamed of here
Is all the crown and glory that it asks."

We tender our loving sympathy to Mrs. McKinley thus sorely bereaved. "It is God's way. His will be done."

In loyal homage to our lamented Chieftain let all charters be draped for sixty days after receiving this letter.

By command of

CALISTA ROBINSON JONES,
MARY ELLEN CONANT, *National President.*
Nat'l Sec'y, W. R. C.

VERMONT'S FAIR WOMEN



*Photo by
Corser.*

MISS H. JULIA CROSS, OF MONTELIER.



*Photo by
Brush.*

MISS EDITH GRAVES TEMPLE OF RUTLAND.

VERMONT MEN OF TODAY.



COL. ROBERT J. KIMBALL OF RANDOLPH, VT.

ROBERT J. KIMBALL.

ROBERT Jackson Kimball, of Randolph, senior member of the banking firm of R. J. Kimball & Co., of New York, a native of Randolph, and since 1886 a legal citizen of the State, has been for so long a period closely identified with Vermont affairs and State interests that his sketch naturally follows in the order of Vermont Men of To-day.

His family was one of the earliest in Randolph, where for three generations the Kimball family home has been maintained. The subject of this brief sketch was born February 16, 1836, received the accustomed educational training for those days in the common schools of his native town, and at the West Randolph Academy, and in early life entered business. He established in New York the banking house, in 1865, which still continues under the firm name of R. J. Kimball & Co. He was admitted to The New York Stock Exchange in May, 1869, and still retains his membership. The very name of Col. Kimball's firm may be said to carry assurance with it—it is well known in the financial world and its record of integrity and strength is unquestioned. In 1872, he was obliged to compromise with his creditors at 25 cents on the dollar and received his discharge from any further payment. Nine years afterwards he paid the other 75% and 54% interest. Col. Kimball has been eminently successful in the management of his business interests, and as a man of affairs, citizen and gentlemen commands the respect and admiration of all. He has been honored by election to trusteeship in the University of Vermont and other institutions. Col. Kimball is also the patron and benefactor of the religious and educational work, having established a perpetual scholarship in the University of Vermont and one at Amherst college. Col. Kimball has recently given \$10,000 for a new public library building in his native town of Randolph.

A life-long Republican, he has repre-

sented his town in various county, district and State conventions and was elected an alternate delegate to the National Republican Convention in Minneapolis in 1892. In 1888, he was appointed a member of the military staff of Governor Dillingham, with the rank of Colonel.

Col. Kimball has always taken a lively interest in the National Guard of Vermont, particularly during the Spanish-American war, contributing liberally to the comfort of the boys at Chicamauga and Fort Ethan Allen—the extent of his generosity and the appreciation it received may be best shown from a communication he received from Hon. Josiah Grout, then Vermont's chief executive.

STATE OF VERMONT.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

DERBY.

Sept. 15th, 1898.

COL. R. J. KIMBALL,
Randolph, Vt.

My Dear Colonel:—

I wish to thank you both personally and for the people of the State, for your most generous action in sending trained nurses to assist in the hospital work at Fort Ethan Allen. Your kind thoughtfulness in this respect will be appreciated and remembered by the sick soldiers, the more immediate recipients, and by the people of the State.

Again expressing gratitude,

I am, sincerely,

JOSIAH GROUT.

Col. Kimball on the second call for volunteers made an offer to the Governor to raise a company and equip it at his own expense, ready for the field. This magnanimous offer the Governor was obliged to decline as Vermont had doubled her quota on the first call.

In 1890, he was elected by his fellow-townsmen as their representative in the State legislature for the session of 1890-91. In the House of Representatives Col. Kimball became a conspicuous and leading member and acquitted himself with due credit to himself and his constituents. While a member of the House he served on the committees of Ways and Means,

Banks and the World's Columbian Exposition (a special joint committee). He was elected President of the Iowa Central Railway Company.

Col. Kimball is a member of the Vermont Society of the Sons of the American Revolution and a past president of the same and a member of the Society of Colonial Wars, being descended on both sides from worthy Revolutionary and Colonial ancestors. In 1863, Robert J. Kimball

was united in marriage with Miss Martha L. Morse, the daughter of the late Charles A. Morse, Esq., and a most affable lady, who, with his son and two daughters, the Misses Clara and Annie Kimball, young women of rare accomplishments, make up the domestic life at his winter home in New York and at the beautiful summer estate, "Montague Place," in the heart of the State of which he is so loyal a son.

PUBLISHER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

EVERY reader of the current number will find the November and December VERMONT of unusual interest and value. The November number will be largely devoted to President Roosevelt and his recent visitation to Vermont. The story of his visit to Rutland, Burlington and Isle La Motte, with portraits and other illustrations will be a notable feature. Mr. Charles H. Davenport, editor of the *Brattleboro Reformer* will contribute a very comprehensive and instructive chapter in the 20th Century History of Vermont series entitled "The Political History of Vermont," with numerous portraits of party leaders.

The December, or Christmas Vermont, will be the finest holiday number ever issued from this office. It will be a woman's number, and Vermont's gifted authoress, Mrs. Julia C. R. Dorr, will contribute the introductory article to "The Women of Vermont," with numerous portraits. This article promises to be of a very entertaining character and of historic interest. Miss Mary Sollace Saxe will edify our readers with a sketch of the famous Vermont poet, John G. Saxe, including reminiscences of her uncle and quotations from his best poems. The Christmas number will be embellished with portraits of Vermont's Fair Women.

The Vermont for 1902 offers many notable features. Our contributions for next year include Mrs. Julia C. R. Dorr, Hon. John Barrett, who writes on Siam; Hon. C. A. Prouty, who contributes a chapter on the Vermont Bar; State Superintendent Walter E. Ranger, whose subject is Education in Vermont; President Allan D. Brown of Norwich University, whose theme is Religion in Vermont; Prof. J. E. Goodrich of the University of Vermont who writes on the History of Literature in the State; Hon. G. G. Benedict who contributes a chapter on the Military History of the State; Dr. Charles S. Caverly of Rutland, who treats of Medicine and Surgery; Ex-Gov. C.

S. Page, who gives the History of State Finances and Banking in Vermont; Ex-Governor E. C. Smith, who writes on the subject of Transportation; Hon. W. W. Grout, who treats of the Agricultural Resources of Vermont; Mr. Walter B. Gates, who contributes an article on Vermont in the Census of 1900.

An unpublished story on Farm Life in Vermont by the late Rowland E. Robinson will appear in an early number of THE VERMONT.

President J. E. Rankin, will write on Howard University; Congressman George Edmund Foss, on Our New Navy; Mr. Larkin G. Mead, the famous sculptor, will contribute his autobiography, and Ex-Governor Frederick Holbrook will write on the first State Fair. The following entertaining articles by well known Vermonters are also promised for the future: Vermonters in Congress, by Miss Bessie A. Safford; A Vermonter in Samoa, by Mrs. E. J. Ormsbee; The State Prison, by Hon. Marsh O. Perkins; Daniel Webster at Stratton, by Hon. James K. Batchelder; The Fairbanks Museum, by Miss W. A. Preston; Cadet Life at Annapolis, by Cadet Harold D. Childs; The Vermont Industrial School, by Hon. Roger W. Hurlburt; Vermonters in Washington, by Tracy L. Jeffords, Esq.; Sketch of the Morgan Horse, by Mr. Joseph Battell; Vermonters in the Consular Service, by Hon. John G. Foster, Hon. D. J. Vail, Hon. Wm. W. Henry, Hon. Frank C. Denison, Hon. Frank Dillingham and other Vermonters in the Consular Service; The House of Correction, by Hon. E. C. Tuttle; The Old Stone House, by Rev. C. E. Ordway; Vermont's Part in the Republican National Convention of 1860, by Col. E. B. Sawyer; Rural Free Delivery, by Hon. H. H. Powers; also sketches of societies of Sons of Vermont.

The regular features: Vermont's Fair Women, Vermont Men of To-day and the Educational Department will be continued in 1902.

A CARPET STORE,

**Wall
Papers...**

IN STOCK
TO MATCH
ALL OUR
CARPETS.

To Increase its Business at Home and also do a Largely Increasing Business in Outside Towns, must do a Little Better by its Customers than its Competitors.

That's what we Aim to Do.

We send Samples Everywhere.

We furnish the best Wadded Linings FREE.

Every town, nearly, has some customer, some towns have many, who will tell you how we do things.

W. G. REYNOLDS,

Opera House Block.

BURLINGTON, VT.

ESTABLISHED, 1865.

R. J. KIMBALL & Co.,

BANKERS.

Dealers in Investment Securities

71 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

We allow interest on deposits and transact a General Banking Business.

THE VERMONT JUSTICE and PUBLIC OFFICER,
(IN PREPARATION)

Conant's Vermont,
and

Vermont Historical Reader,

PUBLISHED BY

THE TUTTLE COMPANY,
RUTLAND, VT.

WRITE US FOR...

PRINTING, BINDING, and OFFICE STATIONERY.

ESTABLISHED 1832.

A SPAVIN

Ringbone, Splint or Curb will reduce the selling price of any horse 50 per cent. You might just as well get full value for your horse, cure him with



Bony and unnatural enlargements, also all forms of Lameness yield readily to this remedy. It is certain and sure in its effects and cures without a hemorrhage. It does not blister.

An Infallible Remedy for 20 Years.

Denton, Texas, Sept. 22nd, 1900.

I, R. J. Kendall Co., Gentlemen:—I have used your Kendall's Spavin Cure for 20 years and have found it an infallible remedy. Please mail me your book at once as I have a colt that I am now having trouble with and oblige.

Yours truly,

L. L. JARVIS.

It works thousands of cures annually. Endorsements like the above are a guarantee of merit. Price, \$1 six for \$5. As a liniment for family use it has no equal. Ask your druggist for KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE, also "A Treasure on the Horse," the book free, or address
DR. R. J. KENDALL CO. ENOSBURG FALLS, VT.

UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT and STATE . . . AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.



BURLINGTON, VERMONT.

Besides the usual collegiate courses in the arts and sciences, technical courses are given in

1. **CHEMISTRY.**
2. **CIVIL ENGINEERING.**
3. **MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.**
4. **ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING.**
5. **SANITARY ENGINEERING.**
6. **COMMERCE AND ECONOMICS.**
7. **AGRICULTURE.**
8. **HORTICULTURE.**
9. **VETERINARY SCIENCE.**
10. **MILITARY SCIENCE.**

For information address,

C. W. DOTEN,
Registrar.

UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT, Medical Department.

The annual session begins the first week in January of each year and continues six months. Four years graded course. Examinations at the end of each year.

For further particulars address

DR. B. J. ANDREWS, Sec'y,
BURLINGTON, VT.

NORWICH UNIVERSITY, NORTHFIELD, VT.

The oldest Military College in the country. founded 1819.
Over 500 representatives in Army and Navy.
Courses in Art, Civil Engineering, Chemistry, Science and Literature.
Degrees of B. A. and B. S.
Army officer, Commandant.

THE REV. ALLAN D. BROWN, LL. D.,
Commander U. S. Navy (retired), President.

TROY CONFERENCE ACADEMY, POULTNEY, VT.

Emphasizes the best features of the home. Elementary as well as secondary school instruction.
Graduates take high rank in College. Thirteen teachers all Specialists.
Graduate Courses in Music, Art, Elocution. Not a few high school graduates enrolled solely for instruction in these departments.
Commercial Course. Stenography and Typewriting at half the cost in cities.
Graduates recommended for positions.
Send for illustrated catalogue.

G. H. DUNTON, D. D.,
Principal.

ST. JOHNSBURY ACADEMY, ST. JOHNSBURY, VT.

FOUNDED IN 1849.

CLASSICAL AND LIBERAL COURSES.

Preparation for the best Colleges and Scientific Schools. Thorough training in the essentials of a practical education. Expenses very low, in comparison with privileges afforded. Aim of the institution to promote industry, earnestness of purpose, integrity, and a high sense of honor.

Healthful location. Cases of serious illness in the school have been extremely rare. The sanitary conditions are above criticism.

The most modern and complete facilities for the profitable study of all the branches in its courses. Fine Library, Cabinets, Laboratories, Art Studio,—all recently greatly enlarged and improved. The best appliances and instruction for training in Commercial Branches and in Business methods and practice.

For Catalogues and information address the Principal.

D. Y. COMSTOCK, M. A., St. Johnsbury, Vt.

BRIGHAM ACADEMY, BAKERSFIELD, VT.

ONE OF THE BEST EQUIPPED AND STRONGEST SCHOOLS IN THE STATE.

Prepares boys and girls for college, for business and for teaching.

Classical, Latin-English and English courses.

Home life, school life and social life of students carefully guarded.

Year opens in September.

Send for catalogue.

Letters of inquiry cheerfully answered.

C. H. MORRILL, Principal.

MONTPELIER SEMINARY.

A BOARDING SCHOOL
FOR BOTH SEXES.

Literary Course which prepares for college or professional schools. Also Seminary courses and Teachers' classes.

Fine Arts including piano, organ and voice. Also painting, crayoning and drawing.

Business Department including the usual business studies, with shorthand and typewriting.

Address **W. M. NEWTON, Principal,**
MONTPELIER, VT.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL,

JOHN L. ALGER, A. M., Principal.

JOHNSON, VERMONT.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL,

EDWARD CONANT, A. M., Principal,

RANDOLPH CENTER, VT.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL,

PHILIP E. LEAVENWORTH, A. M., Principal,

CASTLETON, VERMONT.

PATENTS

Etc. quickly obtained at low fees. Allowance guaranteed or it costs you NOTHING; circular explains. Send description and sketch or model, and if you mention this paper we examine and give opinion as to patentability free
COLLAMER & Co. 108 F ST. WASHINGTON, D. C.

EUROPE, Are you going? BOSTON
If so, sail from

On one of the Fast Steamers of the

DOMINION LINE

Crossing the Atlantic under 7 days.



S. S. "COMMON WEALTH" (new) 13,440 tons, twin screw.
S. S. "NEW ENGLAND" (new) 11,500 tons, twin screw.
S. S. "CANADA," 9,000 tons, twin screw. Sailing from Boston, Wednesday's, for Queenstown and Liverpool.

Portland - Liverpool Service,

S. S. DOMINION (twin screw),
S. S. VANCOUVER, S. S. CAMBROMAN.

Portland to Liverpool direct. Short sea passage. For passage, plans, and information regarding these services, apply to or address

RICHARDS, MILLS & CO.,
77 to 81 State St., BOSTON,

or S. S. BALLARD, Agent, Langdon Bldg. Montpelier,
and Miles Granite Block, Barre, Vt.

Rutland Railroad

ACROSS THE
ISLANDS

and along the Shores of
Lake Champlain.



The POPULAR ROUTE for tourists,

Between BOSTON, NEW YORK and NEW ENGLAND POINTS,

And VERMONT, CANADA, THOUSAND ISLANDS, LAKE GEORGE, LAKE CHAMPLAIN, and the ADIRONDACKS.

Through Fast Express Trains . . .

PULLMAN BUFFET PARLOR AND
SLEEPING CARS ON ALL
THROUGH TRAINS.

For information regarding tickets, time tables, etc., call on nearest ticket agent, or address

H. A. HODGE, Traffic Manager. C. B. HIBBARD, Gen. Pass. Agt.
RUTLAND, VT.



The Most Charming,
Picturesque and
Beautiful Section on
this Continent, and the
Place to Spend your
Summer Vacation, is

AMONG THE.....

Green Hills of Vermont,

AND ALONG THE SHORES OF.....



Lake . . .
Champlain.

A beautiful brochure, giving a complete description of all the villages and summer resorts located on the line of the Central Vermont Railway in Vermont, and on the shores of Lake Champlain, also a list of hotels and the best family homes, who will take summer boarders at prices ranging from \$4.00 to \$10.00 per week, is now ready for delivery. They will be mailed on receipt of 4 cents, for postage, on application to T. H. HANLEY, N. E. P. A., 306 Washington Street, Boston, or A. W. ECKERT, N. P. A., 385 Broad way, New York.

GENERAL OFFICES, ST. ALBANS, VT.

R. S. LOGAN,

S. W. CUMMINGS,

Vice-Pres't and Gen'l Manager.

Gen'l Pass. Agent.

Boston and Maine Railroad

THE GREAT RAILROAD SYSTEM
OF NEW ENGLAND.

THE DIRECT ROUTE . . .

To all of the PRINCIPAL SUMMER RESORTS OF EASTERN AND NORTHERN NEW ENGLAND, THE WHITE MOUNTAINS, GREEN MOUNTAINS, ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS

LAKES WINNIPESAUKEE, CHAMPLAIN, RANGELEY, MOOSEHEAD, MEGANTIC, MEMPHREMAGOG, SUNAPEE and ST. JOHN.

THE NORTH ATLANTIC COAST.

Picturesque New England Series Summer Literature—"Among the Mountains," "All Along Shore," "Northern Vermont," "The Connecticut River Valley," "Fishing and Hunting," are the titles of illustrated literature descriptive of the sections covered by title, containing valuable maps will be mailed upon receipt of 2 cents for each book. Summer excursion book, giving list of hotels and boarding houses, routes, rates, etc., will be mailed free. Address GEN'L PASS. DEPT. B. & M. R. R., Boston.

D. J. FLANDERS,
Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agt.

Montpelier Crackers,

BEST IN THE WORLD.

....MADE BY....



C. H. CROSS & SON,

Bakers and Confectioners.

MONTPELIER, VT.

NELSON W. FISK

ISLE LA MOTTE GREY AND BLACK MARBLE QUARRIES
VERMONT

ALL KINDS
OF BUILDING AND BRIDGE
STONE.

OUR STONE
IS LOADED ON
BOATS AT OUR QUARRY
AND SHIPPED TO NEW YORK AND
OTHER POINTS WITHOUT
RELOADING.

STREET CURBING AND STONE
FOR ALL STREET AND ROAD
WORK.



Post Office Fisk Vt.



TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE CONNECTIONS AT ALBURGH VT

EUREKA SLATE QUARRIES.

Opened in Poultney, Vt., in 1855.

EUREKA UNFADING GREEN
AND MOTTLED

Roofing Slates.



MADE BY THE MOST MODERN AND
IMPROVED MACHINERY, IN ANY
DESIRED SIZE OR THICK-
NESS. DRILLED AND
COUNTERSUNK WHEN
WISHED.

Special Attention to Architect's Specifications.

A. TUTTLE, TREASURER.

FAIR HAVEN, VT.

Vermont

Mutual

Fire Insurance
Company,

MONTPELIER VT

AMOUNT INSURED.

\$54,897,638.00

PREMIUM NOTE CAPITAL

\$4,338,769.00

FRED E. SMITH, President,
J. T. SABIN, Sec'y, W. T. DEWEY, Treas.

NOVEMBER, 1901.

TWENTIETH CENTURY HISTORY OF VERMONT.

VII. HISTORY OF VERMONT POLITICS.

By C. H. DAVENPORT.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.



THE VERMONT A STATE MAGAZINE



COPYRIGHT BY
PAUL BROS. N.Y.

0c. A COPY.

CHARLES S. FORBES,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER, ST. ALBANS, VERMONT.

\$1.00 A YEAR.



EDITOR'S STUDY



THE VERMONT for 1902 offers many notable features. Our contributors for the year include Mrs. Julia C. R. Dorr, Hon. John Barrett, who writes on Siam; Hon. C. A. Prouty, who contributes a chapter on the Vermont Bar; State Superintendent Walter E. Ranger, whose subject is Education in Vermont; President Allan D. Brown of Norwich University, whose theme is Religion in Vermont; Prof. J. E. Goodrich of the University of Vermont who writes on the History of Literature in the State; Hon. G. G. Benedict who contributes a chapter on the Military History of the State; Dr. Charles S. Caverly of Rutland, who treats of Medicine and Surgery; Ex-Gov. C. S. Page, who gives the History of State Finances and Banking in Vermont; Ex-Governor E. C. Smith, who writes on the subject of Transportation; Hon. W. W. Grout, who treats of the Agricultural Resources of Vermont; Mr. Walter B. Gates contributes an article on Vermont in the Census of 1900.

What Advantages Vermont Offers Young Men will be discussed in several articles by representative Vermonters.

An unpublished story by the late Rowland E. Robinson will appear in an early number of THE VERMONT.

An interesting series of articles will be The Social Clubs of Vermont and the Clubs of Women in the State.

The Birthplace of President Chester A. Arthur and the Battlefield Memorials to Vermont Soldiers are the subjects of two other illustrated articles.

Shelburne Farms will be the subject of another interesting illustrated article.

President J. E. Rankin will write on Howard University; Congressman George Edmund Foss, on Our New Navy; Mr. Larkin G. Mead, the famous sculptor, will contribute his autobiography, and ex-Governor Frederick Holbrook will write on the First State Fair. The following entertaining articles by well known Vermonters are also promised for the future: Vermonters in Congress, by Miss Bessie A. Safford; A Vermonter in Samoa, by Mrs. E. J. Ormsbee; The State Prison, by Hon. Marsh O. Perkins; Daniel Webster at Stratton, by Hon.

James K. Batchelder; The Fairbanks Museum, by Miss W. A. Preston; Cadet Life at Annapolis, by Cadet Harold D. Childs; The Vermont Industrial School, by Hon. Roger W. Hulburd; Vermonters in Washington, by Tracy L. Jeffords, Esq.; Sketch of the Morgan Horse, by Mr. Joseph Battell; Vermonters in the Consular Service, by Hon. John G. Foster, Hon. D. J. Vail, Hon. Wm. W. Henry, Hon. Frank C. Denison, Hon. Frank Dillingham and other Vermonters in the Consular Service; The House of Correction, by Hon. E. C. Tuttle; The Old Stone House, by Rev. C. E. Ordway; Vermont's Part in the Republican National Convention of 1860, by Col. E. B. Sawyer; Rural Free Delivery, by Hon. H. H. Powers; also sketches of societies of Sons of Vermont.

The regular features: Vermont's Fair Women, Vermonters Abroad, Vermont Men of Today and the Educational Department will be continued in 1902.

If you are an occasional reader of THE VERMONT, and wish to become a regular one you are requested to send your name and address, with one dollar, to the publisher, and your subscription will be entered to begin now and continue to March, 1903. A one dollar bill may be sent by mail at the risk of the publisher. This offer will remain open but a short time as the supply of the January number of THE VERMONT is limited.

The year 1901 was the most prosperous one in the history of THE VERMONT since it was established six years ago. The increase in the yearly subscription list during the twelve months of the year exceeded 1,200 names. The average monthly circulation of THE VERMONT in 1901, was 4,277 copies. The January edition of THE VERMONT was 5,500, and the February and successive issues of this magazine for 1902 promise to be materially larger than the New Year's edition. THE VERMONT has a regular list of subscribers in more than 225 out of 250 odd cities and towns in the State.

UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT and STATE . . . AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.



BURLINGTON, VERMONT.

Besides the usual collegiate courses in the arts and sciences, technical courses are given in

1. CHEMISTRY.
2. CIVIL ENGINEERING.
3. MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.
4. ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING.
5. SANITARY ENGINEERING.
6. COMMERCE AND ECONOMICS.
7. AGRICULTURE.
8. HORTICULTURE.
9. VETERINARY SCIENCE.
10. MILITARY SCIENCE.

For information address,

C. W. DOTEN,
Registrar.

UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT, Medical Department.

The annual session begins the first week in January of each year and continues six months. Four years graded course. Examinations at the end of each year.

For further particulars address

DR. B. J. ANDREWS, Sec'y,
BURLINGTON, VT.

NORWICH UNIVERSITY, NORTHFIELD, VT.

The oldest Military College in the country. founded 1819.

Over 500 representatives in Army and Navy.
Courses in Art, Civil Engineering, Chemistry, Science and Literature.
Degrees of B. A. and B. S.
Army officer, Commandant.

THE REV. ALLAN D. BROWN, LL. D.,
Commander U. S. Navy (retired), President.

TROY CONFERENCE ACADEMY, POULTNEY, VT.

Emphasizes the best features of the home. Elementary as well as secondary school instruction.
Graduates take high rank in College. Thirteen teachers all Specialists.

Graduate Courses in Music, Art, Elocution. Not a few high school graduates enrolled solely for instruction in these departments.

Commercial Course. Stenography and Typewriting at half the cost in cities.

Graduates recommended for positions.
Send for illustrated catalogue.

G. H. DUNTON, D. D.,
Principal.

ST. JOHNSBURY ACADEMY, ST. JOHNSBURY, VT.

FOUNDED IN 1842.

CLASSICAL AND LIBERAL COURSES.

Preparation for the best Colleges and Scientific Schools. Thorough training in the essentials of a practical education. Expenses very low, in comparison with privileges afforded. Aim of the institution to promote industry, earnestness of purpose, integrity, and a high sense of honor.

Healthful location. Cases of serious illness in the school have been extremely rare. The sanitary conditions are above criticism.

The most modern and complete facilities for the profitable study of all the branches in its courses. Fine Library, Cabinets, Laboratories, Art Studio,—all recently greatly enlarged and improved. The best appliances and instruction for training in Commercial Branches and in Business methods and practice.

For Catalogues and information address the Principal

D. Y. COMSTOCK, M. A., St. Johnsbury, Vt.

BRIGHAM ACADEMY, BAKERSFIELD, VT.

ONE OF THE BEST EQUIPPED AND STRONGEST
SCHOOLS IN THE STATE.

Prepares boys and girls for college, for business and for teaching.

Classical, Latin-English and English courses.

Home life, school life and social life of students carefully guarded.

Year opens in September.

Send for catalogue.

Letters of inquiry cheerfully answered.

C. H. MORRILL, PRINCIPAL

MONTPELIER SEMINARY.

A BOARDING SCHOOL
FOR BOTH SEXES.

Literary Course which prepares for college or professional schools. Also Seminary courses and Teachers' classes.

Fine Arts including piano, organ and voice. Also painting, crayoning and drawing.

Business Department including the usual business studies, with shorthand and typewriting.

ADDRESS W. M. NEWTON, PRINCIPAL,
MONTPELIER, VT.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL,

JOHN L. ALGER, A. M., Principal.

JOHNSON, VERMONT.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL,

EDWARD CONANT, A. M., Principal,

RANDOLPH CENTER, VT.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL,

PHILIP E. LEAVENWORTH, A. M., Principal,

CASTLETON, VERMONT.

PATENTS

Etc. quickly obtained at low fees. Allowance guaranteed or it costs you NOTHING: circular explains. Send description and sketch or model, and if you mention this paper we examine and give opinion as to patentability free. COLLAMER & Co. 106 F ST. WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE FOLLOWING ARE ONLY A FEW OF THE MANY PROOFS THAT

The United States Separator

STANDS WITHOUT A PEER.

MISSOURI COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE.

Columbia, Mo., Oct. 30, 1901.

The machine (U. S.) did excellent work, and as a rule, I believe it skimmed a little closer than the others we had in use. The record was invariably .02 of 1 per cent., or lower, sometimes a mere trace of fat in the skimmilk.

C. L. WILLOUGHBY,
Instructor.

ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE.

Urbana, Ill., June 29, 1901.

Enclosed find records of work done with your 3 cream separators (U. S.) at the Dairy School. These are very creditable records, and we think any cream separator company can feel proud of them. Your machines have not given us the slightest trouble during the semester.

OSCAR ERF,
Prof. Dairy Husbandry.

Record AT THE Pan-American Model Dairy.



DeLaval average skimmilk test,	.0172,	buttermilk test,	.121
United States	" "	.0138,	" " .109
Gain of U. S. over DeLaval,	.0034		.012



The above shows that the DeLaval Separator left 25 per cent. more butter fat in the skimmilk than the United States. An immense waste that amounts to a very large sum of money upon the dairy products of the world. Enough to pay for a United States Separator to replace every DeLaval Separator now in use.

PROF. SPILLMAN, Director Washington Experiment Station, in *Ranch and Range*, Seattle, Aug. 15, 1901, reports the following tests of skimmilk from the dairymen using the U. S. Separator.

.00 .00 .01 .01 .04

MISS. AGRICULTURAL & MECH. COLLEGE.
AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, MISS.

Dec. 13, 1901.

The Separator (U. S.) has done perfect work.

J. S. MOORE,
Acting Professor.

Write for Catalogue.

VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO.,

Bellows Falls, Vt.

—AT—

BAILEY'S!

WHAT WE SELL

Steinway Knabe
Ivers & Pond Everett

THE FOUR WORLD'S LEADERS!

ALL FIT FOR A KING

Fischer Hobart M. Cable
Poole Franklin
Huntington

THE OLDEST
AND LARGEST
MUSIC HOUSE
IN VERMONT.

PRICES: LIBERAL AND HONEST.

TERMS: TO PLEASE OUR CUSTOMERS.

Vermonters Want Reliability. Our thirty years of business
in this State is a guarantee.

CATALOGUE AND PRICE LIST SENT UPON APPLICATION.

The Vermont Piano House

BAILEY'S MUSIC ROOMS,

Y. M. C. A. BUILDING,

H. W. HALL,
Gen'l Manager.

BURLINGTON, VERMONT.

~ VERMONT ~

Mutual Fire Insurance Co.,

MONTPELIER, VERMONT.

Carrying Insurance for Over Forty Thousand Vermonters.

AMOUNT INSURED:

\$57,894,679.00

CAPITAL and ASSETS:

\$ 4,794,986.00

Has a Local Agent in Every Town.

Estey

PIPE AND REED
ORGANS

AT THE FRONT ALWAYS

Full Information on application

ESTEY ORGAN COMPANY,

Brattleboro, Vt.

**Franklin County Cream-
ery Association,
ST. ALBANS, VERMONT.**



Makers of Individual Prints for Family and
Hotel Use, from the cream of Vermont's
grazing country.

Export Butter, packed expressly, a Specialty.
Capacity 25,000 pounds per day.

THE VERMONT STATE DIRECTORY.

[The Attorneys-at-Law, Insurance Agents, Banking institutions, Business Firms, Manufacturers, Hotels, and other representative interests in Vermont, appearing in this State Directory are recommended to the readers of this magazine.]

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

Richard A. Hoar,	- - -	Barre.
Gordon & Jackson,	- - -	Barre.
Waterman & Martin,	- - -	Brattleboro.
Hamilton S. Peck,	- - -	Burlington.
M. P. Maurice,	- - -	Montgomery.
Dillingham, Huse & Howland,	- - -	Montpelier.
Butler & Moloney,	- - -	Rutland.
Alfred A. Hall,	- - -	St. Albans.
John M. Thorne,	- - -	St. Albans.

HOTELS.

Addison House, Middlebury,	John Higgins.
Brooks House, Brattleboro,	H. O. Carpenter.
Hotel Brandon, Brandon,	Schoff & Sauter.
Pavilion Hotel, Montpelier,	J. S. Viles.
The Berwick, Rutland,	W. H. Valiquette.
Van Ness House, Burlington,	U. A. Woodbury.

INSURANCE AGENTS.

H. E. Taylor & Son, General,	Brattleboro.
T. S. Peck, General,	Burlington.
A. M. Aseltine, General,	Enosburgh Falls.
S. S. Ballard, National Life	Montpelier.
M. Mason, Fire,	St. Albans.
C. S. Hastings, Life,	St. Johnsbury.

MARBLE PRODUCERS.

Vermont Marble Co.,	Proctor.
---------------------	----------

SLATE PRODUCERS.

Eureka Slate Quarries,	Fair Haven.
------------------------	-------------

NATIONAL BANKS.

Merchants National Bank,	Burlington.
People's National Bank,	Brattleboro.
Welden National Bank,	St. Albans.

GRANITE QUARRIES.

James M. Boutwell,	Montpelier.
--------------------	-------------

GRANITE MANUFACTURERS.

Wells, Lamson & Co.,	Barre.
----------------------	--------

BUTTER MANUFACTURERS.

Franklin County Creamery,	St. Albans.
---------------------------	-------------

WHOLESALE LUMBER.

Robinson-Edwards Lumber Co.,	Burlington.
------------------------------	-------------

FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS.

St. Albans Furniture Co.,	St. Albans.
---------------------------	-------------

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

Spaulding, Kimball & Co.,	Burlington.
---------------------------	-------------

WHOLESALE BOOKSELLERS

Hobart J. Shanley,	Burlington.
--------------------	-------------

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS.

H. W. Allen & Co.,	Burlington.
--------------------	-------------

SCALE MANUFACTURERS.

E. & T. Fairbanks & Co.,	St. Johnsbury.
--------------------------	----------------

ORGANS.

Estey Organ Co.,	Brattleboro.
------------------	--------------

PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS

St. Albans Messenger Co.,	St. Albans.
---------------------------	-------------

SAVINGS BANKS.

Burlington Savings Bank,	Burlington.
--------------------------	-------------

AGENTS

Wanted in every village in the New England and Middle States and Canadian Provinces, where we have no representative

To buy for us —

HIDES, CALF SKINS,
SHEEP PELTS,
TALLOW AND BONES,

and sell for us —

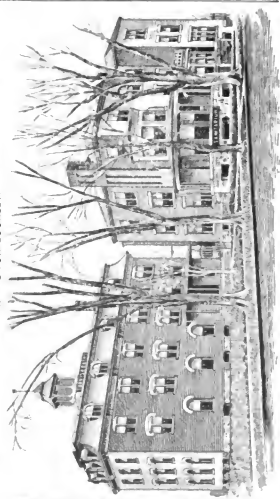
PAGE'S PERFECTED
POULTRY FOOD.

WE FURNISH CASH. WE PAY THE FREIGHT.

Address for terms,

Carroll S. Page,
Hyde Park, Vt.

THE SPARHAWK SANITARIUM,
Devoted to the CARE, COMFORT and CURE OF THE SICK.
MEDICAL AND SURGICAL—BATHS, MASSAGE, ELECTRICITY, ECT.
WRITE FOR BOOKLET.



Burlington, Vt.

ESTABLISHED AUGUST, 1895.

STANDARD FORM ADOPTED JANUARY 1, 1901.

THE VERMONT.

An Illustrated State Magazine

DEVOTED TO VERMONT HISTORY, LITERATURE, ART, EDUCATION, ATTRACTIONS,
RESOURCES AND INDUSTRIES, AND THE SONS AND DAUGHTERS OF
THE GREEN MOUNTAIN STATE AT HOME AND ABROAD.

CHARLES S. FORBES, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER,

\$1.00 A YEAR.

St. Albans, Vermont.

10 CENTS A COPY.

Entered at St. Albans Post Office as Second Class Matter.

TERMS.

SUBSCRIPTIONS. One Dollar per year in advance, post-paid to all parts of the United States and Possessions, and the Dominion of Canada. To all other countries 25 cents extra for postage. Subscriptions may begin at any time. Back numbers supplied for ten cents per copy. Notification of the time a subscription expires is promptly made one month in advance.

REMITTANCES. Money may be sent by Express Money Order, P. O. Order, Bank Draft or Registered Letter. Money may also be sent in letters at the risk of the Publisher.

AGENTS. Subscriptions are received by all Newsdealers, Vermont Publishers and Postmasters. Agents are wanted in every town and city in the State to canvass for The VERMONT. Liberal commission. Outfit free. Write for terms.

ADVERTISING. THE VERMONT is a superior advertising medium. It covers the State thoroughly and its circulation is among the thrifty, prosperous and intelligent people of Vermont. Advertising rates furnished upon application.

CORRESPONDENCE. Articles on Vermont subjects, or articles by Vermont writers, and photographs for the same, are solicited. State terms when forwarding MS.



ALBANY
ENGRAVING CO.

*ILLUSTRATING, DESIGNING,
ENGRAVING.*

ALBANY, N.Y.



THE VERMONT.

Vol. VII.

MARCH, 1902.

No. 8.

VERMONT'S ADMISSION TO THE UNION.

BY C. S. FORBES.

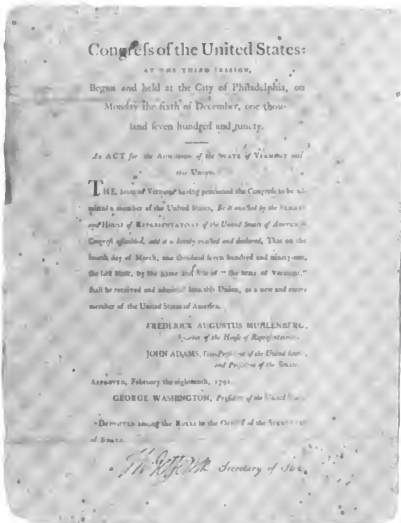
MARCH is a red letter anniversary month for Vermont. Upon its monthly calendar are indelibly recorded three of the most important events in the history of the State. It was on March 3, 1775, that the Westminster Massacre occurred—when the first blood in the American Revolution was shed. On the same day, in 1778, the first election under the Constitution of the Independent State of Vermont was held. On March 12, the same year, the new State Government was organized, at Windsor. The 4th day of March, 1791, witnessed the admission of Vermont as a State into the Federal Union. In view of these facts THE VERMONTER suggests that a day be set apart in the month of March each year for the commemoration in the public schools of these historical events. The anniversary occasion might fittingly be designated "Vermont Day," and the day of its observance made March 4—the date of Vermont's admission into the Union.

The history in detail of the admission of Vermont into the Union has never been published in THE VERMONT. The present month, therefore, seems a proper time in view of the proximity of the 11th anniversary of Vermont's Statehood to tell the story of the event.

The most interesting and impressive statement of the circumstances connected with the event is contained in the eloquent oration delivered by the late Hon. E. J. Phelps, at the dedication of the Bennington Battle Monument, August 19, 1891. The following is an extract :

"In 1791 Vermont's long controversy reached an end. The justice of her cause

gradually made itself felt, both in Congress and in the Legislature of New York. It came to be seen that her right to self-government ought not to be denied, nor her institutions overthrown, nor the lands of her people taken from them, and that such results could only be attained by a war of extermination. Her demands were finally conceded. An amicable



Fac-simile of the original Act of Congress admitting Vermont into the Union, on file in the office of the Secretary of State at Montpelier.

adjustment was made with New York, and a hundred years of unbroken friendship between these neighboring States has long obliterated all trace of the old-time bitterness. On the 18th of February, 1791, an act unanimously

adopted by Congress for the admission of Vermont to the Union was signed by the hand of Washington.

So came Vermont at last, a hundred years ago, into the sisterhood of the States. Latest of existing commonwealths to join it; first accession to the old Thirteen. No remnants of colonial magnificence adorned her approach. No traditions of Old World aristocracy gave distinction to her presence or grace to her society. No potency in national politics attracted the parasites of the hour. The luxuries of wealth were unknown to her. For the elegance of high culture she had found little opportunity. Rustic and shy, but picturesque, shadowed by the memories of a trying experience, unconquerable in spirit, proud of her untarnished history, and half reluctant to surrender the independence that had cost so much and been cherished so long. But she came to remain."

The Assembly of Vermont called a convention to consider the expediency of joining the Federal Union. The convention met at Bennington, January 6, 1791, and it was finally determined four days later, by vote of 105 yeas to 2 nays, to make application to the Congress of the United States for the admission of Vermont into the Union. The Act and Resolutions of the Convention ratifying the Constitution of the United States follow:

Act and Resolutions of the Convention, submitted to the General Assembly of Vermont and the President of the United States.

STATE OF VERMONT.

In Convention of the Delegates of the People of the State of Vermont.

Whereas, by an Act of the Commissioners of the State of New York, done at New York, the Seventh day of October, in the fifteenth year of the independence of the United States of America, one thousand seven hundred and ninety, every impediment, as well on the part of the State of New York, as on the part of the State of Vermont, to the admission of the State of Vermont into the Union of the United States of America, is removed:—In full faith and assurance that the same will stand approved and ratified by Congress:—

This Convention, having impartially deliberated upon the constitution of the United States of America, as now established, submitted to us by an Act of the General Assembly of the State of Vermont passed October the twenty-seventh one thousand seven hundred and ninety, Do, in virtue of the power and authority to us given, for that purpose, fully and entirely approve of, assent to, and ratify the said Constitution; And declare that, immediately from, and after, this State shall be admitted by the Congress into the Union, and to a full participation of the benefits of

the government now enjoyed by the States in the Union, the same shall be binding on us and the people of the State of Vermont forever.

Done at Bennington, in the county of Bennington, the tenth day of January, in the 15th year of the Independence of the United States of America, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one.

Hon. Nathaniel Chipman and Lewis R. Morris, Esq. (later a member of Congress) were appointed commissioners to attend Congress, and present the request of the State for such admission. The Commissioners immediately entered upon the duties of their appointment and on February 18, 1791, nine days after General Washington had submitted to Congress Vermont's petition, the approval of an act of that body was made, by which "Vermont shall be received and admitted on March 4, 1791," thus being the first State that was admitted into the Union, after the adoption of the Federal Constitution.

The appointment of Federal officers in Vermont followed.

From the Vermont Gazette of March 21, 1791 the following is taken:—"The President of the United States has appointed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate the following officers in Vermont:—

Noah Smith, Supervisor of Excise and Import.
Nathaniel Chipman, Judge of the District of Vermont.

Stephen Jacob, District Attorney,
Lewis R. Morris, Marshal of the District.
Stephen Keyes, Collector of the port of Alburgh."

In the table of Federal officers of the State given in the Vermont Legislative Directory the first District Attorney is given as Charles Marsh in 1797, the first Marshal as Dr. John Willard, (of Middlebury), in 1801, and the first District Clerk as Frederick Hill in 1791, the year of the State's admission.

The first United States Senators in Congress were Moses Robinson (first class) and Stephen R. Bradley (second class) in 1791; the first Representatives Nathaniel Niles and Israel Smith in 1791; the first Presidential Electors, in 1792—Vermont casting her vote for Washington and Adams—were Samuel Hitchcock, Lemuel Chipman, Lot Hall and Paul Brigham.

The first State officers after the admission were Thomas Chittenden, Governor; Peter Olcott, Lieut-Governor, Samuel Mattocks, Treasurer, and Roswell Hopkins, Secretary of State.

THE VERMONT FLAG.

BY G. G. BENEDICT.

THE first Vermont flag of which there is any record was the Stars and Stripes, with the addition of the word "Vermont." This was adopted, by act of Legislature, in 1803.

Is it the fact, then, that Vermont, during the fourteen years of her existence as an In-

dependent Commonwealth, possessed no distinctive standard of her own? Did the regiment organized in compliance with the resolution adopted by the Continental Congress on the 23d of June, 1775, recommending the employment in the Continental Army of "those called Green Mountain Boys, under such officers as they should choose," fight under no distinctive ensign? The Colonies, previous to the Declaration of American Independence, used the English flag with such added emblems as they chose. But Vermont was never a Colony of England or of any other power.



FLAG OF VERMONT.

dependent Commonwealth, possessed no distinctive standard of her own? Did the regiment organized in compliance with the resolution adopted by the Continental Congress on the 23d of June, 1775, recommending the employment in the Continental Army of "those called Green Mountain Boys, under such

The infant commonwealth asserted its full sovereignty in 1777, and maintained the assertion until its admission to the Union in 1791. The time was one in which the pomp and ceremony of war and of civil state was by no means disregarded. Can it be that during this period there was no Vermont flag?

The answer to this question must be that if there was such a flag, no record or description of it is extant. No act establishing such a flag appears on the early statute books. The records of the time have been searched in vain for any reference to such a flag. It is true that in Volume 39 of the manuscript State Papers preserved at Montpelier, is an entry, among sundry State expenses, of a payment to Levi Hill, June 3d, 1781 of £2, 12s. for "flag service." But this proves nothing. The flag for which the service was rendered by Levi Hill may have been the flag of the United States, or, and more probably, a flag of truce, under which Ethan and Ira Allen had been conducting negotiations with the British authorities in Canada, a few months previous, for the exchange of prisoners of war.

Calls for information in the possession of any one, relating to a Vermont flag previous to 1803, have been repeatedly published in the Vermont newspapers, and to no purpose. In 1895 a reward of ten dollars was offered, in a widely circulated journal, for "an authentic description of the flag of the Vermont Republic or of the flag of the Green Mountain Boys," but the reward was never called for; and up to this time no description, representation or definite reference to a Vermont flag has been found, of earlier date than the Act of October 31, 1803. This was in the words and figures following:

"It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, that from and after the first day of May, A. D., 1804, the Flag of this State be Seventeen Stripes alternate red and white; that the Union be Seventeen Stars white on a blue field, with the word Vermont in capitals above the said Stripes and Stars."

This flag, of seventeen stripes and seventeen stars, was the flag of the United States of that time. Congress, in 1818, changed the flag to one of thirteen stripes and twenty stars, with a provision that a star should be added to the blue field for each added State. But the flag of Vermont appears to have remained one of seventeen stars and seventeen stripes for about twenty years after, till October 20, 1837, when the Legislature repealed the Act of 1803, and the following took its place:

"It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, that from and after the passage of this Act, the flag of this

State be thirteen stripes, alternate red and white; that the Union be one large Star, white in a blue field, with the Coat of Arms of the State of Vermont therein."

It is to be noted that while this act recognized the existence of a Vermont Coat of Arms, there had been up to that time no legislation authorizing a State coat of arms. The coat of arms in use consisted of an escutcheon taken from the State Seal, designed by Ira Allen in 1778, bearing the pine tree, sheaves of wheat and cow, to which a stag's head had been added for the crest, in 1821, by Robert Temple, Secretary of the Governor and Council, in a design prepared by him and engraved for the commissions issued by Governor Skinner to the officers of the State militia.*

The State colors carried by the First regiment which Vermont sent to the front in the war of the Rebellion, bore the State coat of arms on a white ground. It was brought back to Vermont, and is preserved in the State House at Montpelier. The State colors subsequently carried from 1861 to 1865, by

"The heroes of the single star,
The doe's head and the pine,"

bore the State coat of arms on blue silk, and the names of the respective regiments, to which were added, as the war went on, the names of the battles in which the regiment or battery had taken an honorable part. And not one of these flags, from first to last, was yielded in action to the enemy.

The war had been in progress for a year and a half when a committee of the Vermont Historical Society, consisting of George W. Benedict, Norman Williams and Charles Reed, called the attention of the Legislature to the fact that there had been as yet no authoritative designation of a State Coat of Arms. In the memorial addressed to the House of Representatives, November 21, 1862, the committee said:

"The investigations of the society lead to the belief that the devices of our Coat of Arms and the State Seal rest wholly upon usage and tradition; and that there is no law, resolution or order extant, establishing the same.

"Some of the devices now in use appear in the first Seal of the State, impressions of which we have as early as May, 1778; since that time the devices have changed with the fancy

*The button worn by Officers of the Infantry regiments of the Militia for several years thereafter, bore the stag's head surrounded by the words—"Vermont Militia."

of every officer that had occasion to procure a new die to impress an official character upon State documents.

"The object of your memorialists is, not to *change*, but to *fix* and *establish* by law. Their mission is to ask the General Assembly that the emblems now emblazoned upon our State Flag, and under which our sons now go forth to battle, may be as constant and unchanging as the mountains they portray; and that the devices of the Seal, that attest the power and the faith of our State upon official papers, may remain forever, unaltered.

"We ask that precisely the same emblems, reminding of homes among Green Hills, and that are already of historic renown, may glad-

den the eyes and incite the hearts of VermonTERS 'till the last syllable of recorded time.'"

The result of this memorial was the enactment of chapter 131 of the General Statutes of 1862, entitled: "Of the State Arms, Seal and Flag."* This chapter, in connection with the State Arms and Seal, re-enacted the State Flag, in the form and with the description that had been given to it in the Act of 1837. This remains the law at the present time.

And such may the flag remain, unchanged and untarnished, during the coming generations.

—
*The chapter was drafted by the late George W. Benedict, of Burlington.



WINTER SCENE, NEAR MONTPELIER, VT.

THE EARLY HISTORY OF MAPLE SUGAR.

BY CLARENCE PORTER COWLES.

VERMONT is distinguished in the world for the production of two things—men and maple sugar. The noble record of the former is common knowledge to all Vermonters; but that the latter also has a history of much interest is little known.

Along with maize and tobacco, maple sugar had its origin among the Indians. For time unknown before the white man came to this continent, the aborigines drew the sap of the maple tree and distilled therefrom a sweet

legends, beautifully told by the late Rowland E. Robinson:* "While Woksis, the mighty hunter, was out one day in search of game, his diligent squaw Moqua busied herself embroidering him some moccasins. For the evening meal of her lord, she boiled some moose meat in the sweet water from the maple tree just by the wigwam. Becoming interested in the pattern of the bear she was working, she forgot the moose meat and the "sweet water" boiled away to a thick brown



Photo by Cutler, Burlington.

EXHIBIT BY THE VERMONT SUGAR MAKERS' MARKET, AT BURLINGTON, FEB. 5, 1902.

syrup. The Hurons and Ottawas of Canada, the Abenakis and Algonquins of Vermont and New Hampshire, the Mohegans of Western Massachusetts and Connecticut, the Six Nations of interior New York, the Susquehannas of Pennsylvania and the Iroquois of Ohio all knew of this art. Wherever the white people came in contact with Indians in a region where the maple tree grew, they found them making this saccharine substance, and it was from them that the white people learned the process.

The probable way in which the Indians discovered this art is contained in one of their

syrup. When Woksis returned he found such a dainty morsel ready for his supper as he had never before tasted. The great chief eagerly devoured the viand, licked the kettle clean, and then went out and told his tribe that Kose-kus-beh, a heaven sent instructor, had taught Moqua how to make a delicious food by boiling the juice of the maple. And the discovery soon became known among all the Indians."

Baron Lahotan, a French traveller, writing in 1749, says, speaking of the Indians of

*Atlantic Monthly, April, 1886.

Canada: "If the savages have not like us the art of making wine, they know how to draw from the maple a delicious drink and a sugar almost as good as ours."

To get the sap the Indians with their tomahawks cut a long slanting gash in the tree. Below the lower end of this gash a notch was



OLD WAY OF TAPPING TREES.

cut to hold a chip along which the sap would flow. The sap was caught in a birch bark dish or a closely woven basket and boiled in an earthen pot. A small quantity of dark syrup thus produced was the Indians' only supply of sugar. Imagine ourselves limited in this necessary of life to a little taste each spring, and we can think what a delicacy their maple sugar must have been to the Indians. In the syrup they mixed up their coarse corn meal and made cakes; and upon going a long journey they would pack these cakes in baskets and take them for provisions.

The first white people to make maple sugar were the Canadians. The colonists at Quebec and Montreal very soon noticed the Indians notching the trees in the spring, found out what they were doing and imitated them. A Frenchman writing in France as early as 1709 about his visit to Canada says: "The maple I speak of has an excellent sap. No lemonade or cherry liquor has so good a taste, nor is there any drink in the world more wholesome. Sugar is made of this sap and a syrup so valuable that no better remedy to strengthen the chest has ever been found."

It was only after pioneers from the Massa-

chusetts Bay and New York settlements had pushed back into the forests that these colonists seemed to have learned about the wonderful property of maple sap. They, too, learned the art of making maple sugar first hand from the Indians. Says an early writer speaking of the making of maple sugar by these colonists: "They owe that resource to those savages to whom they have often given death in exchange for their kindness." What a boon to the families scattered in the wilderness, far from store and with little to exchange, to have this necessary of life and luxury for the mere gathering! It was like the manna of old to them. The methods of these woodsmen in making this sugar were as crude as those of their Indian teachers, and the product very poor. They made only just enough to supply their own family wants, for the people in the towns disdained this dark stuff and used the better tasting and more aristocratic "muscovado" of the West Indies.

It was in a noble endeavor to suppress slavery that maple sugar gained for itself both intrinsic merit and renown. The Quakers down in Pennsylvania in their turn learned



PREPARING TO BOIL DOWN SAP.

from their Indian friends how to get sweetness from out the maple tree. These good people accepted this as a heavenly admonition to renounce the "sugar of the Isles" which was "sprinkled with the tears and blood of slaves," and from very early they used no other sugar than that of the "innocent maple."



MAPLE SUGAR GROVE.—GATHERING SAP.

With the idea of stopping the slave trade by substituting maple sugar for cane sugar and thus destroying the principal demand for slave labor, they undertook to supply the people of the towns with their sugar of freedom, and make its use general. Says a writer in 1788 in a letter to a friend: "Providence, my friend, seems to have placed in the bosom of a continent that slavery has sullied and tormented most cruelly, two great means which ought inevitably to work its (slavery's) destruction; that is, the society of which I have spoken to you (the Quakers) and the sugar maple. * * * * * I wish there were formed from North to South a holy coalition to accumulate the product of that divine tree."

In order to successfully compete with the cane sugar the primitive process of making maple sugar was perfected and its quality greatly improved. Holes were bored into the trees with augurs in place of the cruel gashes; the syrup was now boiled down into cakes; then it was discovered that by stirring the sugar while it cooled, it could be grained. The sap was kept clean, more care was taken not to burn it, and as the cane sugar of those

one time permitted no other sugar than the maple to be used in his household, and had a grove of maple trees set out at "Monticello" so he could make it for himself. Nor was this grand undertaking confined to America. Maple trees were transplanted into France, Italy, Germany, Austria and England, and a quite extensive production of maple sugar contemplated in these countries. The King of Austria granted a subsidy for this enterprise



SUGAR PARTY IN-DOORS.



AN OLD TIME SUGAR PLACE.

days was not the flavorless white article we have today, these Quakers succeeded in perfecting maple sugar so that it compared favorably with the best cane sugar then made. Thus, in conferring a blessing upon others, was maple sugar itself blessed.

Soon after the Revolutionary War, this movement started by the Quakers became widespread and earnest. Thomas Jefferson at

and a bounty for the product. In fact, quite a quantity of maple sugar was actually made in parts of Europe.

At the request of Thomas Jefferson, then Secretary of State and President of the American Philosophical Society, Benjamin Rush, a noted physician and scientist prepared a very interesting and thoroughly scientific paper upon the production and use of maple sugar, which was read before the philosophical Society in 1791. Some extracts from that paper may be interesting to show how maple sugar was looked upon at that time. After telling in what section of the country the tree was found, about the flow of the sap, and the process of gathering and boiling it down, he compares maple sugar with that of the cane. In the first place he says that compared with the sugar made in the West Indies the maple is cleaner. "It is prepared in a season of the year when not a single insect exists to feed upon it or to mix its excrements with it and before particles of dust can float in the air. The same observation cannot be applied to West India sugar. The insects and worms that prey upon it and, of course, mix with it,

compose a page in a nomenclature of natural history. I shall say nothing of the hands which are employed in making the sugar of the West Indies, while maple sugar is made by persons educated in habits of cleanliness." As to the quality of maple sugar, Dr. Rush says he had submitted tests to many, among whom was Alexander Hamilton, then Secretary of the Treasury, and they could perceive no

farmers of Connecticut had made from the sap a drink which they used instead of rum. But he adds: "Should the use of maple sugar become more general in this country, it may tend to lessen the inclination or supposed necessity of spirits, for I have observed a relish for sugar and a sweet diet to be seldom accompanied by a love for strong drink." He expressed his feelings upon the slavery



Courtesy Central Vermont Railway. From "Summer Homes"

inferiority in its strength or flavor. While the manufacture of cane sugar was a costly process, Dr. Rush says: "The gift of maple sugar is from a benevolent Providence * * * * * obtained by the frugal labor of a farmer's family, in a season when the pursuit of any agricultural duties is impossible." Besides sugar and syrup, he says that vinegar can be made from the late run of sap, and from the molasses a beer can be brewed. Also "the sap of the maple is capable of affording a spirit, but we hope this precious juice will never be prostituted." He says the

question and the relation of maple sugar thereto in this way: "I cannot help contemplating a sugar maple tree with a species of affection and even veneration, for I have persuaded myself to behold in it the happy means of rendering the commerce and slavery of our African brethren in the sugar islands as unnecessary, as it has always been inhuman and unjust." And he makes the sanguine prophecy that "in contemplating the present and opening prospects in human affairs, I am led to expect that a material part of the general happiness which heaven seems to have

prepared for mankind will be derived from the manufacture and general use of maple sugar."

Alas, that the fond hopes of the friends of the maple were not destined to be fully realized! Yet who can tell what it might have accomplished had it not been assailed by deadly enemies? For along with its contemporary, the red man, the maple was sorely persecuted by the advance of civilization.

Of all the trees of the forest the maple was the most valuable to the early settlers. At a time when coal still lay hidden in the earth, its wood furnished the best fuel for their greedy fireplaces. In the early days charcoal burning was a considerable source of revenue, and the maple made the best material for this. Then, too, it often occupied land wanted for cultivation and was ruthlessly cleared away. But even more than for all these purposes, it lost its life in the manufacture of potash. Not the only nor the most extensive use of the settler's great iron kettle was for boiling down the sap of the maple into sugar. The kettle was principally used in boiling down into potash the lye leached from wood ashes. Our own historian, Williams, says that in 1794 this was one of the most extensive and useful industries of our State. A botanist writing in 1817 upon the North American *silva*, says that "the ashes of the sugar maple are rich in alkaline principles and it may be confidently asserted that they furnish four-fifths of the potash exported to Europe from Boston and

New York." Thousands of acres of great stalwart trees were destroyed in this wasteful way.

With its existence thus sacrificed, driven back into the mountains and closely followed up their sides, the noble tree has lost much of its ability to perform its best function. The rich flavor of the sweetness of its sap is now known out in the world, but rarely, and even



SUGARING UTENSILS FIFTY YEARS AGO.

then it is so smothered in baser stuff that of the true substance little is present save its name.

Such is some of the romance of the early history of maple sugar. Born of the Aborigines, adopted by the pioneer colonists, and nurtured by the Quakers; ministering to the wants of the poor and striving to free the oppressed but receiving harsh treatment, and ill deserved.

To the Green Mountain State belongs the honor of furnishing the maple its safest refuge and best home, and of producing the greatest quantity of its pure product. Well may we cherish this grand old tree and be proud of sending forth to the world a product so perfectly typical of purity, sweetness and self-sacrificing kindness.



SUGAR ON SNOW.

Most of the illustrations which appear in this article are from photographs furnished through the courtesy of Mr. A. D. Cochran, of Jericho, Vt. Mr. Cochran makes a specialty of this kind of photographic work, and is prepared to fill all orders received.



VERMONT MEN OF TODAY.

E. M. BARTLETT.

BY PORTER H. DALE.

HON. E. M. BARTLETT, of Brighton, is a man fortunate in the qualities inherited from his ancestors, and in the conditions that have surrounded his own life.

He was born about forty years ago in the town of Morgan, to which his great grandfather Bartlett, after his discharge from the Revolutionary army, had brought his family, when the township had recently been surveyed through the primeval forest, and where his maternal grandfather Buchanan had come from Scotland.

On the stony hillside farm overlooking beautiful Seymour Lake, a wealth of scenery abounds, but leaving the observation of this and reflecting on the fact that any mortal being could accumulate several thousand dollars as a farmer on this scenic elevation leads one to the source of some of the elements in the character of the grandson of Jarvis Bartlett.

Soon after the railroad was built through Island Pond, many of the enterprising descendants of the staunch old settlers of Morgan sought the better opportunities it afforded, among whom was the father of the subject of this sketch, and until his death about a year ago, Alvin Bartlett was one of the most marked individuals of the town of Brighton, devoted exclusively to his church, his family and his business.

Elvin M. Bartlett, after the usual preparation of the village schools, attended the quite noted Derby Academy, and later, took the business course at Eastman College.

He had grown up in, and become familiar with all the details of his father's store, and most naturally became the junior member of the mercantile firm of A. Bartlett & Son, whose business interests increased from year to year. On the decease of the senior member, a stock company was formed under the name of The Bartlett Company, with the surviving partner as its president. In this enterprise Mr. Bartlett has gathered about him several

young and ambitious men of experience in the business, and under his supervision they are operating at present, one of the largest and most finely equipped department stores in northern Vermont.

Mr. Bartlett has always had a peculiar interest in all classes of humanity and his business relations have brought him in contact with men under various conditions, yet he has learned to make himself cordially agreeable and to accept happily the eccentricities of others, and in the commonest transactions of life he conducts himself in such a manner that men are glad to meet him. His social nature brought him early into the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, who advanced him from year to year till he held the highest position of the order in the State.

It was natural that he would take a lively interest in politics, and be very pronounced in his views, and zealous for the interests of his party, all of which brought him, almost without opposition, to the representation of his town in the House, and of his county in the Senate.

He has also served by appointment on the board of directors of the State's Prison and House of Correction, and was a delegate to the last Republican National Convention.

He has been associated with many local enterprises, and at present is a director in the Island Pond National Bank, and, besides his mercantile business, is carrying on extensive lumbering operations, with mills at Island Pond and Norton, and is operating the largest farm in this section recently purchased by him of A. M. Stetson, of Boston.

About eleven years ago Mr. Bartlett married Sarah E. Felcher of Hyde Park. Philip Alvin, about six years old, is their only child.

It may well be said of him: He appreciates his endowments, has preserved his powers, knows the value of perseverance, is strong in the faith of his fathers, and apparently is entering upon many pleasant and successful years.



E. M. BARTLETT.

VERMONTERS ABROAD

[The department—Vermonters Abroad—has been a prominent feature of THE VERMONT during the past five years. It will continue to be devoted exclusively to the sons and daughters of the Green Mountain State residing in other states, whose co-operation is solicited in the work of obtaining material for publication concerning societies of Vermonters and personal items. THE VERMONT solicits reports of the annual meetings and banquets held by Vermonters and requests the secretary or president of each society to furnish a report for publication.]

SOCIETIES AND OFFICERS.

VERMONT ASSOCIATION OF BOSTON.

Officers for 1901: President, Hon. Edgar J. Sherman; vice-presidents, Col. Josiah H. Benton, Jr., Col. Albert Clarke; secretary and treasurer, N. L. Sheldon, Esq.; chaplain, Rev. Wm. H. Davis, D. D.; executive committee, Hon. Geo. W. Bishop, Charles K. Darling, Joseph F. Scott, Guy Lamkin, Hon. Geo. O. Proctor, Mr. James M. Gleason, Mr. Arthur L. Robinson, Isalah R. Clark, Everett C. Benton.

BOSTON DAUGHTERS OF VERMONT.

Officers: President, Mrs. Sally Joy White; first vice-president, Mrs. William A. Barton; second vice-president, Mrs. David N. Haynes; recording secretary, Miss Bertha P. Joslyn; corresponding secretary, Miss Mabel Houghton; treasurer, Mrs. William P. Shreve; executive committee, Miss Helen M. Winslow, Mrs. Charles H. Greenleaf, Mrs. Abbie G. Cousins.

VERMONT ASSOCIATION OF MINNESOTA.

Officers: President, Hon. J. B. Gillingham, of Minneapolis; 1st vice-president, Hon. Robert Pratt, of Minneapolis (ex-mayor); 2nd vice-president, Hon. George W. Batchelder, of Fairbault; secretary and treasurer, Charles M. Drew, of Minneapolis; executive committee, Frank G. McMillan, Dr. F. E. Towers, Cavour Langdon, Paul D. Boutell, A. A. Crane, Fred B. Wright, George K. Belden.

VERMONT STATE ASSOCIATION OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Officers: President, Major E. R. Campbell; 1st vice-president, C. E. Fairman; 2d vice-president, H. B. Moulton; 3d vice-president, Capt. G. E. Graves; recording secretary, E. W. Morgan; corresponding secretary, H. N. Taplin; financial secretary, B. F. Wilkins; treasurer, Henry White; board of directors, N. D. Adams, N. L. Collanier, H. C. Sholes.

NEBRASKA SONS OF VERMONT.

Officers: President, L. D. Richards, Fremont; vice-presidents, W. R. Barton, Tecumseh; Edmund McIntyre, Seward; J. L. Strong, Holdrege; secretary, George H. Loveland, Lincoln; treasurer, C. H. Bottum, Lincoln.

PACIFIC COAST ASSOCIATION NATIVE SONS OF VERMONT.

Officers: President, Hon. Daniel T. Cole; vice-presidents, Geo. Partridge, C. S. Wright and Dr. John Townsend; secretary, A. O. Colton; treasurer, Hon. A. W. Scott.

BUFFALO SOCIETY OF VERMONTERS.

Officers: President, Charles C. Farnham; vice-president, Merritt Nichols; secretary, Thomas H. Noonan, 831 Ellicott Square, treasurer, Walter H. Johnson; chaplain, Rev. Frank S. Fitch, D. D.; executive committee, Hon. Henry W. Hill, Dr. Joseph T. Cook, Harry T. Buttolph, Dr. DeWitt C. Green, John C. Bradley, and Ira B. Hawthorne.

BROOKLYN SOCIETY OF VERMONTERS.

Officers: President, Charles A. Hoyt; vice-president, John J. Allen; treasurer, F. H. Chandler; secretary, Thomas C. Underwood; executive committee, N. T. Sprague, Omri F. Hibbard, Robert J. Kimball, Robert D. Benedict, Hiram R. Steele.

VERMONT VETERANS ASSOCIATION OF BOSTON AND VICINITY.

Officers: President, George H. Graves; vice-presidents, David O. Felt, Hiram M. Pierce, Allen F. Carpenter, Col. Albert Clarke, Albert Patch; secretary and treasurer, Daniel W. Taft; executive committee, John J. Warden, Charles H. Bradley, William M. Wires, Mansel H. Bush, P. P. Pettes.

SPRINGFIELD ASSOCIATION SONS AND DAUGHTERS OF VERMONT.

Officers for 1902: President, Rev. F. M. Bissell; vice-presidents, H. J. Whitcomb, S. E. Walton, Mrs. Geo. D. Weston; secretary, L. J. Scott; treasurer, V. E. Moore; executive committee, Chas. Tarbell, Miss Ila B. Roberts, Mrs. George Rhoads, Mrs. F. E. Ladd, George Graham, Dr. Clark Hill.

SONS OF VERMONT IN RHODE ISLAND.

Officers: President, Lewis H. Meader; vice-president, Dr. J. C. Rutherford; secretary and treasurer, Harry M. Barry; auditor, O. E. Case; executive committee, Charles H. Catlin, Dr. Wm. R. White, Henry C. Lazelle.

VERMONT ASSOCIATION OF MANILA.

Officers: President, Capt. Charles W. Mead; Secretary, Prof. Dean C. Worcester.

VERMONT ASSOCIATION OF HARTFORD.

Officers: President, Hon. Charles E. Billings, 1st vice-president, G. P. Chandler; 2nd vice-president, W. I. Twitchell; secretary and treasurer, T. H. Monroe; chaplain, Rev. W. W. Ranney; executive committee, J. L. English, H. P. Knowlton, W. H. Bosworth, F. V. Bartlett, F. Crosby, Dr. Henry Bickford, H. D. Parker, B. M. Parmelee, M. P. Harlow.

JOSEPH WEEKS BABCOCK.

BY BESSIE AINSWORTH SAFFORD.

ALTHOUGH but five years of age when he left Vermont, Joseph Weeks Babcock, now the Representative in Congress from the Third Congressional District of Wisconsin, retains a warm interest in his native State. And if he is proud of Vermont, she can justly be proud to claim as a son a man who, by his own superiority has gained the position both in the business world and in politics which Mr. Babcock now occupies.



JOSEPH WEEKS BABCOCK.

As success has come to him wholly by his own labors, a brief view of his career may be interesting. His career, however, has not yet reached its zenith, and his friends predict for him still greater honors in the future.

Joseph Weeks Babcock was born in Swanton, Vermont, on the 6th of March, 1850. His father was Ebenezer Wright Babcock, and his mother Mahala, the daughter of Hon. Joseph

Weeks of New Hampshire, who was a member of the 24th and 25th Congresses—1836-40. The subject of this sketch, who was the youngest of a family of four children, accompanied his parents on their removal to the State of Iowa, in 1855, and there on a farm in Butler county, he resided until 1861. Within this period he attended the local district school, and acquired a rudimentary knowledge of the ordinary English branches. In 1861 the family removed to Cedar Falls, Blackhawk county, where he continued his studies in the public schools, supplementing the instruction received there with a brief course in the neighboring college at Mount Vernon.

At the expiration of his school days, Mr. Babcock entered the employ of his father, who owned and operated a lumber yard at Cedar Falls. When this business was sold to Weston, Burch & Company, of Dubuque, he entered their service in a subordinate capacity. Fifteen years later he was the active manager and largest individual stockholder of that firm's successor, the great logging and manufacturing enterprise, the Necedah Lumber Company.

In 1872 Mr. Babcock removed to Dubuque, where for the ensuing six years he was employed by the lumber firm of Ingram, Kennedy & Day, now the Standard Lumber Company. In 1878 he purchased an interest in the business of the lumber firm of Weston, Burch & Company, his former employers, and the firm title of

Burch, Babcock & Company was then assumed. In 1881 Messrs. Burch and Babcock purchased a controlling interest in the old firm of T. Weston & Company of Necedah, Wisconsin, thereon incorporating the business as the Necedah Lumber Company, of which Mr. Babcock was elected secretary, and continued as such for seventeen years.

Mr. Burch left the details of the active man-

agement to Mr. Babcock, and it is no detraction from the former's reputation as a business man and financier to say that to Mr. Babcock's indomitable industry and perseverance is largely due the success of the enterprise. Cautious and conservative, he at the same time possesses energy and promptness of resolution, a business sagacity and patience which enable him to master the minutiae of details; a grasp of mind that reaches far beyond the exigencies of the moment and added to these the loftiest principles of integrity govern every transaction.

With those in his employ, Mr. Babcock has ever maintained a lively sympathy, showing at all times an unmistakable regard for their feelings and rights. That this is appreciated by his employees, is evidenced by the fact that during his entire business career he has never had to encounter a strike among his workman, although retaining in his employ from two to six hundred men. Mr. Babcock understands and can personally attend to every detail of his business, and knows the capabilities, achievements and value of each particular man in his employ, but he always put good men in charge and trusts them. His rules are simple and his orders few. "Always keep your tools sharp, boys, and never go into camp without plenty of supplies," is about all he ever says to his camp foremen.

Among those concerned in the great lumber industry of the northwest he was the pioneer in insisting that "the laborer is worthy of his hire," and all employees should be paid in cash, and that the wages of those in his service should be as high as any one else paid for similar labor.

Activity in public affairs and a strong political adherency were inevitable in a man of such characteristics, and not long after he took up his abode in Necedah, he was elected president of the village. In 1888 he was elected to the Wisconsin General Assembly in which he served as chairman of the committee on corporations; and in 1890 was re-elected at a time when very few of the republican candidates were successful in the State. As a member of the legislature his strong personality made itself felt by all with whom he came in contact, and he was ever ready to use his influence in the support of those measures which seemed to him for the public good.

In 1892 Mr. Babcock was nominated by the republicans of the Third Congressional District

of his State, comprising the counties of Adams, Crawford, Grant, Iowa, Juneau, Richland, Sauk and Vernon as their candidate for Congress. He defeated his democratic opponent by a majority of 3,000 votes, and became a member of the 53rd Congress. He has since been elected to the 54th, 55th, 56th and 57th Congresses by much larger majorities from the same district. He served as a member of the committee on the District of Columbia in the 53rd Congress, but in the 54th Congress was appointed chairman of this committee, and it is in this important position that his influence has been widely felt through each succeeding Congress. Mr. Babcock is also a member of another important committee—that of Ways and Means.

During his first year in Congress, Mr. Babcock was chosen vice-chairman of the National Republican Congressional Committee, and upon the resignation from Congress of Hon. John A. Caldwell, of Cincinnati, who was chairman of that committee, he became his successor. For this position he is peculiarly fitted by reason of his rare executive ability and systematic habits, which he has carried with him into politics, as shown by the able manner in which he conducted the campaign in 1894, which resulted in the overwhelming defeat of Democracy in November of that year, and the restoring to the Republicans the control of Congress. He was re-elected chairman of this committee and has successfully conducted the Congressional campaigns of 1896, 1898 and 1900.

In 1898, thinking perhaps he might be a candidate as United States Senator, Mr. Babcock determined to resign the chairmanship of the National Republican Congressional Committee, but President McKinley hearing of this decision made a strong personal request, almost a demand, that it be reconsidered, setting forth the great necessity for a Republican Congress to deal with the grave questions growing out of the Spanish War and the annexation of Hawaii, all undertaken by a Republican administration. "I think, Mr. Babcock," urged the President, "that the country requires and perhaps has a right to require you to sink your personal wishes and plans and take the chairmanship again at this critical time, and carry us through if possible. You can do it if it can be done." Of course Mr. Babcock reconsidered, and with his whole heart and soul took hold of what he regarded

the most perplexing and burdensome campaign of the generation, determined to win, if human exertion could win, and thus justify the President's confidence, and do what had not been done since the rebellion—save the administration in an "off year" from the general hostility of an opposition Congress.

In Congress Mr. Babcock is both popular and successful. His constituents and those who call upon him regarding matters pertaining to public business, find him accessible at all times, and ready to hear them, and if possible give them the required aid. A thorough man of affairs, he is one of those clear headed, constructive, able business managers, whose persistent industry, comprehensive grasp of details and power to marshal them for practical results, make him invaluable in committee, where legislation is perfected and all important measures prepared.

In appearance Mr. Babcock is bulky and strong; his cheeks are rosy; his dark eyes steady and honest; his manners unusually quiet and reserved; his greetings frank and

cordial; his intercourse attentive and kindly, and his atmosphere is that of one who is accustomed to win that which he undertakes. Mr. Babcock always listens attentively, remembers fully, judges promptly and acts decisively. His voice is low, and his conversation free from bluster, his sentences brief and conclusive. His capacity and disposition to work seem to be illimitable, and he accomplishes enormous results through a systematization of everything coming to his hands.

As has been said, Mr. Babcock is the artificer of his own fortunes; he is essentially a self-made man. No one owed less in early life to what is termed good luck. Every advancing step has been the legitimate result of foresight, integrity and cheerful labor. His prosperity is not accidental, but is owing to years of persevering industry, to a singularly quick perception of character, and to a native good sense and soundness of judgment which would have made him successful in any vocation he might have chosen.



THE OLD HOME FARM.

VERMONT'S FAIR WOMEN



MRS. FRANCIS TURRY FRINK, SEATTLE, WASH.
Formerly Miss Ellnor Marsh Spafford, of Rutland, Vt.

OBITUARY.

MR. JAMES CLAY HOUGHTON.

THE VERMONTER regrets to chronicle the death of Mr. James C. Houghton, a highly honored and esteemed citizen of Montpelier and one of the foremost financiers of Vermont. Mr. Houghton was President of the largest financial institution in the State—the National Life Insurance Company—and for many years had been closely identified with the moral, educational and business interests of the Capital. He was universally recognized as a broad minded, public spirited citizen.

The essential characteristics of James C. Houghton were absolute honesty, a faculty for constant work, fidelity to every trust, and a certain charming personality, which, coupled with many acts of kindness, brought and held him the friendships of men.

The following announcement is self-explanatory:

"HOME OFFICE,
NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
MONTPELIER, VERMONT.

It is my sad duty to announce that President James C. Houghton died at Naples, Italy, on the 4th day of March, 1902, of what was supposed to be *angina pectoris*. With Mrs. Houghton and a party, consisting of Mrs. James T. Phelps, Mrs. J. Howard Edwards and Mr. James T. Phelps, his life long friend and business associate, he sailed from Boston on the steamship Commonwealth on the 12th day of February last. It was his intention after twenty-five years of practically uninterrupted attention to business, to take a long vacation and rest abroad. Cable messages from Gibraltar and Naples duly announced the arrival of the party and all well. On the 4th of March, however, came the unexpected word from Mr. Phelps that President Houghton had died suddenly at Naples on that day, and that by same steamer they would return to Boston with the president's remains. This unlooked for, sad intelligence has placed the entire office under the ban of a great sorrow in which it will be joined by all who knew the president and the man. The steamship Commonwealth is scheduled as due at Boston on Monday the

17th day of March. Notice of arrangements for the funeral can therefore not be issued until later.

JOSEPH A. DE BOER,
Vice-President.

March 4, 1902."

James Clay Houghton was born at Peterham, Worcester County, Mass., September 2, 1841. He was the son of the Rev. James C. Houghton, a Congregational minister and



JAMES C. HOUGHTON.

Julia (Morton) Houghton. His early education was received at home and in the academy at East Windsor Hill, Conn. He graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, from Amherst College, class of 1862, after which for a period of two years, he studied law. Previous to his entering college, in 1857, his father's family moved to Vermont and took up their residence at Chelsea. After serving a short time as Deputy Clerk of Orange County, he was offered and accepted the cashiership of the Orange County National Bank, at Chelsea. In

1871, he moved to Montpelier and became the cashier of the First National Bank. In 1874, Mr. Houghton accepted a directorship in the National Life Insurance Co., and in 1885 he entered its office as treasurer of the company, from that time forth until the day of his sudden death, taking a direct and prominent management of its affairs. He was elected vice-president in 1897 and president in January, 1901. For a period of twenty-eight years he had been intimately and influentially identified with this institution, devoting to its work and progress the best part of his life and all energies. He lived to see the results of his work in but a single year of personal administration, the most extensive in its history. Besides this close office connection, Mr. Houghton for many years ably served his city on the Board of Public Instruction as its treasurer. In 1886 he represented Montpelier in the Legislature. He was constant in taking a deep personal, but not always demonstrative interest in State affairs, frequently serving as a delegate to County, District and State Republican conventions, and was thus in touch with and of the prominent men of the State. Mr. Houghton attended Christ (Episcopal) Church, but continued always in the faith of his father, a Congregationalist. He was president of the Wood Art Gallery, a director of the First National Bank and a trustee of the Washington County Grammar School. He was also governor of the Vermont Society of Colonial Wars, first vice-president of the Vermont Historical Society, and a member of Mt. Zion Commandery, Knights Templar. In 1869, he married Miss Grace R. Blackwell, of Philadelphia, Pa., who survives him as do their two children, Edward Rittenhouse Houghton, of Cambridge, Mass., and Grace Morton Houghton, of Montpelier. He is also survived by a brother, Joseph S. Houghton, of Stamford, Conn., and a sister Julia M. Houghton, of Montpelier.

REV. EZRA H. BYINGTON, D. D.

THE death of Rev. Ezra H. Byington, D. D., of Newton Mass., removes a distinguished and honored Vermonter, and one of the leading Congregational clergymen of Massachusetts.

Dr. Byington was born in Hinesburg, Vt., September 30, 1828, graduated from the University of Vermont in 1852, from which insti-

tution he received the degree of D. D., in 1890. He entered Andover Seminary and was graduated in the class of 1857, of which the late Rev. Dr. Hazen and Rev. Messrs. L. H. Cobb and Richard Cordley and Prof. J. Henry Thayer were other notable members. He was ordained in 1859, and his first pastorate was at Windsor, Vt., where he remained until 1869. For a year he then served as acting pastor of the American Presbyterian Church in Montreal. From



REV. EZRA H. BYINGTON, D. D.

1871 to 1878 he was pastor of the Congregational Church at Brunswick, Me. After a year and a half of residence in Andover, he was called to Monson, where he remained until 1887. Subsequently he served as librarian of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society.

As historian of the Congregational churches of Hinesburg, Windsor and New Haven, Vt., he early showed an interest in New England beginnings that he never lost, and during the last years of his life, after he ceased to bear pastoral burdens, the fruit of his long years of study of New England history began to appear in books, which won from the ablest American and English critical journals praise of an unusual sort. The Puritan in England and New England (1896) and The Puritan as a Colonist and Reformer (1899) are books relative to Puritanism which have unusual merits of style, as well as breadth of thought and

accuracy of information. His book, *The Christ of Yesterday, To-day and Forever*, is a collection of sermons issued in 1897, in which are brought together his views on the message of the pulpit of the time. Frankly recognizing the impossibility of retaining some of the old views and much of the old terminology, he insisted strongly on the duty of emphasizing the personal responsibility of all men and the supernatural elements of the gospel. He was loyal to the denomination to an unusual degree, deeply interested in its procedure, faithful in attendance on its major and minor meetings and full of wise counsels.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN STEVENS.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN STEVENS, Esq., the eminent bibliographer died March 5, at his residence "The Sheaves" Surbiton, in the outskirts of London, England, after a protracted illness.

Mr. Stevens was born in Barret, Vt., February 19, 1833, being the tenth of the eleven children of the late Henry Stevens and Candace (Salter) Stevens. He was of a family having many branches and distinguished members in America. His father, known in his time as "the Vermont Antiquarian," was a well known collector of letters, documents, books and relics relating to the New Hampshire Grants and the Commonwealth of Vermont; the founder and first president of the Vermont Historical Society; and a prominent citizen of our State.

Mr. Stevens inherited the love of books which made his father and his elder brother, Henry, famous. When but sixteen years of age he was assistant to Dr. Gustavus Loomis, the State librarian, and before he was twenty-one had been assistant clerk of the Vermont House of Representatives, and deputy Secretary of the State of Vermont. He entered the University of Vermont in 1853, but did not complete his course. In 1860 he joined his brother Henry, who was also a noted bibliographer, in London, where they conducted a bookselling business.

Mr. Stevens for many years had been prominently known throughout America and Europe as United States despatch agent at London, and a purchasing agent for various American libraries. He was a fellow of the Society of Antiquarians, of the Society of Arts, of the

Zoological Society, a member of the *Société d'Histoire Diplomatique*, a correspondent or honorary member of the Connecticut, Maryland, Minnesota, New Hampshire, and Vermont Historical Societies, of the American Antiquarian Society, and the American Historical Association. With a staff of assistants Mr. Stevens had been engaged more than thirty years in making a manuscript chronology of and alphabetical catalogue index of American papers in many archives of England, France, Holland, and Spain, covering the period between 1763 and 1784. He made fac-similes of 2,107 important historical manuscripts in European archives relating to the period of the American Revolution 1773-1783, with descriptions, editorial notes, etc., consisting of twenty-five foolscap volumes. Only 200 copies were printed, one set having been donated to the library of the University of Vermont. This collection is a rich mine of information to the student of early American history. He also prepared a fac-simile, photographed from the original in the foreign office at Paris, of the manuscript codex of Columbus, "His Own Book of Privileges, 1902, with English Translations, etc. He published "The Campaign of Virginia, 1781, being the Clinton-Cornwallis controversy, (2 vols.) Gen. Sir William Howe Orderly Book from June 17, 1775 to May 26, 1776, with a summary of the correspondence between the British government and General Howe. He had calendared for the royal commission on historical manuscripts the American portion of the Earl of Dartmouth's papers; the headquarters' papers of the British Commander-in-Chief in America, Generals Sir William Howe, Henry Clinton, and Guy Carleton, now preserved in the Royal Institution. He issued in January, 1901, a fac-simile of the unpublished British headquarters colored map of New York and environs (1782) 10 feet by 4 feet, which he had recently discovered in the war office at London. He had also been engaged in compiling unpublished manuscript papers pertaining to the provincial troops and to the loyalists during the American Revolution. Mr. Stevens had received the honorary degree of L.L.D., from the University of Vermont. He was united in marriage January 28, 1865, with Charlotte Whittingham, an artist, the daughter of Charles Whittenham a well known London printer.

GENERAL JULIUS JACOB ESTEY.

DIED AT BRATTLEBORO, VT., MARCH 7TH, 1902.

THE death of General Julius Jacob Estey removes one of the most widely known and popular citizens of the Green Mountain State. He was a distinguished leader in the business world and in military, political and religious circles in Vermont. In the financial and industrial world the name of Julius J. Estey was a synonym for honesty, integrity and success. General Estey was a splendid

marked business ability. General Estey was born in Brattleboro, Vt., in January, 1845. He was educated in the public schools of that village, going from them, in obedience to a strong and inborn military instinct, to Norwich University, where, however, he took only a partial course, returning to Brattleboro to become a partner in the firm of J. Estey & Company which was then on the eve of its



*Photo by Hovee,
Brattleboro.*

JULIUS J. ESTEY.

illustration of a progressive, enterprising, public spirited and patriotic American citizen. His death brings grief to numerous friends and acquaintances, and sorrow to all who were associated with him in public and private life.

Julius Jacob Estey was the only son of the late Jacob Estey, founder of the Estey Organ Company and a man of much native force and

great development. Had he followed his own youthful impulses, he would, even then, have cast his lot with the men who were then in the closing days of the struggle to preserve the Union. Upon the final organization of The Estey Organ Company he became the treasurer of the concern, his associates in business being his father as president, and his

brother-in-law, Levi K. Fuller, afterward one of the most active and most esteemed of Vermont's governors, as vice-president. The magnificent growth of the business brought great responsibilities upon the firm, of which General Estey bore his full share, and this the burden of the years, bringing as it had the death of his father in 1891, and of Ex-Governor Fuller in 1896, was largely increased. Since the death of Ex-Governor Fuller, General Estey had been at the head of the business, having associated with him his two sons, Colonel Jacob Gray Estey and Captain Julius Harry Estey.

On the business side of life General Estey had a large grasp of affairs, an acquaintance with men, broadened by much travel, such as few enjoy, and a natural tact in mingling with all sorts and conditions of men, while strictly maintaining his own individuality. No Vermonter enjoyed to a greater extent the confidence of his townsmen. He represented Brattleboro in the legislature of 1876, and was one of the senators from Windham county for the biennial term beginning in 1882. He was an active factor in the work of the Republican party of Vermont, was a delegate-at-large from Vermont to the Republican National convention in 1888, and was one of the active men of this State in the work of the Republican National League.

His large business interests and his activity in other directions did not prevent him from being a good and helpful Brattleboro citizen. His most notable local connection outside that of his own firm had been as president of the People's National Bank, a position which he filled with ability ever since the death of the first president of that prosperous institution, in 1886. He was elected president of the Brattleboro Young Men's Association upon its organization in 1883, and had filled that office ever since, throwing himself actively into its work and sustenance. In the minor activities of the town and village, he always bore his full share of responsibility.

A devoted believer, like his father, in the polity of the Baptist church, he gave himself, without stint, to the work of that denomination, and was known at home and abroad as an active and devoted exponent of religious life. He had been president of the Baptist State Sunday School Association, and for several years past held the presidency of the board of

managers of the Vermont Baptist State Convention. He was a member of the executive committee of the American Baptist Missionary Union, whose meetings in Boston, he attended once in every two weeks. A recent event, marking the prominent place which Gen. Estey held in the work of his denomination, was the public meeting held in Boston, on the first Sunday in October, to give godspeed to thirty missionaries about to depart to India, Africa and other foreign stations, when Gen. Estey presided.

But probably no religious or philanthropic work which he had ever done was so close to his heart, or brought him such personal satisfaction, as that which grew out of his intimate relations with the late Dwight L. Moody. General Estey was one of the men to whom Mr. Moody looked as a friend of his heart, to whom he confided his plans, and on whom he leaned as on a good right hand. General Estey had been the treasurer of the Northfield Seminary ever since that unique and uplifting institution was established by Mr. Moody. He helped forward its work in every possible way, as he had that of the boys' school at Mt. Hermon, of whose board of trustees he was a member. He had also been for several years the treasurer of the Vermont Academy at Saxton's River.

He was for a term of years the president of The Estey Piano Company of New York City. He was a director of the Estey Manufacturing Company, makers of furniture, of Owosso, Mich. He was also a member of the Manufacturers' Association of Philadelphia.

General Estey's military record dates from his early manhood. With a young man's enthusiasm he organized the Estey Guard of Brattleboro in 1874, and was elected its captain and held that office until his election as lieutenant-colonel of the First Regiment, Vermont National Guard, in 1881. He became colonel of the regiment in 1886, and in 1892 he was promoted to the command of the brigade, from which office he received his title, and this position he held until, in November, 1900, by his own recommendation, the general assembly of Vermont legislated the brigade organization out of existence. No man was ever more active and efficient in work for the National Guard, or set a higher ideal, or exerted a better influence upon the rank and file of our Vermont militia.

General Estey had been the treasurer of the

Valley Fair, the greatest and most successful, as it is the most picturesque of all Vermont agricultural institutions, ever since its organization.

General Estey had always taken great interest in the history of Vermont and was a thorough patriot. He was an active member of the Vermont Society of the Sons of the American Revolution and also of the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Vermont. He was elected president of the former Society in 1900 and re-elected in 1901, and held this office at the time of his death. At the last annual meeting of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution he was chosen a delegate to the Annual Congress of the Society to be held in Washington, April 30th, this year. General Estey did much as President of the S. A. R. to promote the interests of this society. Through his efforts the work of locating the graves of Revolutionary Soldiers in Vermont was instituted and promoted, resulting in obtaining the names of nearly 250 who are buried in the State.

He was a member of Columbian Lodge of Masons and of Beauseant Commandery Knights Templar.

He married in 1867, Florence, daughter of the late Dr. Henry Gray, of Cambridge, N. Y., a woman who is loved and admired by everybody in the Brattleboro community. The Estey homestead has always been the center of a gracious and helpful social influence. The great grief of the life of General and Mrs. Estey came in the death of their youngest son, Guy Carpenter Estey, a boy of rare promise and endowment, in 1897. Two older sons already mentioned are in the harness of business life, diligently and successfully working to maintain and advance the traditions of The Estey Organ Company. A sister, Mrs. Levi K. Fuller, also survives him.

General Estey was the most approachable of men. His long association with men had given him wide and generous toleration for views and ways of life which differed from his own, and had made him in the best sense a citizen of the world.

The cause of General Estey's death was an affection of the heart.

The funeral services were held at the First Baptist Church, March 10. Many prominent citizens of Vermont were present at the obsequies.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT IN VERMONT.

MUNICIPAL Government in Vermont is the subject of a series of six or more articles to appear monthly in THE VERMONT, beginning with the April number. The initial chapter will review the origin and growth of the system of local civil government in the State. A notable feature of this history will be brief articles on the problems of municipal government and the best methods of conducting city affairs. These papers will be contributed by present or former mayors of Vermont cities. The subjects to be discussed are as follows: Non-partisanship in Municipal Affairs; Value of Franchises to a City; How to Secure the Best City Officials; Proper Limitations to City Expenses; What Authority should a Mayor Possess.

A chapter will be devoted each month to a history of the municipal government of each

of the six cities in Vermont. The public and business interests of each city will also be noted. Each chapter will recite the facts connected with the incorporation and organization of the city and tell the story of the conduct of public affairs up to the present time. The public improvements made annually and the present condition of the schools, streets, sidewalks, sewers, water, fire and other departments maintained by taxation, will be described. The growth of the city in population and the increase in property valuation will be noted by years. A complete list of the mayors, aldermen and other city officers from the time the city was organized up to 1902 will also be included in the article. The history will be fully illustrated with half-tone portraits of the ex-mayors, and the present mayor, aldermen, and other city officers.

There will also be illustrations of public buildings and a map showing the streets of the city. The City of Montpelier will be the subject of the first chapter.

THE VERMONT STATE DIRECTORY.

[The Attorneys-at-Law, Insurance Agents, Banking institutions, Business Firms, Manufacturers, Hotels, and other representative interests in Vermont, appearing in this State Directory are recommended to the readers of this magazine.]

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

Richard A. Hoar, - - - Barre.
 Gordon & Jackson, - - - Barre.
 Waterman & Martin, - - - Brattleboro.
 Hamilton S. Peck, - - - Burlington.
 M. P. Maurice, - - - Montgomery.
 Dillingham, Huse & Howland, Montpelier.
 Butler & Moloney, - - - Rutland.
 Alfred A. Hall, - - - St. Albans.
 John M. Thorne, - - - St. Albans.

HOTELS.

American House, Richford, J. F. Kelley.
 Addison House, Middlebury, John Higgins.
 Brooks House, Brattleboro, H. O. Carpenter.
 Hotel Brandon, Brandon, Schoff & Sauter.
 Pavilion Hotel, Montpelier, J. S. Viles.
 The Berwick, Rutland, W. H. Valiquette.
 Van Ness House, Burlington, U. A. Woodbury.

INSURANCE AGENTS.

H. E. Taylor & Son, General, Brattleboro.
 T. S. Peck, General, Burlington.
 A. M. Aseltine, General, Enosburgh Falls.
 S. S. Ballard, National Life, Montpelier.
 M. Mason, Fire, St. Albans.
 C. S. Hastings, Life, St. Johnsbury.

MARBLE PRODUCERS.

Vermont Marble Co., Proctor.

SLATE PRODUCERS.

Eureka Slate Quarries, Fair Haven.

NATIONAL BANKS

Merchants National Bank, Burlington.
 People's National Bank, Brattleboro.
 Welden National Bank, St. Albans.

GRANITE QUARRIES.

James M. Boutwell, Montpelier.

GRANITE MANUFACTURERS.

Wells, Lamson & Co., Barre.

BUTTER MANUFACTURERS.

Franklin County Creamery, St. Albans.

WHOLESALE LUMBER.

Robinson-Edwards Lumber Co., Burlington.

FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS.

St. Albans Furniture Co., St. Albans.

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

Spaulding, Kimball & Co., Burlington.

WHOLESALE BOOKSELLERS.

Hobart J. Shanley, Burlington.

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS.

H. W. Allen & Co., Burlington.

SCALE MANUFACTURERS.

E. & T. Fairbanks & Co., St. Johnsbury.

ORGANS.

Estey Organ Co., Brattleboro.

PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS.

St. Albans Messenger Co., St. Albans.

SAVINGS BANKS.

Burlington Savings Bank, Burlington.



Permission Central Vermont Railway. From "Summer Homes."

UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT and STATE . . . AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.



BURLINGTON, VERMONT.

Besides the usual collegiate courses in the arts and sciences, technical courses are given in

1. CHEMISTRY.
2. CIVIL ENGINEERING.
3. MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.
4. ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING.
5. SANITARY ENGINEERING.
6. COMMERCE AND ECONOMICS.
7. AGRICULTURE.
8. HORTICULTURE.
9. VETERINARY SCIENCE.
10. MILITARY SCIENCE.

For information address,

C. W. DOTEN,
Registrar.

UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT, Medical Department.

The annual session begins the first week in January of each year and continues six months. Four years graded course. Examinations at the end of each year.

For further particulars address

DR. B. J. ANDREWS, Sec'y,
BURLINGTON, VT.

NORWICH UNIVERSITY, NORTHFIELD, VT.

The oldest Military College in the country: founded 1819.

Over 500 representatives in Army and Navy. Courses in Art, Civil Engineering, Chemistry, Science and Literature.

Degrees of B. A. and B. S.
Army officer, Commandant.

THE REV. ALLAN D. BROWN, LL. D.,
Commander U. S. Navy (retired), President.

TROY CONFERENCE ACADEMY, POULTNEY, VT.

Emphasises the best features of the home. Elementary as well as secondary school instruction.

Graduates take high rank in College. Thirteen teachers all Specialists.

Graduate Courses in Music, Art, Elocution. Not a few high school graduates enrolled solely for instruction in these departments.

Commercial Course. Stenography and Typewriting at half the cost in cities.

Graduates recommended for positions.

Send for illustrated catalogue.

G. H. DUNTON, D. D.,
Principal.

ST. JOHNSBURY ACADEMY, ST. JOHNSBURY, VT.

FOUNDED IN 1842.

CLASSICAL AND LIBERAL COURSES.

Preparation for the best Colleges and Scientific Schools. Thorough training in the essentials of a practical education. Expenses very low, in comparison with privileges afforded. Aim of the institution to promote industry, earnestness of purpose, integrity, and a high sense of honor.

Healthful location. Cases of serious illness in the school have been extremely rare. The sanitary conditions are above criticism.

The most modern and complete facilities for the profitable study of all the branches in its courses. Fine Library, Cabinets, Laboratories, Art Studio,—all recently greatly enlarged and improved. The best appliances and instruction for training in Commercial Branches and in Business methods and practice.

For Catalogues and Information address the Principal.

D. Y. COMSTOCK, M. A., St. Johnsbury, Vt.

BRIGHAM ACADEMY, BAKERSFIELD, VT.

ONE OF THE BEST EQUIPPED AND STRONGEST
SCHOOLS IN THE STATE.

Prepares boys and girls for college, for business and for teaching.

Classical, Latin-English and English courses.

Home life, school life and social life of students carefully guarded.

Year opens in September.

Send for catalogue.

Letters of inquiry cheerfully answered.

C. H. MORRILL, Principal

MONTPELIER SEMINARY.

A BOARDING SCHOOL
FOR BOTH SEXES.

Literary Course which prepares for college or professional schools. Also Seminary courses and Teachers' classes.

Fine Arts including piano, organ and voice. Also painting, crayoning and drawing.

Business Department including the usual business studies, with shorthand and typewriting.

ADDRESS W. M. NEWTON, PRINCIPAL,
MONTPELIER, VT.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL,

JOHN L. ALGER, A. M., Principal.

JOHNSON, VERMONT.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL,

EDWARD CONANT, A. M., Principal,

RANDOLPH CENTER, VT.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL,

PHILIP E. LEAVENWORTH, A. M., Principal,

CASTLETON, VERMONT.

CHAS. H. BURNHAM, JR.

DAVID N. HAYNES.

BURNHAM & HAYNES,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.

MEMBERS BOSTON STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks, Bonds and Investment Securities.

List of dividend paying stocks and bonds mailed on application.

27 STATE STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

ESTABLISHED AUGUST, 1895.

STANDARD FORM ADOPTED JANUARY 1, 1901.

THE VERMONT.

An Illustrated State Magazine

DEVOTED TO VERMONT HISTORY, LITERATURE, ART, EDUCATION, ATTRACTIONS,
RESOURCES AND INDUSTRIES, AND THE SONS AND DAUGHTERS OF
THE GREEN MOUNTAIN STATE AT HOME AND ABROAD.

CHARLES S. FORBES, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER,

\$1.00 A YEAR.

St. Albans, Vermont.

10 CENTS A COPY.

Entered at St. Albans Post Office as Second Class Matter.

TERMS.

SUBSCRIPTIONS. One Dollar per year in advance, post-paid to all parts of the United States and Possessions, and the Dominion of Canada. To all other countries 25 cents extra for postage. Subscriptions may begin at any time. Back numbers supplied for ten cents per copy. Notification of the time a subscription expires is promptly made one month in advance.

REMITTANCES. Money may be sent by Express Money Order, P. O. Order, Bank Draft or Registered Letter. Money may also be sent in letters at the risk of the Publisher.

AGENTS. Subscriptions are received by all Newsdealers, Vermont Publishers and Postmasters. Agents are wanted in every town and city in the State to canvass for The VERMONT. Liberal commission. Outfit free. Write for terms.

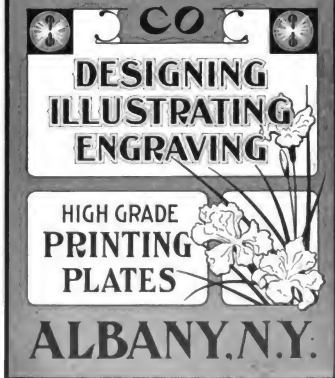
ADVERTISING. THE VERMONT is a superior advertising medium. It covers the State thoroughly and its circulation is among the thrifty, prosperous and intelligent people of Vermont. Advertising rates furnished upon application.

CORRESPONDENCE. Articles on Vermont subjects, or articles by Vermont writers, and photographs for the same, are solicited. State terms when forwarding MS.



**CUTS
IN THE
VERMONT
ARE
MADE
BY US**

**ALBANY
ENGRAVING**



**DESIGNING
ILLUSTRATING
ENGRAVING**

**HIGH GRADE
PRINTING
PLATES**

ALBANY, N.Y.



**WE CAN
MAKE
THEM JUST
AS
GOOD
FOR YOU**

MAYORS OF THE CITY OF MONTPELIER, 1895 to 1902.



GEORGE W. WING,
1895.

JOHN H. SENTER,
1898-1899.

GEORGE O. STRATTON,
1896.

JAMES M. BOUTWELL,
1902.

GEORGE H. GUERSEY,
1897.

JOSEPH G. BROWN,
1900-1901.

THE VERMONT.

VOL. VII.

APRIL, 1902.

No. 9.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT IN VERMONT.—I.

THE New England Town Meeting of the 17th century was the genesis of civil government in the United States. The early English colonists inaugurated an original system of local self-government in this country when they organized themselves into separate societies or bodies for maintaining law and order. The "community of interest" idea was apparently the primary motive for organizing these primitive municipal governments. Each one was independent of the other because the wilderness separated them and stockades limited their boundaries. Every settlement was a religious as well as a civil body politic, with a church as its center. The people constituted the law-making power and frequently met to discuss affairs of common interest. These meetings were presided over by a moderator elected for that purpose, and the will of the people was executed by officers annually elected at the town meeting.

The towns experienced expansion as the Indians retired into the Wilderness, and the townships were gradually extended over a rural area of several square miles.

The evolution of this original system of town government established in the colonies was the foundation upon which the State was built as well as the Nation. Vermont was known as the wilderness until after the subjugation of Canada by the English. There were settlements by the French and English in the territory now known as the State of Vermont before the French and Indian Wars.

All of these settlements, however, were in the nature of a military fort or outpost. The first organized form of local government in the then New Hampshire Grants took place in 1762, when the town of Bennington was organized under a charter granted by Benning Wentworth, in 1749. This was the beginning of organized Anglo-Saxon self-government in Vermont.

Bennington did not long enjoy a municipal government alone, as numerous other town-

ships were chartered from time to time by Governor Wentworth. By 1764, Gov. Wentworth had issued charters for one hundred and thirty townships in what is now the State of Vermont. At the time of the admission of Vermont into the Union the number of towns had increased to one hundred and eighty-five.

Soon after Vermont became an independent State, the question of the disposition to be made of the ungranted land in the State was taken up. During the session of 1779 the Legislature formulated plans for the manner of making new grants. At the session of the Legislature in 1780, about fifty new townships were chartered. Charters continued to be granted for townships at the succeeding sessions of the Legislature until, in 1791, when Vermont was admitted into the Union, one hundred and eighty-five towns were on the map of Vermont. In 1850 there were two hundred and forty-four towns and one city in the State. Since that time a number of towns have been effaced from the map of Vermont by consolidation.

There are 240 towns and 6 cities in the State. Vermont was one of the first of the New England States to have a city within its boundaries. The Vermont Legislature, in 1788, incorporated the town of Vergennes with city privileges, and an organization was effected under this charter March 12, 1789. It was not however, until July, 1794, that a city government was organized in Vergennes under this act. Thus it was that Vergennes became a city thirty years before Boston, which maintained its town organization until 1824.

For a period of seventy years Vergennes enjoyed the distinction of being the only city in Vermont.

In 1865 Burlington became a city. From that period until 1892 no other city was incorporated. The Legislature of 1892 passed an act incorporating the city of Rutland, and in 1893 the third city was added to the list. Montpelier and Barre were incorporated as

cities in 1894, and their city governments were organized the following year. The charter for the incorporation of the city of St. Albans was passed in 1896, and St. Albans became a city in 1897. The acts incorporating some of these cities resulted in the readjustment of boundary lines and the organization of six new towns viz: So, Burlington, Rutland, W. Rutland, Proctor, Barre and St. Albans, making a net gain of three towns.

The State also has within its borders 43 incorporated villages and 57 incorporated school districts. Thus, it will be seen, that four systems of municipal government exist in Vermont—town, city, village and school—representing 346 independent municipalities, each having a separate corporate life.

Municipal Government in Vermont is the subject of a series of articles to appear monthly in *THE VERMONT* in 1902. These chapters will be devoted to the history of the municipal government of each of the six cities in the State. Each chapter will recite the facts connected with the incorporation and organization of these cities and tell the story of the conduct

of public affairs up to the present time. The character of the public works and of the schools, streets, sidewalks, water works, sewers, etc., will be described. The growth in population, the property valuation, the rate of taxation and the financial condition of each city, will be noted by years. A complete list of mayors, aldermen and other city officers from the time the city was organized, up to 1902, will also be included in this history. Each chapter will be illustrated with half-tone portraits of the present mayor, aldermen and other city officers, and the ex-mayors. There will also be illustrations of public buildings and works, and maps showing the streets of each city. A notable feature of this history will be brief articles on the problems of municipal government and the best methods of conducting city affairs. These papers will be contributed by present or former mayors of Vermont cities. The subjects to be discussed are as follows: Non-partisanship in Municipal Affairs; Value of Franchises to a City; How to Secure the Best City Officials; Proper Limitations to City Expenses; What Authority should be vested in a Mayor and a City Council.



LATEST BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF THE CITY OF MONTPELIER.

THE CITY OF MONTPELIER.

A MODEL MUNICIPALITY.



AMID the picturesque foot hills and mountains of central Vermont, surrounded by a panorama of surpassing loveliness, lies the modern and model City of Montpelier, the Capital of the Green Mountain

State. It is bordered by a region of mountains and valleys, of lakes and streams, of sublime solitudes and Athenian culture, of woodlands and meadows. Its attractiveness is world renowned, and while scattered to the four winds are its children, they still remember and pay just homage to their old home on the banks of the winding Winooski. All about are numerous scenes of storied or unsung beauty. This then, in brief, is the pen picture of the locality about Montpelier—the scene of historic incidents which are briefly noted as a proper preface to this article.

Montpelier was settled in 1787, by Col. Jacob Davis, an emigrant from Massachusetts. The town was formally organized in 1791, with a total population of one hundred and thirteen souls, of which but twenty-seven were legal voters.

In November, 1805, the town, which had grown apace, by an act of the legislature was made the Capital of the State. The site chosen for the State House was a part of the Jacob Davis estate, and was contributed by Thomas Davis, a son of Col. Davis, the founder. The town built the house in which the Legislature convened, in October, 1808. Its selection as the State Capital gave a great impetus to the growth and prosperity of Montpelier. The first Capitol, a somewhat primitive structure built of wood, was replaced in 1836 by a house of classic architecture, made of Barre granite. This building was destroyed by fire in 1857, but was rebuilt in substantially the same style the following year and occupied for the first time at the legislative session of 1859. The

building stands on an elevated site, in a spacious and terraced area. The entrance to the grounds and principal approach from State street is noble and commanding. The gateways, the fence, the grounds, and all their details are in keeping with the building and assist in giving to it that consideration it should have as a Capitol of a flourishing State. The ground plan has the form of a Greek cross. The distinguishing feature of the central building is a noble portico supported by massive granite columns, some seventy feet in height. The exceptional beauty of the State House and its grounds is the subject of remark by strangers visiting Montpelier.

The town derived additional distinction in 1811 by being made the shire of Jefferson—changed in 1814 to Washington county. In 1848, diverse material and political interests led to a division of the town by act of the Legislature. Thereafter the town of Montpelier, with an enviroing area of some 4,000 acres, retaining the old name, and the remainder received the designation of East Montpelier.

The Village of Montpelier was incorporated in 1855. In 1859 a Union School District was organized. A town, village and school district organization were maintained till 1895, when all were merged under a city charter.

The city of Montpelier was incorporated by a special act of the Legislature passed in 1894. The charter provided for a division of the new municipal territory into five wards, and the assuming of the liabilities and obligations of the town, village and union school district by the city of Montpelier. Provision was made for annual meetings of the legal voters and the election, or appointment, of certain officers.

The charter defined the powers and prescribed the duties of the mayor, council and various officers of the city. The original act of incorporation has been amended in many particulars during the past seven years. The most important amendments were made in 1898. Under one act an adjacent portion of the town of Berlin was annexed February 1, 1899, to the city and constituted ward six. Ward six comprises all that portion of the city west of the Winooski river. Another amendment provided that the mayor shall receive an annual

salary of \$300, and each alderman, \$150. Under the amended charter the terms of each of the six alderman were made two years, one half of the number to be elected in alternate years. This section took effect at the election of aldermen in wards one, two and three in 1901, and in wards four, five and six at the last election.

The first election under the new city charter was held March 5, 1895, when the following officers were chosen: Mayor, George W. Wing; aldermen, Ward 1, Charles F. Buswell; Ward 2, Theron F. Colton; Ward 3, William R. Weston; Ward 4, John V. Brooks; Ward 5, George O. Stratton; city clerk and treasurer, Timothy R. Merrill; city sheriff, Charles De

tion, or appointment of the officers provided for by the charter. The following officials were chosen: judge of city court, Melville E. Smilie; city attorney, William A. Lord; chief of police, John L. Tuttle; superintendent of water works, Joel Foster; superintendent of streets, Clark B. Roberts; health officer, D. G. Kemp, M. D.; city weigher, wood measurer and sealer of weights and measurer, Denison Taft; pound keeper, E. L. Putney.

The above list includes the names of a number of officers and commissioners elected by the old town, or village, who were continued in office, as their terms had not expired when the new city government was inaugurated.

In this connection it is interesting to note



A VIEW OF STATE STREET, 1902.

F. Bancroft. First constable, Thomas J. Keegan; second constable, Henry E. Hunt; listers, Fred A. Howland, Joseph G. Brown and Frederick P. Carleton; auditors, Albert W. Ferrin, Melville E. Smilie and Levi H. Bixby; overseer of the poor, E. M. Irish; city grand jurors, William A. Lord, John H. Senter and Frederick P. Carleton; school commissioners, J. H. Lucia, Thomas Marvin, John H. Senter, E. M. Guernsey and D. G. Kemp; commissioners of Green Mount cemetery, James W. Brock, Andrew J. Sibley, L. Bart Cross, Carroll P. Pitkin and Charles H. Heaton.

The new city government was formally inaugurated early in March, 1895, upon the organization of the City Council and the elec-

tion that the following city officials have served continuously since 1895, and are the present incumbents of their respective offices: Timothy R. Merrill, city clerk and treasurer; Charles De F. Bancroft, city sheriff; M. E. Smilie, judge of city court; Clark B. Roberts, superintendent of streets, and Joel Foster, superintendent of water works. Frederick P. Carleton, elected city attorney in 1897, has served continuously since that time and was re-elected in 1902. The auditors remain the same as in 1895: Albert W. Ferrin, Melville E. Smilie, and Levi H. Bixby. These public servants are capable and efficient officials.

The single municipal form of government which Montpelier has enjoyed during the past

seven years is a marked improvement in all essential respects over the triple governments—town, village and school district—so long in existence in the same territory.

The custom of observing the principle of non-partizanship in municipal politics, inaugurated at the first city election, has proven a wise policy and beneficial to the community.

The city has also benefitted by having the continuous services of some of the principal officers and the heads of the departments—notably the clerk and treasurer, attorney, superintendent of streets and superintendent of water works. All of these officials have served eight years, except the city attorney

venting desirable and necessary improvements in all lines of public works. The city government has been liberal and progressive in providing new bridges and new school buildings, better roads and sidewalks, and for the extension of the water works and sewer system. Marked improvements have been made in all these directions since Montpelier became a city.

The city is lighted throughout by electric arc lights which are suspended at the middle of the road ways. Some eighty lights are in use at the present time, which together with a number of arc incandescent lamps illuminate the principal streets throughout the city.



THE KELLOGG-HUBBARD LIBRARY.

who has served six years. The remuneration of the mayor and alderman for their services to the city has proven to be a step in the right direction. Moderate salaries are paid to the other city officials who have rendered the city excellent service in their respective positions.

In the control and management of city affairs from the office of mayor down to the minor officers, the best executive and business qualifications have been demanded and met in the public service. Honesty and economy have characterized the administration of the government.

Conservatism in the expenditure of public funds has prevailed, but not to the extent of pre-

The distance covered by lighted streets equals about twenty miles. The city contracts for these lights on a "moonlight schedule" with the Consolidated Lighting Company.

Montpelier is a wealthy city. Its assessed property valuation constituting the grand list is larger in proportion to the population than that of any other town or city in Vermont. It ranks as the third city in the State in the appraised value of its real estate and personal property. At the same time it has the advantage of a comparatively low rate of taxation.

The assessed valuation of all taxable property in the six wards of Montpelier, in 1901, was \$5,122,763.

The total valuation of the real estate, per-

sonal property and polls of the town of Montpelier in 1891, was \$3,766,729.

The total real estate valuation in the six wards of Montpelier, in 1901, was \$3,064,930. In the same territory in 1891 the assessed value of real estate was \$1,995,300. This shows a gain of \$1,069,630 in ten years.

^a Personal property shows an increase of \$149,404 during this period.

The total number of taxable polls in the city of Montpelier, in 1901, was 2,070. In 1891 the number was 1,269, including what is now ward six. This shows a gain of 801 taxable polls in ten years.

In the above statement the valuation of the annexed territory from the town of Berlin, in-

been as follows: 1896, \$3,777,274; 1897, \$3,800,489; 1898, \$3,956,947; 1899, \$4,770,530; 1900, \$5,003,721, and in 1901, \$5,122,763.

The total amount of taxes assessed in Montpelier for the town, village and school districts, in 1890, was 185 cents on the grand list. In 1891, it was 175 cents; in 1892, 160 cents; in 1893, 135 cents. (No village tax was assessed in 1893) and in 1894, 172 cents. In 1895 the rate of taxation under the new city government was fixed at 156 cents on the grand list. The tax rate was reduced the year following to 150 cents, where it has since remained.

The real estate values of Montpelier are 25 per cent. higher than the appraised valuation. The system of taxation in the city of Mont-



THE NEW SCHOOL BUILDING.

cluding the real estate, personal property and polls, in 1891, is added to that of Montpelier, in 1891, so as to give the valuation of what is now the present limits of the city as it stood on the respective grand list books in 1891; thus showing the growth of the whole territory from 1891 to 1901, the annexation not taking effect until February 1, 1899.

The increase in the grand list of the city since 1895 has been nearly \$1,500,000. The last assessed valuation of the real estate, personal property and polls under the town government, in 1894, was \$3,680,787. In 1895 the first year under the new city government the total valuation was \$3,753,213. The assessed valuation each year since then has

pelier is such that on the first day of February annually, the tax account is settled.

The tax list of 1901 amounted to \$77,000 in round numbers. These taxes have all been collected with a shrinkage of only \$276, a portion of this sum being for clerical errors and abatements for deceased tax payers. Consequently no bad tax bills are carried over. The same system is in practice regarding every class of assessments. At the present time there is not a dollar owed the city of Montpelier for taxes or assessments levied in 1901, or in previous years.

Under the amended charter the expenditures each year must be kept within the tax voted by the tax payers.

The indebtedness of the city of Montpelier is comparatively small, being only $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the assessed valuation of taxable property. The liabilities on February 1, 1902, amounted to \$178,000 in round numbers made up as follows:

M. and W. R. R. bonds, 4 per cent	\$40,000 00
Water bonds, $3\frac{1}{4}$ per cent	10,000 00
U. S. Deposit Fund, $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent	12,200 23
Main Street Bridge bonds, 4 per cent	17,000 00
Funding bonds, 4 per cent.	17,500 00
Street Improvement bonds, 4 per cent	15,000 00
Due Sinking fund	3,707 93
Temporary loans	18,000 00
Granite Street Bridge bonds, $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent	15,000 00
New School Building bonds, $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent	30,000 00
	\$178,408 16

Montpelier has had a remarkable material growth since 1891. A large number of business blocks, buildings for manufacturing purposes and private residences have been erected during the past ten years. Between April 1st, 1891, and April 1st, 1902, 317 new houses for residential purposes have been built, with an appraised value of \$497,300. The number of new houses built in each ward during this period is as follows:—Ward 1, 31; Ward 2, 103; Ward 3, 49; Ward 4, 45; Ward 5, 27; Ward 6, 62. Since 1891, ten business blocks have been built, with an assessed value of \$198,500. Forty-three other buildings for manufacturing and business purposes, including ten new granite plants, have also been built, with a valuation of \$94,200.

In addition to the building record noted above, there have been expended in the con-



THE HEATON HOSPITAL.

The liabilities and obligations of the old town, village and school district assumed by the city upon its organization, in March 1895, amounted to \$138,222.57, divided as follows: town, \$65,647.94; village, \$70,574.63; school district, \$2,000.

The indebtedness assumed in 1895 has been very materially reduced, the liabilities being decreased \$16,083.92 in 1901. The new items of indebtedness incurred since 1895 consist mainly of bridge bonds, \$32,000; school building bonds, \$30,000, and street improvement bonds, \$15,000—making a total of \$77,000.

struction] of public buildings since 1891, \$1,225,000. Among these buildings, all of which are exempt from taxation, are the Heaton Hospital, the Wood Art Gallery, Kellogg-Hubbard Library, the Washington County Jail and a new school building.

The streets, sidewalks and bridges compare very favorably with similar works in much larger cities. All of the main approaches to the city, as well as the principal business and residential streets are macadamized. There are $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles of permanent roads with paved and graded gutters and sewer connections. These

roads are substantially built and have a covering of either crushed stone, stone chips or river gravel brought to grade.

Raised street crossings are placed across the road ways at convenient distances. Some twenty miles of concrete sidewalk have been built, and nearly the whole resident portion of the city is covered with this desirable walk. Stone curbing is laid along all paved streets and walks.

The method of laying macadamized road ways in Montpelier is as follows:—First. A section of street is prepared by excavating the depth desired, not less than 18 inches, and in some places to a depth of two feet. There is then laid the coarsest stone, (known as No. 4)

street department has been in charge of Clark B. Roberts since 1895, under whose supervision all of the repairs and new work on the roads, sidewalks and sewers have been done.

SYSTEM OF WATER WORKS.

Montpelier possesses a superior system of water works which furnishes an abundant supply of water for power and domestic purposes and affords ample protection from fire.

The source of supply, Berlin Pond, or Mirror Lake, is located about four and a half miles southeast of the city and drains some 7,000 acres of land, besides being fed by numerous springs. It has a capacity of 222,000,000 gallons. Its altitude above State street,



BUILDING A MACADAM ROAD ON MAIN STREET.

to a depth of 8 inches, followed with a layer of No. 3 stone, (a grade finer) which is put on to a depth of 8 inches. Next comes a layer of No. 2 stone, (a fine grade) to a depth of 6 inches, or to bring the street up to grade. The last layer is a covering of the finest stone that comes from the crusher, but this is only used to pack and hold the different grades. Each layer of stone is packed firmly into place by the use of a steam roller, before the next layer is allowed to be placed. The road is filled a little above the height required, as after a thorough wetting down, and rolling with the heavy steam roller, it settles from two to three inches. The street department is equipped with a stone crusher, a steam roller, a road machine, a snow roller, work wagons and carts and a stable of nine large gray horses. The

Montpelier, is 444 feet. The reservoir is located one and a half miles down stream at the head of Benjamin's Falls and contains 230 acres. It is 363 feet above State street. The pressure to the square inch is 175 pounds.

The water works were built in 1884, and as installed comprised 51,052 feet, or nine miles of mains. Additions to the system have been made yearly, and in 1888 a second main was laid. The total length of the main at the present time is 120,301 feet, or nearly 23 miles. This is an increase of over 13 miles in 17 years. The city has provided for public purposes four watering troughs, five gates for flushing sewers and seven stand pipes for street sprinkling. There are 82 hydrants and 165 gates connected with the system.

The total cost of the water works system

from 1884 to 1902, has been \$172,850.55, and the receipts \$184,407.00, leaving a handsome margin of profit. The income from water rents in 1901 exceeded the expenses by about \$12,000. The water bonds outstanding amount to \$10,000. The sinking fund contains \$3,707.93. The yearly gross income from water rents since 1884 is shown by the following receipts: 1885, \$1,683.95; 1886, \$3,798.25; 1887, \$4,549.21; 1888, \$8,573.59; 1889, \$9,522.34; 1890, \$9,788.50; 1891, \$10,446.32; 1892, \$12,105.42; 1893, \$13,163.06; 1894, \$12,038.10; 1895, \$13,183.69; 1896, \$11,400.61; 1897, \$11,522.26; 1898, \$14,043.55; 1899, \$15,280.14; 1900, \$15,961.16; 1901, \$17,326.85; total, \$184,407.00.

are noted elsewhere. In addition to these regular items of current expenses, the city annually appropriates \$2,000 for the Heaton hospital and \$1,200 for the Montpelier military band.

Montpelier has a modern system of public schools which fully affords the facilities and advantages demanded at the present time in advanced educational circles. The city schools are maintained at a high standard, with music, drawing and kindergarten departments included with other features. The greater portion of the 800 or more enrolled pupils are accommodated in two commodious and well equipped brick buildings. The new school building, completed in 1901, is a handsome brick struc-



RESERVOIR OF THE CITY WATER WORKS.

The superintendent of water works, Joel Foster, has been in charge from the commencement, served on the original committees of investigation, was one of the constructing baliffs, and has pushed into this important public enterprise a vast deal of very useful work.

A computation of expenditures made for public purposes during the seven years that Montpelier has been a city shows the average annual cost in round numbers of the principal departments as follows: Street—including roads, sidewalks, sewers and bridges, \$18,000; school, \$13,000; lighting, street and miscellaneous, \$4,100; poor, \$4,000; fire, \$2,300; police, \$2,000. These figures do not include the extraordinary expenses incurred in building new bridges and a new school house, which

ture costing \$32,000. It has a capacity for 400 scholars, and in heating, ventilation, light and furnishings it is a model school building. The primary departments occupy this new building. The Union School building at the head of School street is a commodious structure occupied by the higher grades. The public schools will cost from \$18,000 to \$20,000 the present year. Montpelier Seminary, cherished and beloved by Vermont Methodists, enjoys a high reputation and is a prosperous institution of learning. St. Michael's school, a Catholic parochial school, is successfully conducted.

The Heaton Hospital, built by the late Homer W. Heaton, who had been for over sixty years a member of the Washington county bar, was opened for the reception of patients

in 1896. It was incorporated by an act of the Legislature in 1896. The cost of the grounds and building given by Mr. Heaton was in the vicinity of \$25,000. In 1898 Mr. Heaton gave \$4,000 additional for a wing to the hospital. The same year a gift of \$10,000 for a permanent fund was made by Ira W. Calef. The city annually appropriates \$2,000 for the support of the hospital, in consideration of which it has the use of five free beds. The institution has modern facilities and the most approved equipments. In 1901 there were 132 cases treated at the hospital.

Art Gallery occupies a large brick building connected with the Y. M. C. A., where a very fine collection of paintings are on exhibition for public inspection.

A great improvement has been made in the city bridges since 1895. Two new iron bridges have been constructed across the Winooski river and two new bridges have also been built across the North branch. The "Old Arch Bridge," originally erected in 1826, was taken down and replaced by a substantial iron structure in 1897—1898, at a cost of over \$25,000. In 1898, a new bridge was built on Vine street.



THE UNION SCHOOL BUILDING.

The Kellogg-Hubbard library was built and endowed by the late John E. Hubbard. The building is of white marble and is handsomely furnished. It cost about \$60,000. The Hubbard endowment fund is \$15,000. The library is an extensive one, and has an average yearly circulation of 40,000 books. The reading room is supplied with a large number of newspapers and magazines. The cost of maintenance last year was \$4,500.

The Y. M. C. A., although a semi-public institution, is deserving of mention in this article. The association occupies the commodious brick residence of the late John A. Page, and has many attractive features. It is in a prosperous condition. The Thomas W. Wood

In 1900 a new iron bridge was built across the Winooski, on what is now Granite street, at a cost of \$16,000. Bonds were issued for the "Old Arch Bridge" to the amount of \$17,000 and for the Granite street bridge to the amount of \$15,000. A new iron bridge was also built on Langdon avenue in 1900.

The city has a well equipped and efficient fire department, organized on a modern basis. The Gamewell fire alarm system with 32 boxes, three hose companies and wagons, a hook and ladder company and two trucks, and eight chemical fire extinguishers constitute the principal features. There are 87 hydrants within the city limits. The water pressure averages about 150 lbs. to the square inch.

MONTPELIER SUMMARIZED.

Capital of Vermont.
 Shire of Washington County.
 Fourth largest city in the State.
 325 miles north of New York.
 210 miles north of Boston.
 65 miles from the White Mountains.
 127 miles from Montreal.
 60 miles from the Adirondacks.
 Beautiful drives in all directions.
 7,000 people within two miles of United States Post Office.
 2,060 voters.
 Voting list increased 900 in 10 years.
 Three railroads center here.

Average tax rate, \$15.00 per thousand.
 A public hall seating 2,000 people.
 A Federal P. O. building costing \$175,000.
 3 Public School buildings.
 \$80,000 invested in Public School buildings.
 Maintenance of Public Schools cost last year, \$17,201.04.
 804 scholars in Public Schools.
 29 teachers in Public Schools.
 Montpelier Seminary.
 St. Michael's Parochial school.
 650 scholars in other schools.
 6 Church societies and buildings.
 Seating capacity of Congregational church, 800.
 Seating capacity of Unitarian church, 375.
 Seating capacity of Methodist church, 600.



COMPLETED MACADAM ROAD ON MAIN STREET AND LANGDON AVENUE.

14 miles of good roads.
 Nearly 4 miles of macadamized roads.
 78 streets and avenues.
 A sewer system.
 4 miles of electric street railway.
 A public park.
 Assessed value of real estate, \$3,064,930.
 Assessed valuation of personal property, \$2,057,833.
 Total assessed value, \$5,122,763.
 Increase in ten years in Grand List, \$1,626,134.

Seating capacity of Baptist church, 350.
 Seating capacity of Episcopal church, 400.
 Seating capacity of Roman Catholic church, 575.
 1 Public Library.
 Cost of Library building, \$55,000.
 38,291 books taken out of the Public Library last year, 19,984 of which were fiction, and 8,968 juvenile fiction.
 A model city hospital.
 A prosperous Y. M. C. A.
 A fine art gallery.

A first-class military band.
 A flourishing social organization—Apollo Club.
 Co. H, Vermont National Guard.
 2 National banks.
 2 Trust companies.
 8,900 depositors in savings banks.
 419 depositors in National banks.
 \$3,413,897 deposits subject to check.
 No Montpelier bank ever closed its doors.
 A Life Insurance company with \$20,000,000 assets.
 2 Fire Insurance companies.
 1 Fidelity Bond company.
 Opera House cost \$60,000.
 Montpelier is on the Boston-New York circuit.
 Two daily newspapers—Evening Argus—Daily Journal.
 Two weekly newspapers—Vermont Watchman—Argus and Patriot.
 Western Union Telegraph office.
 New England Telephone and Telegraph.
 Number of telephones in use, 510.
 2 Electric Light and Power companies.
 1 Gas Light company.
 88 arc street lights.
 Efficient Fire Department.
 3 hose wagons.
 2 hook and ladder trucks.
 Gamewell fire alarm system.
 32 fire alarm boxes
 88 street hydrants.
 Water pressure per square in., 150 lbs.
 Reservoir holds 3,000,000 gallons.
 A handsome cemetery.
 Death rate 1901, 15 to 1,000 population.
 A Board of Trade.
 Industries—1 manufacturer of patent medicine; 1 clothes pin factory; 1 manufactory of saw mills and machinery lumber; 1 manufactory of organ and door springs; 1 manufactory of confectionery and crackers; 2 cigar factories; 2 manufactories of doors, sash and blinds; 1 manufactory of granite polishing machinery; 27 manufacturers of granite; 1 brass foundry and nickel plating; 1 marble manufactory; 1 paper box factory.
 Business Interests—17 grocery stores; 7 markets; 6 retail dry goods stores; 4 retail crockery stores; 4 furniture makers and dealers; 5 hardware stores; 5 druggists; 3 clothing stores; 3 hotels.

NON-PARTISANSHIP IN MUNICIPAL POLITICS.

BY HON. JOHN H. SENTER.

ABOUT fifteen years ago several gentlemen in Montpelier, who were interested in good government for that municipality, were discussing the question of non-partisanship in municipal politics, and, being all agreed as to its desirability, Hon. James W. Brock, an earnest and prominent Republican, and myself, as earnest a Democrat, agreed to and did issue a call for a citizens' caucus to nominate candidates for municipal offices for the year ensuing. All voters were invited to attend without regard to their political affiliations.

The caucus was well attended, a complete list of officers was nominated, part of them Republicans, part of them Democrats and part of them Prohibitionists, no attention being paid in the caucus to any candidate's political affiliations. The only matters discussed regarding candidates were their qualifications to fill the office for the benefit of the municipality. At the same time a municipal party was organized and a town committee elected, and it was christened "The Citizens Party." At the then following election the candidates so nominated at that caucus were elected by a large majority, and from that time until now the Citizens Party has been the only party or organization of any kind whose nominees have been elected at our municipal elections.

The Republican voters in Montpelier outnumber the Democratic voters more than two to one, and yet, during that fifteen years, I can truthfully say no question has been raised by the Republican voters as to whether the candidates before the caucus were Republicans or Democrats, and only once has there been an attempt in that fifteen years to bring partisanship into our municipal affairs. The first year after the form of our municipality was changed from that of town and village to city, an attempt was made by some disgruntled Republicans and over-zealous Democrats to draw the lines on Democratic and Republican politics, and because the Citizens Party candidate for mayor that year happened to be a Republican, a Democrat was put up in opposition, and the claim made that the Democrats ought to have recognition. But this attempted return to partisan politics did not meet with any support



UNITED STATES POSTOFFICE.

from the better elements of either party, and that was the last time that an attempt has been made in this city to bring partisanship into our municipal affairs. The Citizens Party is a thoroughly equipped party, having city and ward committees; its caucuses are duly called and regularly held before each municipal election, and all legal voters in city meeting, without regard to party affiliations, are invited to take part. When there is any contest over a nomination it is decided by ballot, and the check list is used with ballot clerks to attend to the balloting somewhat as with the Australian ballot in city meeting. Our caucuses are well attended, and, in fact, the nominations made by the caucus are almost invariably equivalent to an election at city meeting. More votes are cast at the caucus when there is any contest than are cast for the election of those officers at the following city meeting.

At the caucus held by the Citizens Party for the nomination of mayor, the present year, one thousand and thirty votes were cast upon the first ballot, and only six hundred and forty-three ballots were cast for mayor at the city meeting following.

The result of this non-partisanship has been that Montpelier's municipal affairs have been well conducted and for the best interests of the city. There has been no corruption in office and no extravagance, but a wise expenditure of the public money for the public good.

We have macadamized our streets, built concrete sidewalks all over our city, constructed many new steel bridges, more than doubled our water supply, built a large number of sewers, established all-night street lights, and generally beautified and improved the city. Great attention has been paid to sanitary conditions. Our streets are kept clean, flowers and shrubbery have been planted to beautify the streets, and we have purchased and own city teams, steam road-roller, stone crusher, and all tools and accessories necessary to carry on the city's business. We have greatly enlarged the Union School building, and recently built a large new school building and many other improvements have been made which are too numerous to detail in this short article, and yet, we have continually reduced our bonded indebtedness, and that too with a tax rate, which includes all state, county, municipal and school taxes, never exceeding \$1.50 on a dollar of the grand list.

And this has been the result of non-partisanship in our municipal politics.

If the question be put to vote today in the City of Montpelier, whether we would return to our old-fashioned politics, or maintain in its efficiency the non-partisan Citizens Party of to-day, I feel sure that more than seven-eighths of the legal voters in the City of Montpelier would vote to sustain the Citizens Party and non-partisanship in municipal politics.

Its result here has been altogether good. I do not mean by this that the Citizens Party has always put in nomination the best men in the City of Montpelier for municipal officers, but I do claim that the general result of this action of the voters in this city has been to put a better class of men in office and to have a better administration of our affairs than could be had under the old system. No political debts have to be paid; the Republican party does not use municipal offices to side-track or pay off party workers, neither do the Democrats have an opportunity to use the city politics to strengthen their party lines. The politics that are in vogue here in Montpelier in our municipal affairs are *non-partisan*, in fact as well as in name, and no question is ever asked or ever thought of by our voters whether a candidate is a Democrat or a Republican.

In looking over the party affiliations of the Citizens Party nominees this year, (we had a mayor, three aldermen, and two listers to nominate), the candidate for mayor is a Republican, two of the three candidates for aldermen are Democrats, one of the listers is a Republican and one a Democrat, but do not understand that either of these candidates was nominated because he was or was not a Democrat or a Republican. They were nominated because the aggregate judgment of our voters was that they were the most available and best men for the office under all circumstances.

You requested me, Mr. Editor, to say something as to the best methods of governing a small city and the problems of city government. I believe that the best way to govern any municipality is to keep the governing power as near to the people as possible, and that idea is carried out in the charter of the City of Montpelier. We have, in name, a city government, but as near as is practicable for

the large amount of business and voters, we have retained the old New England town meeting system.

At our annual meeting, the voters all come together in one hall. They ballot by wards, having different ballot boxes for each ward, but when it comes to the transaction of the general business of the city, they meet the same as do towns in town meeting. The city meeting establishes the tax rate, acts upon, accepts or rejects the reports of its officers. The action of the city officers for the year then just closing is open, subject to, and receives, commendation and criticism from the voters. The policy to be pursued in regard to our streets and other municipal business is fully and thoroughly discussed in our city meetings, and the result is that we are all pleased with our city government and its results.

I am aware that this is not possible for cities much larger than Montpelier, but for a city of not over ten thousand inhabitants I believe this combination of the city and town form of government is the best yet devised. I know it has worked well and more than well in Montpelier. Our mayors and aldermen during these years have been good and faithful officers, fully as good as officers of that kind will average the country over I am sure, and yet I know that the restraining influence which the city meeting has had over those officers has been of incalculable good for the citizens of Montpelier. Once each year all of our officers have to give an account of their stewardship to their constituents. They have to answer all questions that the sovereign people choose to put to them. They have to explain their actions and give a reason for the faith that is in them. In other words, they are taught by these city meetings that they are the servants and not the masters of the people.

I think it is conceded that no town in this State is governed more economically and honestly, or has more up-to-date, modern improvements than the City of Montpelier, and this is attributable equally to its non-partisanship in municipal politics and the fact that it has combined the old-fashioned town meeting with its city form of government.

PORTRAITS OF ALDERMEN.—1902.



Photo by Blanchard.

LESTER H. GREENE.—WARD 1.



Photo by Currier.

D. F. RYLE.—WARD 2.



ANTOINE GALAIBE.—WARD 3.



J. J. BURGEN.—WARD 5.



JAMES S. HALEY.—WARD 4.



W. F. WATERMAN.—WARD 6.

JAMES M. BOUTWELL, PRESENT MAYOR.

James M. Boutwell, the present mayor of Montpelier, was born in this city, May 16th, 1856. He attended the Montpelier public schools, and Goddard Seminary, in Barre. After leaving school he entered the employ of the Lane Manufacturing Company where he learned the machinist trade. Afterwards he became a fireman on the Montpelier & Wells River Railroad. He was promoted from time to time in the service and was finally made superintendent of the Barre railroad. After an experience of fifteen years as a railroad man he served as superintendent of the Langdon quarries, in Barre, five years. At the end of this period he purchased the quarries owned by the late James R. Langdon, which he now operates. Mr. Boutwell is the general manager, as well as a director, of the Wetmore & Morse Granite Company, and has under his supervision more men than are employed by any other granite firm in this section.

He has been a trustee of the village of Montpelier and was an alderman of the city in 1896. He was nominated for mayor of Montpelier at a union caucus held in February of this year, and received a unanimous election at the polls on March 5th, last. He is a charter member of the Apollo Club and has held various offices in this leading social organization of Montpelier, including the office of president. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

JOSEPH GREEN BROWN, MAYOR 1900-1901.

Joseph Green Brown, mayor of Montpelier in 1900 and 1901, was born in Montpelier in 1866, and is the son of Lieut.-Col. A. C. Brown, a long time resident and prominent business man of the city. He attended the graded schools of the city and the Washington County Grammar, which he left to enter his father's insurance office as clerk. In 1889 he was admitted to partnership with his father, the firm name becoming A. C. Brown & Son. This partnership continued until 1891, when he became sole proprietor of the business. He was a trustee under the village government before Montpelier became a city, and served as alderman in 1899. He was elected mayor in 1900 and gave such unqualified satisfaction that he was nominated and elected for a second term without opposition. He was for several years secretary of the Montpelier Board of Trade, and in this position always exhibited

the greatest interest in any project which looked to the advancement of the city's welfare. He served as aide-de-camp on the staff of Governor E. C. Smith, which gives him the military rank of colonel. He has been president of Montpelier's popular social organization, the Apollo club, and takes an active part in its management. The insurance agency which he conducts is the largest and most important anywhere in this part of the State. It was founded in 1867, and now has the leading companies of England, New York, Philadelphia, Hartford and other New England cities. It embraces fire, life, accident, plate glass, steamboat, surety, fidelity, employers' and public liability. The combined capital represented by his agency aggregates upwards of \$300,000,000. It is a well known fact that large insurance companies select as their representative only men of known reliability who are prompt and painstaking alike with clients and principal. Col. Brown enjoys much personal popularity. In his administration of the city's affairs during two terms he has advocated only such measures as would permit of a moderate rate of taxation, and provide sufficient funds for a gradual reduction of the municipal debt, realizing however, the necessity for such public improvements as the conditions of the times would permit.

JOHN H. SENTER, MAYOR 1898-1899.

John H. Senter was born in Cabot, Vt., November 11, 1848. He received his education at the common schools, and in the High School at Concord, N. H. He early determined to follow the law as a profession, and while fitting himself he taught school for the purpose of supporting himself and his aged mother who was dependent upon him. He taught in all, forty-three terms of school, and his interest in educational matters has never ceased, and his efforts have resulted in great benefit to the school system of the State. His study of law was largely done during the time he was teaching school, and he finished his course in the office of Clarence H. Pitkin, of Montpelier, and was admitted to the bar in 1879. He has also been admitted to practice in the United States District Court and United States Circuit Court of Appeals. He is a Democrat in politics: was for many years secretary of the Democratic State Committee, and the chairman of the State Committee, and at present is the Vermont member of the National



THE STATE HOUSE.

Democratic Committee. He has been a delegate several times to the Democratic National Convention, and was the Democratic candidate for governor in 1900. Although he resides in a state, county and town that are strongly Republican, he has been honored with public office when his party ticket, as a whole, was far in the minority. He was superintendent of schools in the town of Warren for many years, and of the city of Montpelier for several years, and has held nearly all the municipal offices. He was United States Circuit Court Commissioner for many years resigning when appointed United States Attorney. In 1898 he was unanimously elected mayor of the city of Montpelier, and re-elected in 1899. For many years he was secretary of the Union Mutual Fire Insurance Company, and is now a director of that company. He was appointed National Bank Examiner under President Cleveland's first administration, and in Cleveland's last administration was United States Attorney for the District of Vermont. His advocacy of the Town School System for the State of Vermont was long and earnest, and he was very influential in bringing about the passage of that act in 1892. He has one of the largest and most complete law libraries in New England, containing over ten thousand volumes, and during the years of his greatest activity, has never ceased to be a student, both in his profession, in literature, and in municipal and educational problems.

Mr. Senter is a member of Aurora Lodge, F. and A. M., King Solomon's Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, Mount Zion Commandery of Knights Templars, and Mount Sinai Temple Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

He was married November 1, 1876, to Addie G. Martin, and they have five children—two sons and three daughters, and one granddaughter.

GEORGE O. STRATTON, SECOND MAYOR.

George O. Stratton, the second mayor of Montpelier, was born in Greenwich, Mass., June 4th, 1851, and removed to Montpelier in April, 1855. He received his education in the district and graded schools of Montpelier and the Washington County Grammar School. He served as a bailiff of the village in 1883, and as a village trustee from December 5th, 1892, to March, 1895. He also served as a selectman of the town of Montpelier, in 1882 and 1883.

Mr. Stratton was elected an alderman at the first city election under the new charter, in 1895, and was president of the board of aldermen that year. In 1896 he was nominated and elected mayor of the city.

In 1896 he was elected a director of the Vermont Mutual Fire Insurance Company, and has received successive elections annually since. He has been connected with this company since 1871, and at the present time is assistant treasurer. In 1899 he was elected school commissioner from ward 5, and re-elected in March, 1901, for two years.

GEORGE W. WING, FIRST MAYOR.

George W. Wing, the first mayor of Montpelier, was born in Plainfield, October 22, 1843. He was educated in the district schools, at Barre Academy, at Washington County Grammar School, and at Dartmouth College, from which institution he was graduated in 1866. He has been a resident of Montpelier since 1858. He studied law in the office of his father, Joseph A. Wing, Esq., and was admitted to Washington County Bar in 1868. He was Assistant State Librarian in 1863 and 1866, and Deputy Secretary of State from 1867 to 1873. During part of this latter period he was a clerk in the office of the State Treasurer, then filled by the Hon. John A. Page of Montpelier. Concluding this service, he began the practice of his profession, in which he has become distinguished, both for soundness of judgment and ability as an advocate. He was elected to the House of Representatives from Montpelier in 1882, and rendered important service to the State on the Ways and Means and the Grand List committees. He had an important part in framing, and to him belongs the honor of formulating, the corporation tax law enacted at that session of the Legislature—a law that was distinguished by the clearness and precision of its phrasology and by the benefits its well considered provisions conferred upon the State at large. As a member of the Grand List Committee his counsels, practical judgment and peculiar gift in so formulating an enactment that it could bear but one, and the right, interpretation, were brought into requisition in the act revising and consolidating the tax and grand list laws. In advocating, explaining and defending these measures in the debates in the House, and in his legislative duties generally, he disclosed the qualities of a wise and cap-

able law-maker. From 1884 to 1888, during the administration of President Cleveland, although a staunch republican, he held the office of Postmaster at Montpelier, to which he had been appointed toward the close of President Arthur's administration. He was a capable and popular administrator of the affairs of the Post-office, so judicious and efficient that partisanship was unable to effect his removal. In 1890 he was elected a trustee of the village of Montpelier, and in 1892 was chosen president of the corporation. When Montpelier became a city, in 1895, Mr. Wing was nominated and elected mayor.

Mr. Wing joined the Masonic Fraternity in 1868, and has been at the head of all the local bodies. He is a P. G. Master of the Grand Lodge of Vermont, P. G. High Priest of the Grand Chapter and P. G. Commander of the Grand Commandery. He received the 33° A. A. S. R. in 1890.

Mr. Wing was Secretary of the Vermont Bar Association for twenty years to October, 1901. December 1, 1869, he married Miss Sarah E. Forbush, who died in April, 1871, leaving one child, a daughter. October, 1, 1882, he married Miss Ida I. Jones.

TIMOTHY R. MERRILL, CITY CLERK AND
TREASURER.

In the person of Timothy R. Merrill as city clerk and treasurer, Montpelier has one of its most popular citizens and efficient officials. He was first selected to fill the position of town clerk in 1894, thus succeeding his father who held the office for twenty-one successive years. After the incorporation of the city, in 1895, he was chosen to fill the office he has since held.

Mr. Merrill is a native of Montpelier, having first seen the light of day on December 16th, 1858. He was educated in the public schools and has ever since made Montpelier his home. He enjoys the confidence and respect of all citizens and is worthy of it. Before taking up his present duties he was an able assistant to his father, and devoted his spare time to music, of which he is an enthusiastic devotee. He is the present leader of the Montpelier Military Band and is credited with having done much to place that organization in the position it holds as one of the leading, if not the best band for concert and march music in Vermont. He is also the composer of several very successful pieces of music which have

been published and had an extensive sale. Mr. Merrill was married in 1880 to Miss Ida L. George, daughter of Rufus L. and Abbie Jones, and has two children living, Mildred



TIMOTHY R. MERRILL.

Flora, and Helen Elizabeth Merrill. He resides at 90 Elm street in a pleasant home, where his well known courtesy and geniality are felt and fully appreciated by all with whom he comes in contact. It is not too much to say that during his incumbency of the office he holds under the city government, no word has been heard against his administration. The position is one of the utmost detail and responsibility and second only to that of the mayor. Mr. Merrill will probably be continued in office just as long as he sees fit to hold the reigns of Montpelier's records and finances.

MELVILLE E. SMILIE, CITY JUDGE.

Melville E. Smilie was born in Cambridge, Vt., August 21, 1844. In youth he lived in Cambridge, Bakersfield and Waterville. In 1852 he moved to Madison, Wis., there residing until September, 1856, when he returned to Cambridge, Vt., fitted for college at Underhill Academy and entered the University of Vermont in 1861, which he left at the end of his sophomore year on account of failing health. He moved to Montpelier in 1864, studied law with Heaton & Reed, and was deputy county clerk from March, 1865, till December, 1866, and the greater part of the time till his subsequent appointment as clerk.

He was admitted to practice in the Washington County Court March 15, 1866; to the Supreme Court August 12, 1868, and to the U. S. Circuit Court March 1, 1871. He was reporter of the Senate during the session of 1867. Mr. Smilie moved to Waterbury in



MELVILLE E. SMILIE.

December, 1867, where he continued to reside, practicing law, till 1874. He was principal of Waterbury graded school in 1868 and 1869. He held the office of State's attorney from December 1, 1868, to December, 1870, being twice elected. In 1874 he went to Detroit, Mich. and was admitted to the courts of Michigan, August 5, 1874. Shortly after his return to Vermont, and in the spring of 1875, he took charge of the county clerk's office, the late Mr. Newcomb being confined to his home in his last sickness. He was appointed clerk of Washington county, January 27, 1876, which office he still continues to hold. Mr. Smilie has been justice of the peace since 1886, town auditor for four years, a member of the school board for five years and president of the village of Montpelier.

In 1895, when Montpelier became a city he was chosen city judge and continues to hold the office. He has also been one of the city auditors since 1895. Judge Smilie is a director of the Vermont Mutual Fire Insurance Co., and of the American Fidelity Co.; a trustee of

the Montpelier Savings Bank and Trust Co., and also of the Vermont State Library.

He married Ellen Pinneo at Waterbury, May 26, 1870. They have one son—Melville Earl, Jr.

CHARLES DE F. BANCROFT, CITY SHERIFF.

Charles De F. Bancroft was born May 17, 1853, in Montpelier, in the Union School of which town he received his education. He is of a family which had members resident in Montpelier nearly a century ago and continuously since. He has himself been a resident of Montpelier all his life, except that after the death of his mother in 1855, down to 1862, he lived a larger portion of the time in his early boyhood in Waterbury. Mr. Bancroft married Flora B. Alexander, September 11, 1871, and they have three children, two sons and a daughter, all living in Montpelier. Mr. Bancroft learned the trade of tinsmith and then of a plumber, working in that business twenty-nine years, twenty-four years of which time he worked for Barrows & Peck, giving up the active pursuit of his trade five years ago.

He was local reporter for the Green Mountain Freeman for five or six years, and has always taken great interest in family, local



Photo by Corsr.

CHARLES DE F. BANCROFT.

and State history. He knows more people in Montpelier, and is known by more people in Montpelier, than any other man in the city. Mr. Bancroft was elected city sheriff and collector at the first City election, in March,

1895, and has since been annually re-elected. He is the chairman of the board of listers and assessors of the city of Montpelier, of which board he has been a member since 1883, with the exception of three years. He has been a justice of the peace eighteen years, and before the village organization was merged in that of the city he had served on the board of village trustees. His long service as lister and as collector of taxes has been the most important factor in giving Montpelier a model system for securing each year a complete grand list, and for cleaning up the collection of its taxes each year with a minimum of loss.

FREDERICK P. CARLETON, CITY ATTORNEY.

Frederick P. Carleton, city attorney, was born in Waitsfield, Vt., November 3, 1866. He removed to Montpelier at the age of nine years and received his education there. He studied law while acting as Register of Probate



Photo by Corser.

FREDERICK P. CARLETON.

Court, at Montpelier, and was admitted to the bar at the October term, 1889, when he went to Barre to practice law, returning to Montpelier in 1892, where he has since practiced. Mr. Carleton is a Democrat in politics, and has held several minor town and city offices in both Barre and Montpelier, and is now serving his sixth successive term as city attorney of Montpelier. He married Mollie R. Brisbin, of Glens Falls, N. Y., in 1897.

CLARK B. ROBERTS, SUPT. OF STREETS.

Clark B. Roberts was born at Barre, Vt., in October, 1856. He was educated at the public schools in Williamstown and Washington, Vt. He served as United States inspector of customs from 1881 to 1885. Mr. Roberts was



Photo by Corser.

CLARK B. ROBERTS.

appointed street commissioner by the board of trustees of the village of Montpelier, in 1882, and elected by the people as road commissioner in 1892, and continued as such until the city was incorporated. In 1895 he was appointed superintendent of streets, which position he holds at the present time.

WALTER F. WATERMAN, ALDERMAN.

Walter F. Waterman, alderman of Ward 6, was born in Orange, Vt., February 13th, 1840. He is a staunch republican, and a farmer by occupation. He enlisted in Co. F, 6th Regiment Vermont Volunteers in October, 1861, and was mustered out in November, 1864.

For twenty-five years he has had charge of the Bradshaw farm in that part of Berlin recently annexed to the city. He has served as selectman, lister and town grand juror in Berlin. Mr. Waterman is a member of Brooks Post, No. 13, G. A. R., of Vermont Lodge No. 2, I. O. O. F., Thomas Wilkey Encampment, No. 11, I. O. O. F. and Stannard Lodge, 137, N. E. O. P.

VERMONT'S FAIR WOMEN



Photo by Moore.

MISS ANNABEL MARSHALL, OF RUTLAND.

OBITUARY.

RUSSELL SMITH TAFT.

PROCLAMATION.

STATE OF VERMONT,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

LUDLOW, March 24, 1902.

THE governor announces with deep regret the death of the Hon. Russell S. Taft, chief judge of Vermont, who closed a life of long public service at his home in the city of Burlington, on the 22d instant, having filled the offices of representative and senator in the legislature, lieutenant-governor of the State, and for nearly 22 years judge of the supreme court. In every position he magnified his office with honesty and fidelity.

The governor directs that the public business of the state be suspended on Tuesday, the 25th instant, the day of his funeral, and that the flag be displayed at half mast on the State House at Montpelier, in honor of the memory of the faithful dead.

{ SEAL } By the governor.

JOHN G. SARGENT,
*Secretary of Civil and Military
Affairs.*

Such is the sad official announcement of the loss to the State of Vermont of the chief judge of the supreme court, Russell Smith Taft. The people of Vermont share with the Governor in the deep regret expressed at the death of Judge Taft. The respect and esteem which the bench and bar had for the chief judge was attested by the memorial resolutions adopted by the bars of the different counties, by the beautiful floral tributes offered to his memory and by the presence of a large number of attorneys-at-law at the obsequies.

Judge Taft's health had been seriously impaired for a year or more by fatty degeneration

of the heart, but he did not yield to it until about three weeks ago. Since that date he gradually failed until the end came on the morning of March 22.

Russell Smith Taft was born in Williston, January 28, 1835, being the seventh of ten children. His father was Elijah Taft, who moved to Williston from Shaftsbury, and his mother was Orinda Kimball, who was born at Williston. His early education was obtained in the common schools and at the Williston and Newbury academies. After his preliminary studies he chose law as his profession.



RUSSELL SMITH TAFT.

He lived in Williston until 1853, when he moved to Burlington and commenced the study of law. He studied with the Hon. George F. Edmunds and the Hon. Torrey E. Wales and was admitted to the bar of Chittenden county, November 12, 1856. The following year he formed a partnership with Judge Wales

January 1, 1857, which was continued for twenty-one years, until August, 1878. He was selectman of the town of Burlington from 1861 to 1864 and an alderman of the city of Burlington from 1865 to 1869. He was State's attorney for Chittenden county from 1862 to 1865; a State senator from the same county in 1865 and 1866; city attorney for the city of Burlington in 1871 and 1872; register of the probate court in the district of Chittenden from 1863 to 1880; and lieutenant-governor of the State in 1872-4. In 1880 he represented the city of Burlington in the Legislature. At the same session he was elected assistant judge of the Supreme court. He was biennially re-elected and on January 21, 1899, became chief judge, on the appointment of Judge Ross as United States senator.

Judge Taft was an able lawyer and a remarkably sound, upright and just judge. He had a phenomenal memory; was especially conversant with the decisions of Vermont courts, and in disposing of cases was apt to apply to them, the law, as contained in the Vermont Statutes, rather than the statutes of other states and jurisdictions. His devotion to his judicial duties was absolute. It is said of him that in his twenty-two years of service on the Supreme bench, no court ever adjourned its session by reason of his absence, and he never missed a case in his supreme court work. He tried 501 cases by jury, of which only one in ten were reversed. Of State cases he tried 166 by jury, in which only eight judgments were reversed. He was a firm friend of temperance and of the prohibitory law, and had the strongest respect for established law and a keen sense of right and wrong.

In the intervals of his judicial duties he had opportunity to gratify his literary tastes. He was interested in early printing and had a larger collection of books printed during the first century of the art of printing than is to be found in any other private library in Vermont. He was much interested in local history. The article on the early history of the town of Burlington in Hemenway's *Gazetteer* was from his pen, and the papers on "The first Settler and Census of Burlington," and on "The Theatre in Burlington in 1808," read before the Vermont Antiquarian society, of which he was the founder, and printed in its recently issued proceedings, were also prepared and read by him. He wrote the sketch

of the Vermont Supreme Court published in the *Green Bag* in 1893-4, and at a recent meeting of the Vermont Bar association read a witty and interesting paper entitled "A Legal Medley." He had a strong sense of humor, was full of anecdotes and incidents stored in his retentive memory, and was thus exceedingly interesting in conversation. He grew kindly and more charitable in his judgments as he advanced in years, was good and generous to those who sought and needed his help in money or in counsel.

He was a member of the Masonic order. In religious preference, he was classed, in the legislative directories, sometimes as a Universalist and sometimes as a "Materialist." He was twice married, his first wife being Miss Maria L. Carlisle of Burlington. She died in 1873 and in June, 1876, he married Mrs. Jane M. Wyatt, whose maiden name was Jane Marlette, a native of Illinois and descendant of a French Huguenot, Gedeau Marlett. She survives him, with a son, Russell Wales Taft, born May 4, 1878. Three brothers, Eleazer of Essex Junction, Charles W. of Brookfield and Hiram F. of California; and one sister, Miss Antha O. Taft, of Burlington, also survive him.

The funeral services of the late chief judge were held in Burlington, March 25. The body lay in state during the morning in the county court house, where the services were held in the afternoon. The floral tributes were profuse and beautiful.

Within the railed enclosure and beside the flower covered casket sat members of the supreme court, Governor Stickney, former Governors Smith, Grout, Woodbury, Ormsbee, and Barstow, and Congressman Foster, ex-judges Jonathan Ross and H. Henry Powers, the near relatives, and distinguished persons from all parts of Vermont.

The services were in charge of the Rev. J. J. Lewis of Chicago, once pastor of the little church at Williston which Judge Taft attended, who paid a glowing tribute to the dead jurist.

Associate Judge Wendell P. Stafford read a poem, "The Choir Invisible," and Associate Judge J. M. Tyler voiced the tribute of his associates, while the venerable Torrey E. Wales, who for twenty-one years was associated in practice with Judge Taft, gave many reminiscences of his early life and character.

VERMONT MEN OF TODAY.

FREDERICK W. BALDWIN.

BY CHARLES T. WALTER.

IN selecting a candidate to represent Orleans county in the VERMONT'S Department of "Vermont Men of Today," the name of Hon. Frederick W. Baldwin of Barton very naturally suggests itself.

Mr. Baldwin was born in the town of Lowell, Vermont, September 29, 1848, the son of Asa and Roselinda Baldwin, who were among the town's most thrifty pioneers. They were of sturdy English origin. Coming to Vermont from Billerica, Massachusetts, the grandfather settled in Cavendish. The father, born in Cavendish, moved to Lowell when that part of the country was an unbroken wilderness. Here by stern toil and unremitting industry he proceeded to hew his honest fortune out of the rugged surroundings, and here the subject of this sketch was born.

His early education, like that of a majority of Vermont farmer boys of a half century ago, was principally derived from an occasional term at the district school, made practical by hard work between times. Nature and experience are no mean teachers, although in our youth they are often regarded as tyrannical and old-maidish to the extreme.

In the course of time young Baldwin was able to supplement his district school education with a term or two at the Westfield grammar school, Johnson Normal school and Montpelier Seminary. The knowledge thus acquired was put to a practical test in winter teaching.

In 1870, Mr. Baldwin entered the law office of Powers & Gleed at Morrisville, and was admitted to the bar in 1872. He then moved to Barton and established a law partnership with General William W. Grout. This partnership lasted until 1874, since which time he has practised alone, receiving a large and extensive business. His reliability, and broad Yankee common sense as an adviser quickly established him in the confidence of the com-

munity and connected him with much of the most important recent litigation. The confidence in his sterling integrity thus early formed has never been shaken, but has grown stronger from year to year.

A man of Mr. Baldwin's parts the public always delights to honor. It is not surprising, therefore, to find political honors and positions of trust awarded him. He is, and always has been, a Republican of the stalwart type, giving liberally of his time and means to the success of his party, local, State, national; but his service has always been statesmanlike and patriotic rather than political and mercenary. In 1872, he was elected Assistant Secretary of the State Senate, and Secretary of the Senate for the three succeeding ternus. In 1880, he was chosen State's Attorney for Orleans county. He has served eight years as a member of the State Republican committee, two as Secretary and four as Chairman. In 1892, he was one of Vermont's four presidential electors, and as messenger took the State's vote to Washington. In 1896, he represented Barton in the Legislature, serving with credit on several important committees. In 1900, he was elected Senator from Orleans county and was unanimously chosen President pro tempore of that body, with a place on the judiciary committee. He is an exceptional presiding officer and has served often and most acceptably in that capacity.

He is prominent in Masonic circles and has been the Grand Patron of the Order of the Eastern Star.

Along with his professional work he has become a close student of Vermont's biographical and historical literature, and undoubtedly has the most complete private library on this subject in the State. A few years ago he edited and published an elaborate history of the bar of Orleans county, which is a valuable addition to our biographical literature.



FREDERICK W. BALDWIN.

In 1873, Mr. Baldwin married Miss Susan Grout, by whom he had one son, Edward Grout Baldwin, at present the efficient examiner of teachers for Orleans county. Mrs. Baldwin died in 1876, and in 1878 he married Miss Susan M. Hibbard of Brooklyn, New York.

Such, in brief, are the principal dates and plain facts in the life of one whom Orleans county, as well as the State at large, has learned to respect most highly, for his honesty and kindness of heart. His loyalty and

steadfastness of purpose are as clearly defined as the printed page. A business associate says of him: "He is a thorough Vermonter, by birth, by education, by sympathy and by familiarity with the spirit of our institutions."

The writer has an old friend whose highest mead of praise for anyone is expressed in the words, "He's considerable of a man." This fittingly describes the subject of this sketch, for certainly Hon. Frederick W. Baldwin is considerable of a man!

THE VERMONT STATE DIRECTORY.

[The Attorneys-at-Law, Insurance Agents, Banking institutions, Business Firms, Manufacturers, Hotels, and other representative interests in Vermont, appearing in this State Directory are recommended to the readers of this magazine.]

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

Richard A. Hoar,	- - -	Barre.
Gordon & Jackson,	- - -	Barre.
Waterman & Martin,	- - -	Brattleboro.
Hamilton S. Peck,	- - -	Burlington.
M. P. Maurice,	- - -	Montgomery.
Dillingham, Huse & Howland,		Montpelier.
Butler & Moloney,	- - -	Rutland.
Alfred A. Hall,	- - -	St. Albans.
John M. Thorne,	- - -	St. Albans.

HOTELS.

American House, Richford,	J. F. Kelley.
Addison House, Middlebury,	John Higgins.
Brooks House, Brattleboro,	H. O. Carpenter.
Hotel Brandon, Brandon,	Schoff & Sauter.
Pavilion Hotel, Montpelier,	J. S. Viles.
The Berwick, Rutland,	W. H. Valiquette.
Van Ness House, Burlington,	U. A. Woodbury.

INSURANCE AGENTS.

H. E. Taylor & Son, General,	Brattleboro.
T. S. Peck, General,	Burlington.
A. M. Aseltine, General,	Enosburgh Falls.
S. S. Ballard, National Life	Montpelier.
M. Mason, Fire,	St. Albans.
C. S. Hastings, Life,	St. Johnsbury.

MARBLE PRODUCERS.

Vermont Marble Co.,	Proctor.
---------------------	----------

SLATE PRODUCERS.

Eureka Slate Quarries,	Fair Haven.
------------------------	-------------

NATIONAL BANKS

Merchants National Bank,	Burlington.
People's National Bank,	Brattleboro.
Welden National Bank.	St. Albans.

GRANITE QUARRIES.

James M. Boutwell,	Montpelier.
--------------------	-------------

GRANITE MANUFACTURERS.

Wells, Lamson & Co.,	Barre.
----------------------	--------

BUTTER MANUFACTURERS.

Franklin County Creamery,	St. Albans.
---------------------------	-------------

WHOLESALE LUMBER

Robinson-Edwards Lumber Co.,	Burlington.
------------------------------	-------------

FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS.

St. Albans Furniture Co.,	St. Albans.
---------------------------	-------------

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

Spaulding, Kimball & Co.,	Burlington.
---------------------------	-------------

WHOLESALE BOOKSELLERS

Hobart J. Shanley,	Burlington.
--------------------	-------------

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS.

H. W. Allen & Co.,	Burlington.
--------------------	-------------

SCALE MANUFACTURERS.

E. & T. Fairbanks & Co.,	St. Johnsbury.
--------------------------	----------------

ORGANS

Estey Organ Co.,	Brattleboro.
------------------	--------------

PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS.

St. Albans Messenger Co.,	St. Albans.
---------------------------	-------------

SAVINGS BANKS.

Burlington Savings Bank,	Burlington.
--------------------------	-------------

VERMONTERS ABROAD

[The department—Vermonters Abroad—has been a prominent feature of THE VERMONT during the past five years. It will continue to be devoted exclusively to the sons and daughters of the Green Mountain State residing in other states, whose co-operation is solicited in the work of obtaining material for publication concerning societies of Vermonters and personal items. THE VERMONT solicits reports of the annual meetings and banquets held by Vermonters and requests the secretary or president of each society to furnish a report for publication.]

SOCIETIES AND OFFICERS.

VERMONT ASSOCIATION OF BOSTON.

Officers for 1901: President, Hon. Edgar J. Sherman; vice-presidents, Col. Josiah H. Benton, Jr., Col. Albert Clarke; secretary and treasurer, N. L. Sheldon, Esq.; chaplain, Rev. Wm. H. Davis, D. D.; executive committee, Hon. Geo. W. Bishop, Charles K. Darling, Joseph F. Scott, Guy Lamkin, Hon. Geo. O. Proctor, Mr. James M. Gleason, Mr. Arthur L. Robinson, Isaiah R. Clark, Everett C. Benton.

BOSTON DAUGHTERS OF VERMONT.

Officers: President, Mrs. Sally Joy White; first vice-president, Mrs. William A. Barton; second vice-president, Mrs. David N. Haynes; recording secretary, Miss Bertha P. Joslyn; corresponding secretary, Miss Mabel Houghton; treasurer, Mrs. William P. Shreve; executive committee, Miss Helen M. Winslow, Mrs. Charles H. Greenleaf, Mrs. Abbie G. Cousins.

VERMONT ASSOCIATION OF MINNESOTA.

Officers: President, Hon. J. B. Gilfillan, of Minneapolis; 1st vice-president, Hon. Robert Pratt, of Minneapolis (ex-mayor); 2nd vice-president, Hon. George W. Batchelder, of Fairbault; secretary and treasurer, Charles M. Drew; of Minneapolis; executive committee, Frank G. McMillan, Dr. F. E. Towers, Cavour Langdon, Paul D. Boutell, A. A. Crane, Fred B. Wright, George K. Belden.

VERMONT STATE ASSOCIATION OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Officers: President, Major E. R. Campbell; 1st vice-president, C. E. Fairman; 2d vice-president, H. B. Moulton; 3d vice-president, Capt. G. E. Graves; recording secretary, E. W. Morgan; corresponding secretary, H. N. Taplin; financial secretary, B. F. Wilkins; treasurer, Henry White; board of directors, N. D. Adams, N. L. Collamer, H. C. Sholes.

NEBRASKA SONS OF VERMONT.

Officers: President, L. D. Richards, Fremont; vice-presidents, W. R. Barton, Tecumseh; Edmund McIntyre, Seward; J. L. Strong, Holdrege; secretary, George H. Loveland, Lincoln; treasurer, C. H. Bottum, Lincoln.

PACIFIC COAST ASSOCIATION NATIVE SONS OF VERMONT.

Officers: President, Hon. Daniel T. Cole; vice-presidents, Geo. Partridge, C. S. Wright and Dr. John Townsend; secretary, A. O. Colton; treasurer, Hon. A. W. Scott.

BUFFALO SOCIETY OF VERMONTERS.

Officers: President, Charles C. Farnham; vice-president, Merritt Nichols; secretary, Thomas H. Noonan, 831 Ellicott Square; treasurer, Walter H. Johnson; chaplain, Rev. Frank S. Fitch, D. D.; executive committee, Hon. Henry W. Hill, Dr. Joseph T. Cook, Harry T. Buttolph, Dr. DeWitt C. Green, John C. Bradley, and Ira B. Hawthorne.

BROOKLYN SOCIETY OF VERMONTERS.

Officers: President, Charles A. Hoyt; vice-president, John J. Allen; treasurer, F. H. Chandler; secretary, Thomas C. Underwood; executive committee, N. T. Sprague, Omri F. Hibbard, Robert J. Kimball, Robert D. Benedict, Hiram R. Steele.

VERMONT VETERANS ASSOCIATION OF BOSTON AND VICINITY.

Officers: President, George H. Graves; vice-presidents, David O. Felt, Hiram M. Pierce, Allen F. Carpenter, Col. Albert Clarke, Albert Patch; secretary and treasurer, Daniel W. Taft; executive committee, John J. Warden, Charles H. Bradley, William M. Wires, Mansel H. Bush, P. P. Pettes.

SPRINGFIELD ASSOCIATION SONS AND DAUGHTERS OF VERMONT.

Officers for 1902: President, Rev. F. M. Bissell; vice-presidents, H. J. Whitcomb, S. E. Walton, Mrs. Geo. D. Weston; secretary, L. J. Scott; treasurer, V. E. Moore; executive committee, Chas. Tarbell, Miss Ila B. Roberts, Mrs. George Rhoads, Mrs. F. E. Ladd, George Graham, Dr. Clark Hill.

SONS OF VERMONT IN RHODE ISLAND.

Officers: President, Lewis H. Meader; vice-president, Dr. J. C. Rutherford; secretary and treasurer, Harry M. Barry; auditor, O. E. Case; executive committee, Charles H. Catlin, Dr. Wm. R. White, Henry C. Lazelle.

VERMONT ASSOCIATION OF MANILA.

Officers: President, Capt. Charles W. Mead; Secretary, Prof. Dean C. Worcester.

VERMONT ASSOCIATION OF HARTFORD.

Officers: President, Hon. Charles E. Billings; 1st vice-president, G. P. Chandler; 2nd vice-president, W. I. Twitchell; secretary and treasurer, T. H. Monroe; chaplain, Rev. W. W. Ranney; executive committee, J. L. English, H. P. Knowlton, W. H. Bosworth, F. V. Bartlett, F. Crosby, Dr. Henry Bickford, H. D. Parker, B. M. Parmelee, M. P. Harlow.

EDITOR'S STUDY

THE VERMONT for 1902 offers many notable features. Our contributors for the year include Mrs. Julia C. R. Dorr, Hon. John Barrett, who writes on Siam; Hon. C. A. Prouty, who contributes a chapter on the Vermont Bar; State Superintendent Walter E. Ranger, whose subject is Education in Vermont; President Allan D. Brown of Norwich University, whose theme is Religion in Vermont; Prof. J. E. Goodrich of the University of Vermont who writes on the History of Literature in the State; Hon. G. G. Benedict who contributes a chapter on the Military History of the State; Dr. Charles S. Caverly of Rutland, who treats of Medicine and Surgery; Ex-Gov. C. S. Page, who gives the History of State Finances and Banking in Vermont; Ex-Governor E. C. Smith, who writes on the subject of Transportation; Hon. W. W. Grout, who treats of the Agricultural Resources of Vermont; Mr. Walter B. Gates contributes an article on Vermont in the Census of 1900.

What Advantages Vermont Offers Young Men will be discussed in several articles by representative Vermonters.

An unpublished story by the late Rowland E. Robinson will appear in an early number of THE VERMONT.

An interesting series of articles will be The Social Clubs of Vermont and the Clubs of Women in the State.

The Birthplace of President Chester A. Arthur and the Battlefield Memorials to Vermont Soldiers are the subjects of two other illustrated articles.

Shelburne Farms will be the subject of another interesting illustrated article.

President J. E. Rankin will write on Howard University; Congressman George Edmund Foss, on Our New Navy; Mr. Larkin G. Mead, the famous sculptor, will contribute his autobiography, and ex-Governor Frederick Holbrook will write on the First State Fair. The following entertaining articles by well known Vermonters are also promised for the future: Vermonters in Congress, by Miss Bessie A. Safford; A Vermonter in Samoa, by Mrs. E. J. Ormsbee; The State Prison, by Hon. Marsh O. Perkins; Daniel Webster at Stratton, by Hon.

James K. Batchelder; The Fairbanks Museum, by Miss W. A. Preston; Cadet Life at Annapolis, by Cadet Harold D. Childs; The Vermont Industrial School, by Hon. Roger W. Hulburd; Vermonters in Washington, by Tracy L. Jeffords, Esq.; Sketch of the Morgan Horse, by Mr. Joseph Battell; Vermonters in the Consular Service, by Hon. John G. Foster. Hon. D. J. Vail, Hon. Wm. W. Henry, Hon. Frank C. Denison, Hon. Frank Dillingham and other Vermonters in the Consular Service; The House of Correction, by Hon. E. C. Tuttle; The Old Stone House, by Rev. C. E. Ordway; Vermont's Part in the Republican National Convention of 1860, by Col. E. B. Sawyer; Rural Free Delivery, by Hon. H. H. Powers; also sketches of societies of Sons of Vermont.

The regular features: Vermont's Fair Women, Vermonters Abroad, Vermont Men of Today and the Educational Department will be continued in 1902.

If you are an occasional reader of THE VERMONT, and wish to become a regular one you are requested to send your name and address, with one dollar, to the publisher, and your subscription will be entered to begin now and continue to March, 1903. A one dollar bill may be sent by mail at the risk of the publisher. This offer will remain open but a short time as the supply of the January number of THE VERMONT is limited.

The year 1901 was the most prosperous one in the history of THE VERMONT since it was established six years ago. The increase in the yearly subscription list during the twelve months of the year exceeded 1,200 names. The average monthly circulation of THE VERMONT in 1901, was 4,277 copies. The January edition of THE VERMONT was 5,500, and the February and successive issues of this magazine for 1902 promise to be materially larger than the New Year's edition. THE VERMONT has a regular list of subscribers in more than 225 out of 250 odd cities and towns in the State.

UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT and STATE . . . AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.



BURLINGTON, VERMONT.

Besides the usual collegiate courses in the arts and sciences, technical courses are given in

1. CHEMISTRY.
2. CIVIL ENGINEERING.
3. MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.
4. ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING.
5. SANITARY ENGINEERING.
6. COMMERCE AND ECONOMICS.
7. AGRICULTURE.
8. HORTICULTURE.
9. VETERINARY SCIENCE.
10. MILITARY SCIENCE.

For information address,

C. W. DOTEN,
Registrar.

UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT, Medical Department.

The annual session begins the first week in January of each year and continues six months. Four years graded course. Examinations at the end of each year.

For further particulars address

DR. B. J. ANDREWS, Sec'y,
BURLINGTON, VT.

NORWICH UNIVERSITY, NORTHFIELD, VT.

The oldest Military College in the country, founded 1819.

Over 500 representatives in Army and Navy. Courses in Art, Civil Engineering, Chemistry, Science and Literature.

Degrees of B. A. and B. S.
Army officer, Commandant.

THE REV. ALLAN D. BROWN, LL. D.,
Commander U. S. Navy (retired), President.

TROY CONFERENCE ACADEMY, POULTNEY, VT.

Emphasises the best features of the home. Elementary as well as secondary school instruction.

Graduates take high rank in College. Thirteen teachers all Specialists.

Graduate Courses in Music, Art, Elocution. Not a few high school graduates enrolled solely for instruction in these departments.

Commercial Course. Stenography and Typewriting at half the cost in cities.

Graduates recommended for positions.

Send for illustrated catalogue.

G. H. DUNTON, D. D.,
Principal.

ST. JOHNSBURY ACADEMY, ST. JOHNSBURY, VT.

FOUNDED IN 1848.

CLASSICAL AND LIBERAL COURSES.

Preparation for the best Colleges and Scientific Schools. Thorough training in the essentials of a practical education. Expenses very low, in comparison with privileges afforded. Aim of the institution to promote industry, earnestness of purpose, integrity, and a high sense of honor.

Healthful location. Cases of serious illness in the school have been extremely rare. The sanitary conditions are above criticism.

The most modern and complete facilities for the profitable study of all the branches in its courses. Fine Library, Cabinets, Laboratories, Art Studio,—all recently greatly enlarged and improved. The best appliances and instruction for training in Commercial Branches and in Business methods and practice.

For Catalogues and information address the Principal.

D. Y. COMSTOCK, M. A., St. Johnsbury, Vt.

BRIGHAM ACADEMY, BAKERSFIELD, VT.

ONE OF THE BEST EQUIPPED AND STRONGEST
SCHOOLS IN THE STATE.

Prepares boys and girls for college, for business and for teaching.

Classical, Latin-English and English courses.

Home life, school life and social life of students carefully guarded.

Year opens in September.

Send for catalogue.

Letters of inquiry cheerfully answered.

C. H. MORRILL, PRINCIPAL

MONTPELIER SEMINARY.

A BOARDING SCHOOL
FOR BOTH SEXES.

Literary Course which prepares for college or professional schools. Also Seminary courses and Teachers' classes.

Fine Arts including piano, organ and voice. Also painting, crayoning and drawing.

Business Department including the usual business studies, with shorthand and typewriting.

Address W. M. NEWTON, PRINCIPAL,
MONTPELIER, VT.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL,

JOHN L. ALGER, A. M., Principal.

JOHNSON, VERMONT.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL,

EDWARD CONANT, A. M., Principal,

RANDOLPH CENTER, VT.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL,

PHILIP E. LEAVENWORTH, A. M., Principal,

CASTLETON, VERMONT.

CHAS. H. BURNHAM, JR.

DAVID N. HAYNES.

BURNHAM & HAYNES,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.

MEMBERS BOSTON STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks, Bonds and Investment Securities.
List of dividend paying stocks and bonds mailed on application.

27 STATE STREET, BOSTON, MASS.



The Most Charming,
Picturesque and
Healthy Section on
this Continent, and the
Place to Spend your
Summer Vacation, is

AMONG THE.....

Green Hills of Vermont,

AND ALONG THE SHORES OF.....



Lake Champlain.

A beautiful brochure, giving a complete description of all the villages and summer resorts located on the line of the Central Vermont Railway in Vermont, and on the shores of Lake Champlain, also a list of Hotels and the best Family Homes, who will take summer boarders at prices ranging from \$4.00 to \$10.00 per week, is now ready for delivery. They will be mailed on receipt of 4 cents, for postage, on application to T. H. HANLEY, N. E. P. A., 306 Washington Street, Boston, or A. W. ECCLESTONE, S. P. A., 385 Broad- way, New York.

GENERAL OFFICES, ST. ALBANS, VT.

R. S. LOGAN,

S. W. CUMMINGS,

Vice-Pres't and Gen'l Manager.

Gen'l Pass. Agent.

Boston and Maine Railroad

THE GREAT RAILROAD SYSTEM

OF NEW ENGLAND.

THE DIRECT ROUTE . . .

To all of the PRINCIPAL SUMMER RE-
SORTS OF EASTERN AND NORTHERN
NEW ENGLAND, THE WHITE MOUN-
TAINS, GREEN MOUNTAINS, ADIRON-
DACK MOUNTAINS.

LAKES WINNIPESAUKEE, CHAMPLAIN,
RANGELEY, MOOSEHEAD, MEGANTIC,
MEMPHREMAGOG, SUNAPEE and ST.
JOHN.

THE NORTH ATLANTIC COAST.

Picturesque New England Series Summer Literature—
"Among the Mountains," "All Along Shore," "Lakes
and Streams," "Valley of the Connecticut and Northern
Vermont," "Fishing and Hunting," are the titles of
illustrated literature descriptive of the sections covered
by title and containing valuable maps will be mailed
upon receipt of 2 cents for each book. Summer excur-
sion book, giving list of hotels and boarding houses,
routes, rates, etc., will be mailed free. Address GEN'L
PASS. DEPT. B. & M. R. R., Boston.

D. J. FLANDERS,

Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agt.

THE Rutland Railroad

ACROSS
THE ISLANDS

and along the Shores of
Lake Champlain.



The POPULAR ROUTE for tourists,

Between BOSTON, NEW YORK and NEW EN-
GLAND POINTS,

And VERMONT, CANADA, THOUSAND
ISLANDS, LAKE GEORGE, LAKE
CHAMPLAIN, and the
ADIRONDACKS.

Through Fast Express Trains . . .

PULLMAN BUFFET PARLOR AND
SLEEPING CARS ON ALL
THROUGH TRAINS.

For information regarding tickets, time-tables, etc.,
call on nearest ticket agent, or address

H. A. HODGE, Traffic Manager.

C. E. HISSARD, Gen. Pass. Agt.

RUTLAND VT.

ESTABLISHED, 1868.

R. J. KIMBALL & Co.,

BANKERS.



Dealers in Investment Securities

71 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

We allow interest on deposits and transact a
General Banking Business.

THE VERMONT JUSTICE and PUBLIC OFFICER,
(IN PREPARATION.)

CONANT'S VERMONT,
and

VERMONT HISTORICAL READER,

PUBLISHED BY

THE TUTTLE COMPANY,
RUTLAND, VT.

WRITE US FOR . . .

PRINTING, BINDING, and OFFICE STATIONERY.

ESTABLISHED 1832.

1902.

MARCH NUMBER.

THE VERMONT

MARCH
1902

STATE MAGAZINE

CHARLES S. FORBES,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER. ST. ALBANS, VERMONT.

\$1.00 A YEAR.

Digitized by Google

Estey

PIPE AND REED ORGANS

AT THE FRONT ALWAYS

Full information on application

ESTEY ORGAN COMPANY,
Brattleboro, Vt.

Franklin County Cream- ery Association,

ST. ALBANS, VERMONT.



Makers of Individual Prints for Family and
Hotel Use, from the cream of Vermont's
grazing country.

Export Butter, packed expressly, a Specialty.
Capacity 25,000 pounds per day.

NOW IS THE TIME

... ————— To place an order for ————— ...

Pure Maple Sugar and Syrup

THE GREAT TABLE LUXURY.

TO secure PURE goods whether your order is for a pound or
a carload, send to the authorized agency of the VERMONT
MAPLE SUGAR MAKERS' ASSOCIATION, and receive
goods that bear an unquestioned guarantee, and that are
protected by a registered trade mark. Write for circulars
giving full information as to packages, grades and price list to.....

VERMONT MAPLE SUGAR MAKERS MARKET

Randolph, Vermont.

Estey

PIPE AND REED ORGANS

AT THE FRONT ALWAYS

Full information on application

ESTEY ORGAN COMPANY.

Brattleboro, Vt.

Vermont Mutual...

Fire Insurance & Company,

MONTPELIER, VT.

AMOUNT INSURED...

\$54,897,638.00

PREMIUM NOTE CAPITAL...

\$4,338,769.00

FRED E. SMITH, President,

J. T. SABIN, Sec'y, W. T. DEWEY, Treas.

Franklin County Cream- ery Association,

ST. ALBANS, VERMONT.



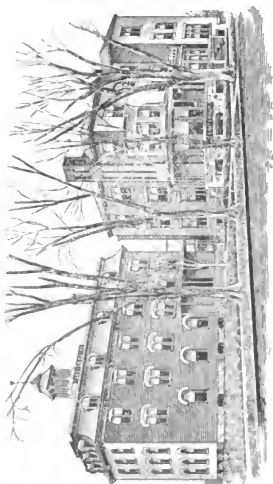
Makers of Individual Prints for Family and Hotel Use, from the cream of Vermont's grazing country.

Export Butter, packed expressly, a Specialty.

Capacity 25,000 pounds per day.

Devoted to the CARE, COMFORT and CURE OF THE SICK.
MEDICAL AND SURGICAL—BATHS, MASSAGE, ELECTRICITY, ETC.
WRITE FOR BOOKLET.

THE SPARHAWK SANITARIUM,



Burlington, Vt.

ESTABLISHED AUGUST, 1895.

STANDARD FORM ADOPTED JANUARY 1, 1901.

THE VERMONT.

An Illustrated State Magazine

DEVOTED TO VERMONT HISTORY, LITERATURE, ART, EDUCATION, ATTRACTIONS,
RESOURCES AND INDUSTRIES, AND THE SONS AND DAUGHTERS OF
THE GREEN MOUNTAIN STATE AT HOME AND ABROAD.

CHARLES S. FORBES, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER,

St. Albans, Vermont.

\$1.00 A YEAR.

10 CENTS A COPY.

Entered at St. Albans Post Office as Second Class Matter.

TERMS.

SUBSCRIPTIONS. One Dollar per year in advance, post-paid to all parts of the United States and Possessions, and the Dominion of Canada. To all other countries 25 cents extra for postage. Subscriptions may begin at any time. Back numbers supplied for ten cents per copy. Notification of the time a subscription expires is promptly made one month in advance.

REMITTANCES. Money may be sent by Express Money Order, P. O. Order, Bank Draft or Registered Letter. Money may also be sent in letters at the risk of the Publisher.

AGENTS. Subscriptions are received by all Newsdealers, Vermont Publishers and Postmasters. Agents are wanted in every town and city in the State to canvass for The VERMONT. Liberal commission. Outfit free. Write for terms.

ADVERTISING. THE VERMONT is a superior advertising medium. It covers the State thoroughly and its circulation is among the thrifty, prosperous and intelligent people of Vermont. Advertising rates furnished upon application.

CORRESPONDENCE. Articles on Vermont subjects, or articles by Vermont writers, and photographs for the same, are solicited. State terms when forwarding MS.



ALBANY
ENGRAVING CO.
*ILLUSTRATING, DESIGNING,
ENGRAVING.*
ALBANY, N.Y.



NEW WARNER SCIENCE HALL, MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE.

THE VERMONT.

VOL. VII.

MAY, 1902.

No. 10.

A JOURNEY "OUT WEST" IN STAGE COACH DAYS.

BY W. W. CHANDLER.*

NEARLY half a century ago, while living in Vermont, outside the narrow limits of which I had never strayed, except to invade the State of New Hampshire by crossing the bridge over the great Connecticut River between Norwich, Vermont and Hanover, New Hampshire, I frequently heard people talk of a far-off country, which they denominated "Ont West," until I had pictured, in my imagination, a general idea of the place, its characteristic features, and particularly, as I supposed, its geographical boundaries, and I longed to behold it with my own eyes.

Occasionally, persons whom I knew or had heard of, left my native State to find a home "Ont West," until finally I came to believe there must be a good many people out there, and I was strongly apprehensive that quite a number of them had never enjoyed the pleasure of my acquaintance, and without much difficulty, I worked myself into the belief that a large majority of the inhabitants of "Ont West" were really quite anxious to see me. So, after much deliberation and consideration, I determined it was my duty to gratify them. Accordingly, I arranged to start on a certain day, not doubting for a moment but that I would surely see every person still living, who had preceded me in that direction; in fact, I supposed that most of them were actually waiting to see me, and I began to feel some compunctions of conscience for having kept them waiting so long. "Ont West" seemed to me as much one place, as does now the City of Omaha, or Salt Lake City, although I knew, as well as Olney's geography could tell me, that the general term "Ont West," embraced several States as well as what was laid down on the maps as "The Great Northwest Territory," and "The Great American Desert." Yet, so vague and crude were my

ideas of distances, areas and boundary lines, that I had no fears, whatever, but that my advent "Ont West" would create a pretty general sensation, as I was entirely confident that everybody would know that I had arrived.

Everything being in readiness for the journey, my trunk packed, a few needles, some skeins of thread, a few buttons and a general assortment of medicines being very carefully stowed away therein, I took leave of my anxious parents, brothers and sisters, as well as sundry other bereaved friends and afflicted relatives, very early one September morning, my heart swelling to an enormous size as I uttered the final "good-bye." A neighbor's boy of my own age, and from infancy almost, my most intimate friend, accompanied me to Woodstock to take back to Randolph my father's horse and buggy.

At Woodstock, I was to take the stage for Troy, New York. After the horse had been properly rested and refreshed, my escort bade me good-bye, and as I watched my father's buggy receding in a cloud of dust from Whitney's tavern (I had never heard the word hotel), I would have recalled it and taken passage home could I have done so, for I was twenty-three miles from home—and all alone—which two words appeared to weigh about four tons, as I uttered them several times to myself before the stage started.

Finally the six-horse Concord coach came up briskly to the front of the tavern, and as soon as I had become thoroughly satisfied that my trunk would most positively be put aboard without any sort of failure, whatever, I climbed to the highest seat on the coach, back of the driver's seat, where, under the excitement of high speed and jovial company, I soon lost my heaviness of heart in good degree. A stage ride over the Green Mountains, from Woodstock to Rutland, on that perfect September

*Deceased.



From "Summer Home,"

REGULAR STAGE LINE BETWEEN BETHEL AND ROCHESTER.

Permission of the
Central Vermont Railway Co.

day, was some compensation, surely, for all the pleasant things I had left behind me.

I tarried at Rutland during the night, and early the next morning, on a similar coach, we proceeded through Castleton, Vermont, Granville and Salem, New York, towards "Out West," changing horses every dozen miles or so, and the "Great World" continually expanding before me.

In going through Lansingburg, I was amazed at its greatness, considering how little I had ever heard of it; but when the wheels struck the pavement of Troy, the first city I had ever seen, I was giddy and was further from home than I ever expected to be; and I am sure that, although I have since seen both oceans, and a goodly portion of the country lying between them, I have never been half so far from home as I felt at that very moment. If you have never experienced the feeling, it will be useless for me to attempt to describe it, and if you have, there is certainly no occasion for description. That "alloverishness feeling" is precisely one of those things that cannot be accurately photographed. It is well for us all perhaps, that it has never struck any one of us in full force more than once. Possibly some of you may remember about when and where it hit you the hardest.

At a high rate of speed we rattled over what seemed to me thronged streets, until in front of the "Troy House" the six-in-hand stopped short. There being no tall post with a swinging sign in front of the stately brick block, I had not the remotest idea that the "Troy House" was a tavern, nor a place where I had any right to stop. Some of the passengers alighted, and a portion of the baggage was put off on the sidewalk. Why this was thus I had not the slightest comprehension, for I knew I was going to stop at "the tavern," and I had so informed the driver, who had assured me that he would take me right to the tavern. So long as a portion of the passengers kept their places in the coach, I was comparatively free from anxiety, presuming that they too were going to stop at the tavern, and that probably the next move would be in that direction.

The driver re-mounted the coach, and with a grand six-horse flourish, he "brought up" in front of the "Mansion House" where every passenger except myself "stepped down and out," while I remained motionless, and from

my outside elevated position, I looked down upon my own trunk standing on end on the sidewalk.

I was in a quandary when the driver called out, rather gruffly, as I thought, "young man, are you going to get off here?" To which I replied, "I don't know, sir." "Well," said he, "find out mighty quick, for I am going to drive to the stable." I didn't stay up there much longer. I timidly made my way to the door, through which I had seen my fellow passengers enter, and stood there "taking observations," and keeping a sharp look out for my trunk, until I saw a man (whose name I afterwards learned was Porter, and I wondered why, in addressing him, every one appeared to leave off the "Mr.") carry it into the house and place it with other trunks in a room which I subsequently heard called "the office." I noticed that my fellow passengers were all huddling together about a counter at one end of this same office, and that they left one by one, escorted by a boy with a key in his hand, but this "flank movement" was utterly incomprehensible to me, for I had no more idea up to that time, that the place was a tavern than it was a lunatic asylum. I stood well back in the room, looked as wise as I knew how to look, and waited for developments. After all the passengers had disappeared from the counter, the wonderfully handsome and well-dressed gentleman who stood behind it, came out from his place, and approaching me, very blandly said, "Are you going to stop with us sir?" I replied, "I don't know, sir; is this a tavern?" "Yes sir," said he, "please come and register." I followed him towards the counter; he passed behind it and turned a big book around towards me, at the same time taking a quill pen from behind his ear, and passing it to me. I took it mechanically, without comprehending why I did so, and there I stood looking alternately at the book and at the handsome man, until he said, somewhat impatiently, "register your name, sir; please?"

Now, be it understood, that up to that time I had often heard the word "register," had frequently used the word myself, but I never had the slightest idea that it applied to anything else in the wide world than "Walton's Vermont Register," an annual publication with which some of my readers may be familiar, so, of course I was dumbfounded, but I sum-

moned courage to say, "what do you expect me to do, sir?" He replied somewhat snappishly, as I thought, "write your name if you can, and if you can't, I'll write it for you!" Now, be it known, that for some years previously, I had regarded it as entirely unconstitutional to allow any boy of my age to write his name better than I wrote mine, hence I was considerably nettled by his remark, as I thought it implied a degree of doubt in his mind as to my ability to write my name, but as my father had cautioned me to be very careful in regard to how, where and when I furnish my autograph, I still hesitated, fearing that my signature might bind me to some agreement that might be inconvenient for me to fulfil; some compact that might affect me financially, or otherwise to my detriment. Finally, he said to me quite authoritatively, "register your name sir, or let me do it for you!" I looked at him timidly, and said, "do you mean that I am to *sign* my name, sir?" "Yes, if you can." "Well sir, I can," said I, "if you will show me where." He pointed to the proper column and line, when I wrote with a dash, and without raising my pen between the first and last letter, "W. W. Chandler," in better style than I would be able to do it now to save me.

I observed that I had surpassed his expectations somewhat, and that he toned down as he pointed to the next column, and said, "now put down where from," and I wrote boldly, "West Randolph, Vt." The next column in the book was headed "destination," and he said very mildly and pleasantly, "where are you going, Mr. Chandler?" I was much pleased with his changed manner, and intensely gratified that he knew me well enough to call me Mr. Chandler, and I told him I was going out West. "Well," said he "put it down," and so I wrote "Out West" in "Destination" column, and then I looked him squarely in the face and said "Mister, will you have the kindness to tell me what is the object of all this?"

He smiled almost audibly, then checked himself, and with much gravity said, "You have just left home hav'nt you?" "Yes, sir." "And you are going out West are'nt you?" "Yes sir." "Well, sir, you may get lost before you get back, and your people may be along here looking for you, and if they find your name entered on this book they will know you have been here."

I candidly assert that this explanation was entirely satisfactory to me; nor had I the slightest idea that this recording my name was intended to serve any other purpose than that which he had indicated.

He called a boy, handed him a key, and said to him "Show the gentleman 48," which remark to the boy fully satisfied me that he certainly regarded me as a gentleman, and I pleased with the man, and with his tavern, so far as I had learned its running arrangements. He sung out sharply "Porter, baggage to 48" and at the same time came out and said to me, very politely, "Please point out your trunk sir, and I will have it sent right up."

The difference in his manner and tone of voice, between his remark to Mr. Porter and when he addressed me, fully convinced me that he begun to like me very much, and that he pretty fully realized who I was.

Upon retiring to my room, I improved my personal appearance by such changes as a hundred miles of stage travel had rendered necessary, and then descended to "the office" for the double purpose of "seeing and being seen."

The handsome man behind the counter came and seated himself beside me, and in a very agreeable manner announced to me that he occupied the position of clerk in that hotel, and he was aware he had not treated me as well in all respects, or as civilly as guests at a first-class house should be treated, and he desired to beg my pardon for having intimated that I had never enjoyed the advantages of a common school education, and he proceeded to state that while he might have spoken to me as if I were the veriest ignoramus, he perceived, upon further inspection that what troubled me most was my extreme verdancy, which he attributed to the fact that my knowledge of the world was commensurate with my personal observations in it, therefore limited to such acquirements as I had been able to gain in my somewhat circumscribed rural home.

Ascertaining from me that I desired to remain two nights and a day, he very kindly proposed to aid me in any way he might be able, so that at my next stopping place my greenness would not stand out so prominently. I thanked him without fully realizing how much occasion I had for doing so, but so far as I was able, I appreciated his kindness, when he told me to

feel perfectly free to ask him any questions I might desire to ask.

I gained sufficient courage during this conversation to venture outside the door as soon as our pleasant interview ended, and finally, to walk a short distance from the hotel, probably about two blocks, but I turned no corners, lest I might lose myself. I found my way back without even once enquiring the way, and I went directly to the handsome clerk, (whom I thought was dressed well enough for a minister) with this question: "Can it be possible, sir, that New York is much larger than Troy?" He assured me that should I ever be so fortunate as to extend my travels to New York, I would find a material difference in the population of the two cities. I then said to him earnestly and anxiously, "Please inform me, sir, what all these people whom I see on the streets do for a living, and where do they all go for dinner?"

To his praise be it said, he gave me very civil and entirely satisfactory answers to these (to me) highly important questions. The next morning after getting from this elegant gentleman, the clerk, very minute directions, I found my way without a guide, to the Hudson River; got aboard a small steamboat, the first I had seen, and the first craft of any kind I had ever boarded,—all without falling off the gang-plank, paid a "York shilling" for my passage to Albany, six miles, and by dint of sticking to the boat closely during the entire voyage, I managed to arrive at the very capital of the Empire State, at the same time the steamboat arrived.

I was overwhelmed at the magnitude of Albany, looked the property over pretty thoroughly without reference to purchasing however, after which I took a stage for West Troy; crossed the ferry and found my way to the Mansion House alone, and with somewhat enlarged ideas of the American Continent, and with correspondingly diminished views of my own importance as an American citizen. On my route from the boat landing to the Mansion House, I saw a little insignificant building upon which was a sign that read plainly, "Vermont House." I halted and gazed upon each letter of the word "Vermont" with a palpitating heart, sincerely regretting I had not known of such a tavern in that city before bestowing my patronage elsewhere.

During my brief sojourn at Troy, and during

my visit to Albany, I noticed large and very showy posters in various parts of each city, announcing that on the 15th day of September, an old vessel, a "man-of-war," which was surrendered to Commodore Perry at his famous "victory" on Lake Erie (in September, 1813, I think) which, from age had become useless, would be set adrift above Niagara Falls, and allowed to go over the Falls in the presence of the assembled multitude. Sundry bears, geese and other "wild varminths" were advertised to be aboard and "visible to the naked eye" of each astonished beholder. I did not then see, as I did afterwards, that all this really meant ten to twenty thousand human beings on Goat Island, at the "small admission fee" of one dollar per human being. To me it was a purely philanthropic scheme, gotten up regardless of expense, and entirely *pro bono publico*, and I read the posters word by word, and swallowed every high sounding sentence, as completely as all boys devour a circus bill.

Upon leaving Troy very early in the morning, for Schenectady, seventeen miles by stage, I was not surprised to find, upon getting out a few miles, that there were several coaches making the same journey, all well filled with passengers.

I knew, or supposed I did, that the entire crowd was en route to Niagara Falls to witness that wonderful exhibition, because I had determined to enjoy that rare treat myself.

Arriving at Schenectady in advance of the train that was coming from Albany, and which was to convey me quite a distance towards "Out West" (the railroad was then completed from Albany to Syracuse, and there was also a road via Niagara Falls, from Lockport to Buffalo), I busied myself inspecting the "Strap Rail Track," first taking off my overcoat and placing it upon the back of a chair in a public room, which I now believe to have been a waiting room in a passenger depot. I was conscious that it was a "brand new" coat, and quite a nice one for a boy to own. I had worn it for the first time during that early morning's journey on the outside of the coach. When the train arrived from Albany there was great excitement and a grand rush for the cars. I went to the very chair upon which I had so confidently deposited my new overcoat not thirty minutes before, to find that some other chap had mistaken the garment for his own.



*From "Heart of the
Green Mountains"*

CROWN POINT MILITARY ROAD FROM NO. 4 FORT CHARLESTON, N. H.—UP THE 18TH CENTURY—
AS SEEN FROM THE CAR WINDOW NEAR CLARENDON.

*By permission of
Randall R. R.*

and had disappeared in some mysterious way that I knew not of. The idea occurred to me then that I had been cautioned before leaving home not to lose my trunk or my overcoat, and I couldn't help regretting that I had disregarded the instructions given me.

I found myself aboard the first railroad train I had ever seen; a very long train too, it seemed to me, I should judge as many as fifteen cars and every car apparently filled with people, all on their way to Niagara Falls, as I verily believed, because I could not account for so many people being "on the wing" upon any other hypothesis. The cars were similar in shape to a Concord coach, and not much larger, a partition through the centre, transversely, which could be raised or lowered at will, each half of the car accommodating six persons—two seats—three persons on a seat, vis-a-vis. The conductor walked around the car outside on a "foot-board" and transacted his business with each person through the window.

The speed of the train, probably a dozen miles an hour, astonished me. After about an hours ride through a very beautiful country, more so than any I had ever imagined, we met a train fully as long as ours, and containing quite as many people, and my heart sunk within me, for I said to myself, "The show is over and the people are all going home" although it was four or five days before the time advertised for the performance to come off. Our train arrived at Syracuse at "early candle-light" half way across the great state of New York, between sunrise and sundown, marvellous speed for those days.

Having been so thoroughly posted by my friend of the Mansion House, I knew precisely

how to deport myself at the next tavern I might honor with my presence and patronage, in such a manner as that all beholders would see at a glance that I was an experienced traveler, and perfectly familiar with the ways of the world, generally, and with first-class hotels in particular.

Accordingly upon entering the Syracuse House with a great multitude of people, all bound for Niagara Falls, of course, I got to the register as soon as possible, the crowd of older people somewhat obstructing my progress, and after depositing my autograph, as I thought in excellent style, I asked the clerk in a pretty loud voice, so as to convince him that there was not the least particle of greenness about me, how long before the second bell would ring. The stupid man didn't appear to fully comprehend my meaning, and I thought he hardly appreciated the fact of my arrival. I consoled myself, however, as well as I could by the reflection that on account of the large crowd of people all eager to register, quite possibly he had mistaken me for some other boy.

Presently I heard a most unearthly sound,—different from anything I had ever heard "in all my born days." The people all rushed in one direction and I decided to follow them. I was sure the roof had fallen in, and that every looking-glass and all the dishes in the house were broken to eternal smash.

When I left Syracuse on a packet boat on the "Raging Erie Kan-awl," some forty-eight hours thereafter, I had so far "perfected my education" as that I knew the difference between a first-class earthquake and a Chinese gong.



EXPERIENCES OF A DISTRICT SCHOOL MASTER.

BY FRISCHILLA.

I THINK my father thoroughly enjoyed talking to and entertaining whoever might be working with him, or might be with him as he worked. Among my earliest recollections are the stories of his childhood and school-days which he used to tell my brother and myself, as we were with him in the fields or at the barn; for he always took us with him and allowed us to help, or think we were helping, whenever it was possible. Later, I remember more clearly hearing him tell to us and to others his experiences in district school teaching in those days when less was required of the teacher, and far less of the scholar, than now. Most farmers expected their children to finish their education in the same place it began, the district school, and were satisfied if they acquired a moderate knowledge of the three R's, "reading, 'riting and 'rithmetic." If a teacher was prepared to teach these, and perhaps something of analysis and parsing, it was sufficient.

Some things in my father's descriptions of the different schools of which he was master during the long winter terms seemed strange to me, and would seem even stranger now; for instance, the size of the school, the age of the scholars, and the general arrangement of the schoolroom. The schoolroom was not more than twenty feet square, with the teacher's desk on a platform in one corner, another corner filled with pegs for hats and wraps, and between the two the big box stove, with the one small blackboard behind it. The rest of the room was filled with rough benches and desks, much whittled and scratched with names and initials. Crowded into these seats were forty girls and boys of all ages from five to twenty-one, the long back seat being filled with the big girls and boys, many of the latter being "men grown" in appearance, head and shoulders taller than the "marster," who was expected nevertheless to keep order in this mixed company, and "make 'em larn." He had, however, the encouraging assurance of the committee, who had looked him over somewhat critically, and had remarked, "I guess yer kin do it!" And in after years he counted among his best friends those same big boys, who had learned to respect the "little marster,"

and to have confidence in his opinions. Many of these older scholars had come to realize how little they knew of anything beyond their own home life and its duties, and to understand how narrow and limited their lives must be without further education, which they knew would be to them an impossibility. Such scholars were deeply grateful for interest shown, for help after school hours to learn all they might in the little time they had, and for the loan of books which opened to them an almost unknown world.

Yet these boys and girls were human, some of them very much so; and there were many days when study seemed impossible, when the spirit of mischief was in the air, and the patience of the master tried to the extreme. Near the close of one such day, a boy, who had been twice called up for misbehavior, was taking advantage of the fact that a large class was occupying the master's attention, to display the contents of his wallet—some old coins and trinkets he had picked up. As many of his neighbors as possible were stretching their necks to get a glimpse of these treasures. The circle of heads soon attracted the master's attention, and instantly a novel punishment suggested itself. Quietly picking up his long ruler, he stepped softly up behind the bent heads, slipped in the ruler, and with a quick upward movement sent the wallet and its cherished contents up over the unsuspecting heads and out into the room, while he retreated so quickly and silently that no one, perhaps, noticed what was going on, till the rattle and scatter of coins was heard and the startled exclamation of their frightened owner, as with outstretched hands and staring eyes he rushed out, gazing wildly after his rapidly vanishing treasures. My father could never tell this story without laughing himself till the tears came at the recollection of the expression of bewilderment, dismay, and almost terror on the face of the boy. The effect was far greater than he had anticipated, and he presently said, "Now, Samuel, perhaps you had better pick up these things, if they are yours, put them where they belong, and keep them there. No,"—to the small boys who would willingly have assisted

in this work—"let Samuel pick them up himself." But he could not repress a smile, as the big boy crawled under the benches and peered into the corners in search of his belongings. Samuel told one of the other boys afterwards that he had really thought one of those old coins was bewitched, for as soon as he touched it, the whole thing went flying into the air, and he didn't suppose the master was anywhere 'round. Such a method of discipline may seem a little strange to us, but it was perhaps suited to the time and the situation, and certainly had the desired effect, for no one tried to open a curiosity shop in school again, and all got an impression of the omnipresence of the master, which was in itself an aid to study and good order.

My father's younger sister when visiting us would sometimes give incidents of her own teaching experiences, one of which, perhaps because of its absurdity, I have always remembered. A clumsy, overgrown boy of eighteen, whose chances for schooling had been small, and his ability to learn still less, was taking his turn in the morning Bible reading, and read slowly and with difficulty,—“And — the — Lord — plugged — Pharaoh — with a great plug,”—bringing out the last four words with a rush, as if to make up for lost time, then paused in confusion, looking doubtfully at the page before him, then at the laughing scholars, and finally at the teacher, who could hardly keep from smiling as she suggested, “The word is *plugged*, isn't it?” She told, too, of one of the older girls, who on the morning of the last day brought her little sister, four years old, to school. The teacher tried to think how this small visitor could be entertained, for pictures were few, and kindergarten occupations unknown, and remarked, “I am afraid your little sister will get tired sitting still so long.” “Oh no, marn!” said the older sister, “Lucy she wanted dretfully to come, so's to git a keerd,”—referring to the universal custom of the teacher to give cards to those present on the last day of school. These little pieces of pasteboard, stiff with glazing and daubs of red and green paint, would have little value for children to-day, accustomed to the beautiful representations of birds, animals, flowers, and landscapes which they receive on such occasions. But the children of that day, never dreaming of the wonders to be, cherished carefully the little white card inscribed with the teacher's name.

I have seen my father's eyes twinkle as he spoke of the girls on the back seat, and recalled the admiring glances, the pretended indifference, or the open favor, with which the master was in turn regarded. He said very little on this subject, but I have heard him tell, with evident pleasure in the remembrance, of the loving devotion of one little nine-year-old girl, who always brought some gift to put into his overcoat pocket,—an apple, a cookie, a bit of candy, a lump of sugar, and once a “cute” little feather fan, which he kept long and prized highly. Yet she was by no means a quiet, thoughtful child, but full of mischief and careless of consequences. When it came her father's turn to board the teacher, she was openly delighted, and continually made things both lively and interesting. One evening her much petted, long suffering kitten suddenly began to act very strangely, running about, clawing at its mouth, sneezing and spitting violently. No one could catch it, and no one seemed to know what ailed it. My father, looking at Judith, saw her eyes dancing in evident enjoyment of the situation. “Judith,” said her mother suddenly, “do you know what ails this cat?” Then, as she looked sharply at the child, “What have you been giving her?” “Pepper,” replied Judith, promptly and somewhat unexpectedly. “And what did you do that for?” asked her mother, after a moment's surprised silence. “I thought 't would make her *thfeel thpyr*,” and the little girl still gazed delightedly at the cat, who did indeed *feel spy*.

The “boarding 'round” experiences were varied and interesting. The number of nights in a place was decided according to the number of children in the family, which was often an unfortunate arrangement for the master, as the large families were not always the well-to-do. Yet every one meant to treat the “marster” well, and nearly every family saved their roast goose to feast upon when the master was boarding there, until the poor man shuddered at the thought of the prospect before him, and sighed for pork and beans, little as he cared for this dish. And the best beds! “I wish I knew how many best beds I have thawed out,” I have heard my father groan,—“thawed out only to leave them for some other frozen ones.” Yet there were some advantages in the “boarding 'round” system, after all. The teacher became acquainted with the parents, and with the homes and the real nature and needs of the



From "Summer Homes."

THE WINOOSKI VALLEY, WATERBURY, VT.

Permission of the
Central Vermont Railway Co.

children, and so was better able to understand failures and to encourage effort than he would otherwise have been. The parents too, as they came to know the teacher, were more in sympathy with his work, and he brought them sometimes almost their only breath from the outside world of books and people. And the children, seeing and liking the master outside of school hours, were more ready to carry out his wishes in the schoolroom. Still it was hard for the teacher, and it is a wonder that so many survived to tell of their "boarding 'round" experiences.

I suppose, since my father remembered and spoke of them, that these were unusual, undesired, and unexpected illustrations of this part of his teacher's life. After putting off the evil day as long as possible, it became necessary for him to go to board with a family which sent seven or eight children to school, and so would be expected to board the master for a week, at least. From the condition of the children and the remarks of the neighbors, he had no pleasant anticipations of his sojourn in that family, but he was hardly prepared for the entire lack of cleanliness and decency which he soon painfully realized. As he entered the room in which the family lived—for there was no fire elsewhere—there seemed to be hardly standing room for any one else, such was the confusion of cats, dogs, and children. As he looked around, wondering what next, a discouraged-looking woman in a torn and dirty dress came in by another door, with a pan of potatoes and a piece of salt pork. When my father introduced himself, saying, "I understand that I am to board here next," she only said, "I s'pose so;" then turning to the children, who looked on open-mouthed, "Here you, Mose an' Jim, git out to that bresh heap and fetch in some wood, or ye won't git no supper to-night." Then, as the boys started, casting sidelong glances at their teacher, she continued, "Take ther dogs along, and let ther master hev a chance to set down, can't ye?" As boys and dogs left a vacant space, she said in a more hospitable tone, "Take a cheer by the fire, it's some cold out." Since there was nothing else to do, my father sat down by the fire, and watched with dismay and disgust the preparations for supper. The swill was emptied from a kettle standing near the stove, and the potatoes were put into the kettle to boil. The pork was fried in a pan

that had been many times used for such purpose, without washing, and finally the wash-dish was made to do duty as a kettle for frying doughnuts. These were evidently a great luxury to the children, but my father had so severe a headache that he was unable to eat any supper. He did eat a little breakfast in the morning, but when he saw his lunch pail filled with the doughnuts, he made a resolution, which he put into practice as soon as he was out of sight of the house by throwing them, one by one, as far as possible into the wood. He spent his noon hour in notifying the committee that he could not go back to that house again.

In another home, equally crowded and comfortless, the fool was decent, but the master of the house was not, being both dirty and disagreeable. The evening spent in trying to talk with this man was not a pleasant one, but when bedtime came, and he found that he was expected to sleep with him, he felt that nothing could be worse. There he was mistaken, for they had not been long in bed, when the door opened and a small boy was thrust in with the remark, "I guess yer'll hev ter take 'im in, ther aint no place anywheres else fur 'im." So they took him in, and my father was sure that sleep for him, at least, was impossible. He did, however, drop asleep before morning, and was awakened by the surprised exclamation, "Why, marster, yer hev slep' top o' both sheets!" The master was outwardly surprised, but inwardly fully conscious of this singular mistake. I think that it was during a night spent at this same place he was awakened—having learned to sleep in spite of his surroundings—by a vigorous shaking and a frightened voice in his ear, "Marster, marster! wake up an' git up quick! The day of judgment's come sure!" Startled by this rude awakening, he opened his eyes to see glancing lights and grotesque shadows on the wall, and a terrified figure crouching in the corner. He heard outside a confused melley of noises, none of them very musical, prominent among which he could distinguish the shrill notes of a tin horn. This hardly equalled his idea of the last trump, and he tried to reassure his frightened companion, as the lights disappeared and the sounds ceased. The latter continued, however, to believe that something supernatural had occurred, until the next day, when they learned that a company of boys



From "Heart of the
Green Mountains."

THE BIRCHES ON THE SHORES OF LAKE HUNKUM.

Permission of
Roland B. R.

had been to serenade a young married couple on a neighboring farm, and on their way home had stopped to give others a sample of their music.

This reminds me of a truly singular experience my father had at the close of his teaching. Stepping out of doors one beautiful moonlight evening, he heard a sound of far-off music, so clear, so distinct, and so harmonious that he listened almost breathless, until the notes, growing fainter and fainter, finally ceased altogether. He felt strangely impressed, and re-entering the house, asked if any one had heard anything. No one had heard the sounds, nor did any one know of any party, ride, or other gathering which might be accompanied by music. My father noted the time, that he might make some inquiry the next day. In the morning, however, sad news from home put all thoughts of other things out of his mind. A messenger brought word that his father had died very suddenly, and he got leave of absence from the committee and at once returned home. On reaching home, he learned that his father had apparently been as well as usual the night before, and had done his work at the barn. Coming in, he had sat down by the fire, saying that he felt very tired. Soon a strange faintness came

over him, and he became unconscious. Restoratives failed to affect him, and he died before a doctor could get there, about half-past eight. At the mention of the hour, my father remembered with surprise that it was the same time at which he had heard the sweet, strange music. He went back to the district in a few days, to get his books and other belongings, and to tell the committee that he could not finish the school, because affairs at home demanded his immediate attention. While there, he learned that no one else in that vicinity had heard any music or known any occasion for any. I heard him speak of it but once, but I feel sure that without having any superstitious feeling about it, he always connected in his own mind the two events of that hour. His father's death changed his plans, not only for that winter, but for his whole life. He was the eldest son, and it seemed necessary for him to stay at home and care for his mother and the farm, and to make a home for the rest, instead of going on with his education as he had hoped to do. I am sure that his experiences as district school teacher, in spite of difficulties and annoyances, gave him many pleasant memories, which he loved both to recall and to repeat.

MY NATIVE LAND.

BY CAPTAIN MARTIN ROBINSON, CENTRALIA, WASH.

My native land ! land where our fathers dwelt,
And where the dust of honored kindred rests ;
Place where our loved and sainted mothers toiled—
Forgetful of themselves—to bless the home.
Hallowed the walls where dwelt their living forms,
Sacred, ever, the things their hands have touched,
Not common earth the ground their feet have trod.
Diademed are the hills that fed their flocks,
The woods repeat their laughter and their song.
The streams by which we played in infancy
Reflect their 'proving smile, speak their dear names,
O my native land ! (edge of Eden's world)
To tread the ground our sainted dead have trod
Parts the veil between world of sense and faith.
'Tis not the solemn tread of sepulchre,
'Tis morning now : the stone is rolled away.

VERMONT MEN OF TODAY.

FLETCHER DUTTON PROCTOR.

FLETCHER DUTTON PROCTOR, of Proctor, Vermont, was born in the town of Cavendish, Vermont, November 7th, 1860. His great-grandfather Proctor and his great grandfather Dutton were the first permanent settlers respectively in the villages of Proctorsville and Duttonsville in that town.

Mr. Proctor was educated in the common schools of the State, at the Middlebury (Vt.) High School and at Amherst College, from which institution he received the degree of A. B. During his vacations he taught a district school in the town of Chittenden and worked in the machine shop and other practical departments of the marble business at Proctor.

As soon as he left college he entered the permanent employ of the Vermont Marble Company. He became Assistant Superintendent, then General Superintendent and since 1889 has been the President of the company and its active and responsible manager. He is also President of the Barney Marble Co., at Swanton, and of the Proctor Trust Company and the Clarendon & Pittsford Railroad Company. Under his management the Vermont Marble Company has grown rapidly, and at present employs about twenty-five hundred (2,500) men, of whom twenty-three hundred (2,300) are employed in Rutland county, in the towns of Proctor, West Rutland, Rutland and Pittsford and the City of Rutland. It ships annually over sixty thousand tons of marble and sends its product to every part of the globe. The Vermont Marble Company is many times the largest producer or manufacturer of marble in the world.

He was selectman of the old town of Rutland in 1884 and 1885 and of the town of Proctor from 1887 to 1890. He has been a member of the School Board of the village of Proctor for nineteen years; and in that time the schools have grown from four ungraded schools to a graded system with 14 teachers and 450 pupils. He is at present road commissioner of the town of Proctor and has been for a number of years. He served four years in the Rutland company of the Vermont National Guard rising from the ranks to the position of First Lieutenant. He has been President of the

Rutland County Agricultural Society and is now one of the directors of that society.

He has been at Montpelier four sessions of the Legislature. In 1886 he was Secretary of Civil and Military Affairs to Governor Ormsbee; in 1890 he was a member of the House of Representatives, serving on the Committee of Ways and Means and as Chairman of the General Committee; in 1892 he was a member of the Senate and served on the Committee on Finance and as Chairman of the General Committee. He is a member of the present House of Representatives and its Speaker. During the last session Mr. Proctor by his skill, fairness and tact won an enviable position as the presiding officer of the House.

Mr. Proctor was married May 26th, 1886, to Minnie E., daughter of Asher C. Robinson, a leading farmer at Westford, Vermont. They have three children.

Mr. Proctor was brought up in the midst of the great business which he now directs, and since ten years of age has always resided in the village which is its chief center. He believes that many of the abuses and misunderstandings arising out of the employment of large bodies of men are due to absenteeism or the living of employers apart from their employees. He is not only interested in, but has practically inspired and directed the public enterprises which have done so much to make model homes for his employees. The sewer system, water system, public hospital, free library, and excellent public schools of the village of Proctor are special objects of his interest and have done much to make it a model manufacturing community.

It is indicative of Mr. Proctor's personal standing among his immediate neighbors that when he was elected a member of the House of Representatives in 1890 he received every vote cast, and when he was elected to the present House he again received every vote cast out of a total of 346 votes. Everywhere, in his business relations and his numerous public activities, his distinguishing characteristics may be said to be his executive ability, his great good sense, his fairness of judgment, his honesty and courage of purpose and his uniform democratic bearing and sympathies.



Fletcher D. Proctor

VERMONT SUPREME COURT.

A recent promotion and appointment by Governor Stickney.

JOHN W. ROWELL,
CHIEF JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT.

Hon. John W. Rowell, who succeeds by appointment of Governor Stickney to the office of Chief Judge of the Supreme Court made

then began the study of law with Jefferson P. Kidder and subsequently attended a law school at Poland, Ohio. In 1858 he was admitted to the Orange county bar and formed a partnership with John B. Hutchinson. This was dissolved in 1866. After a brief stay in Chi-



HON. JOHN W. ROWELL.

vacant by the death of Judge Russell S. Taft, has been a member of the Supreme bench twenty years. Judge Rowell was born in Lebanon, N. H., June 9, 1835. He removed to Vermont when a boy and received his early education at the West Randolph Academy. He

then returned to Randolph in 1851 and resumed legal practice, becoming one of the leading attorneys of Eastern Vermont. He represented Randolph in the Legislature in 1861-2, and was State's attorney in '62 and '63, and thereafter assisted in most of

the important cases of the county. In '72 Mr. Rowell became reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court, holding this place for eight years. In 1874 he was one of the senators from Orange county. In 1882 Mr. Rowell was appointed sixth assistant judge of the Supreme Court by Governor Farnham, and has been re-elected biennially since, being advanced in

SENECA HASELTON,

SIXTH ASSISTANT JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT.

Hon. Seneca Haselton, who has recently been appointed by Governor Stickney, Sixth Assistant Judge of the Vermont Supreme Court, was born in Westford, February 26, 1848, the son



HON. SENECA HASELTON.

order as vacancies occurred. Judge Rowell is regarded as having one of the best legal minds that the State has ever summoned to the bench.

The degree of LL. B. was conferred by the University of Vermont upon Judge Rowell in 1893.

Judge Rowell married August 1, 1858, Mary L., daughter of Rev. Leonard and Hannah (Gilman) Wheeler of Randolph.

of the Rev. Amos and Amelia (Frink) Haselton. In 1871, he was graduated from the University of Vermont, having pursued preliminary studies in academies at Underhill and Barre. During his college course he taught several terms in Barre, Shelburne, Richmond and Waterbury.

In 1873, he began the study of law in the office of Wales and Taft in Burlington, but

soon after accepted the chair of instructor of mathematics in the University of Michigan, at the same time pursuing his professional studies in the law department of that institution. Later he returned to Burlington, where he has since remained, attaining a very high rank as a general practitioner.

Judge Haselton is a strong adherent of the Democratic party, and has taken an active and leading part in both city and State politics. For eight years he was city judge and in 1886

represented Burlington in the Legislature, serving on the judiciary committee. In 1890, he was chosen mayor of the city, to which position he was twice re-elected.

During President Cleveland's second term, Judge Haselton received the appointment of minister to Venezuela. At the time of his appointment as judge he was reporter of Supreme Court decisions.

Judge Haselton is unmarried and resides in the city of Burlington.



(Official Organ of the State Teachers' Association.)

DIRECTORY.

STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION, WALTER E. RANGER, MONTPELIER.

VERMONT SCHOOL MASTERS' CLUB.

Officers: President, N. J. Whitehill, White River Junction; vice-president, F. E. Pritchard, Randolph; secretary and treasurer, E. M. Rose, Waterville; executive committee, Principal Isaac Thomas, Burlington, Principal M. W. Downing, Bellows Falls, and Superintendent C. L. Simonds, Bennington.

VERMONT STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

Officers: President, S. H. Erskine, Rutland; vice-president, F. A. Wheeler, Fair Haven; secretary, E. G. Ham, Montpelier; treasurer, W. D. Parsons, Woodstock; executive committee, H. J. Stannard, Barton, N. J. Whitehill, White River Junction, W. A. Beebe, Morrisville; legislative committee, O. D. Mathewson, Barre, F. E. Pritchard, Randolph, and E. L. Ingalls, Hyde Park.

COUNTY EXAMINERS OF TEACHERS.

Addison County, Thomas E. Boyce, of Middlebury. Bennington County, F. P. Davison, of Bennington. Caledonia County, W. H. Taylor, of Hardwick. Chittenden County, J. E. Allen, of Westford. Essex County, E. W. Wright, of Lunenburg. Franklin County, H. E. Rustedt, of Richford. Grand Isle Co., Mrs. Leonora Marvin, of Albany. Lamoille County, E. L. Ingalls, of Hyde Park. Orange County, F. E. Pritchard, of Bradford. Orleans County, E. G. Baldwin, of Barton. Rutland County, W. P. Abbott, of Proctor. Washington County, O. D. Mathewson, of Barre. Windham County, H. D. Ryder, of Bellows Falls. Windsor County, H. Dressel Jr., of Springfield.

PRE-MEMORIAL DAY EXERCISES IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

BY WALTER E. RANGER.

IT was a worthy thought that prompted the General Assembly in 1894 to enact the law that "The last half-day's session before Memorial Day shall be devoted to exercises commemorative of the history of this nation during the war of the Rebellion, and to patriotic instruction in the principles of liberty and the equal rights of man." The institution of Pre Memorial Day and the ready response of teachers and pupils in its proper observance are significant in reflecting the

essential life of our people, in indicating something of their educational aims and efforts, in revealing a fine civic spirit, and in evidencing their devotion to high civic education.

Vermont has always been true to the highest educational aims of New England. From the founding of the State, in the public consciousness, education has been the first and most important interest. To one familiar with her history it seems simply a matter of fact that Vermont has often led the van in

educational progress, as she did so frequently against the defences of rebellion and slavery, and that no American State can point to a record of educational thought and endeavor that reflects higher honor on her people. In the minds of Vermonters education and citizenship are inseparable. Holding to the fundamental principle that the sovereignty of the people and universal education are co-existent, they have ever looked upon the public school system as fundamental and paramount among American institutions. Said Governor Erastus Fairbanks in his message of 1860: "The spirit of liberty and patriotism which achieved our national independence, and bequeathed to us our excellent form of government, is referable, in no small degree, to the system of education early instituted by the fathers of New England; and it is only as the youth of the country shall be properly instructed, morally and intellectually, for the duties of citizens, that our free institutions, in the hands of the coming and future generations, are to be preserved intact."

The school, then, is a civic institution. Its first function is training for true citizenship. It is the chief factor in education for civic life. The hope for better citizenship is in good schools. But the school is also the product of good citizenship. The school must be enriched if it is to nourish the State. The closer the school is kept to the real life of the people—industrial, civic, moral—the larger the currents of life flowing into the school from all that is truest and noblest in the past and present, the stronger will be the school to supply the best instruction and the truest inspiration for right civic training. All our children share in the benefits of the service of the fathers. Let their thought be enriched by a knowledge of the deeds of the Green Mountain Boys at Ticonderoga and Bennington and of the Boys in Blue at Gettysburg, in the Wilderness and at Petersburg, as well as of the civic devotion of these same men in times of peace. Let their school life be inspired by the heroic courage, the unflinching fortitude, the willing sacrifice and the unflinching devotion of the men whom Vermont honors. Let them be sharers in the generous honor that the Green Mountain State ever gives to the true, the noble, the good. And in this reverent honor shall they grow in honor. Such are the opportunities of this special memorial observance.

The commemoration of the grand events of the Civil War, with its grateful honor and reverent tribute to the heroes of that war, living or dead, is a duty and opportunity of citizenship. As a civic institution the school shares in this duty. The law of 1894 recognizes this duty and charges the school with a special commission. The realization of the purpose of this law depends upon the civic loyalty of the teachers and school officers. The enactment of the law was an important act for better civic education. In an appreciation of the meaning and promise of Pre-Memorial Day is revealed its inspiring opportunities. In the fitting commemoration of heroic lives and in a consideration of noble thought this day offers an invaluable opportunity to enkindle patriotic sentiments, to inspire high ideals of conduct and to energise noble purposes of life in the hearts of children, and thereby to contribute a potent influence for true and good citizenship. Such commemoration, by its expression of patriotic sentiments and reverent honor, inspires in youth and childhood a love of truth, justice, honor and righteousness.

The significant words of the statute, "patriotic instruction in the principles of liberty and the equal rights of man" are characteristic of the true Vermonter's thought. Whether at Bennington or Gettysburg he never forgot the principles for which he contended. However much he may admire military achievement, however much he may honor heroic deeds, however much he may rejoice in the military glory that encircles his Green Hills, he gives the highest honor to the devotion to duty, the manliness of courage and the patriotic sacrifice of the loyal citizen that made these things possible, and to those eternal principles of life that are the inspiration of all patriotic service and achievement. He would have, then, the children instructed in "the principles of liberty and equal rights." Undoubtedly the essential gain of the race in the past centuries is the vast increase in freedom, equality and fraternity, as realized in human lives. They are the fundamental principles of American institutions. A knowledge of heroic effort made and achievement won by the fathers for the sake of liberty will prompt in children a grateful appreciation of its blessings and inspire them to live its truth and beauty. The story of the long struggle for

the equal rights of man should awaken in them the spirit of justice, which ever condemns any wrong done to man. Only when animated by brotherly kindness will one have true regard for the rights of others. Only in the harmony of freedom and equality can we realize the fraternity or union of home, school or State.

The worthy observance of Pre-Memorial Day will make its institution a notable educational event. It is an added element in school life that is in keeping with the best traditions of our people, and enhances the school as an agent for better citizenship. Its possibilities have not been exhausted. Its influence in Vermont education will continue to increase, and its power for civic righteousness will become more manifest. The observance of this day offers opportunities for right ethical, or moral instruction, for which there is urgent and increasing public demand. Herein lies in part its great educational value. Civic and moral culture are closely correlated. A true citizen is a man of right ethical elements. To place before the child right ideals of life and conduct as exemplified in the lives and deeds of heroes; to awaken in him a love of truth and honor as manifested in the lives of those he reveres; to stimulate within him a true regard

for the rights of others, especially for the weak, as he learns to honor the strong who have served the weak; and to train him always to do his duty, as real heroes have always done; to do this is to have gone far in giving right civic and moral instruction. These are some of the lessons that this memorial day may teach.

Vermont has reared many costly monuments to the memory of her soldiers of the Civil War, her orators and writers have again and again paid them deserved and royal tribute, and each new Memorial Day a grateful and loyal people, following the lines of veterans, place flowers upon their honored graves, but there can be no more tender tribute, no purer honor, no sweeter reverence than that offered to patriots living and dead by the children and youth of our State gathered in their school-homes on Pre-Memorial Day. And the hearts of the children, touched by the inspiration of the day, will grow more kindly, more reverent and more loyal to home, country and God; the youth of the State will perpetuate in their lives those manly virtues that make the grand passion of patriotism; and thus enshrined in human hearts will be the more beautiful and enduring memorial that Vermont gives to her patriots.



A HERO OF THE WESTMINSTER MASSACRE.

BY MRS. R. W. BARLOW.

CHICAGOANS are wont to say that everybody they have ever known from New England seems to have touched history somewhere; that they are always talking of anniversaries, and keep the facts and traditions relating to their ancestors polished up ready to bring out on all occasions; that when they go away on a summer vacation it is not so much for ease and rest, or mountain scenery, or the smell of salt water, as for the sake of visiting some old historic graveyard or meeting house. If these statements are to be combated I will leave it to some New Englander who does not agree with the old saying: "It is a desirable thing to be well descended, but the glory belongs to our ancestors," and go right on to say that I remember the 13th of March, 1902, was the 127th anniversary of one of the most stirring events in the history of Vermont. And though the interest does not all center in one hero, my mind reverts to a small burial spot in a remote corner of Springfield, where now lies one of the bravest participants of this event, known in the annals of the State as the "Westminster Massacre."

Lieutenant Philip Safford, the youngest son of Joseph and Mary (Challis) Safford, was born in 1739. The direct line of his descent is recorded as follows: Thomas Safford, who emigrated from England and settled in Ipswich, Mass., as early as 1641; John Safford, who probably came with his father from England; Thomas Safford 2nd; Joseph Safford of Ipswich, and afterward of Hardwick, Mass.

"The Safford's," says Prof. Robert S. Rantoul of the Essex (Mass.) Institute, "are of the good old Puritan stock. During the Revolution they were known far and wide through the colonies for their intense and serviceable patriotism. The surname is of Saxon derivation, and is found in English manuscripts as early as the 13th century,—likewise in an inscription upon an ancient seal of one of the towns upon the English coast, i. e., "*Sigillum Burghensium de Saffordia*;" also in the list of emigrants to Virginia, 1613-1623.

Philip Safford's military experience began, when in 1755 he served as a drummer in a Hardwick company connected with the American forces which combined with the Mother

Country to fight Indian savagery, and the encroachment of a hostile French civilization. His company took part, with other undrilled and poorly equipped colonists, in the sanguinary conflict on the shores of Lake George, and rendered by their coolness and courage no slight help in the English victory. During the succeeding campaigns of the Seven Years War, in which the colonial militia engaged, Philip Safford held the office of Lieutenant. Soon after the peace of Paris, he removed to the town of Rockingham in Cumberland county, a part of the New Hampshire Grants, where he helped in shaping the civil policy, being often chosen as an officer of the infant town.

Like Lieutenant Safford, most of the settlers of Cumberland county were from Massachusetts, and had long been in attitude of strong dissent on various important political matters, which, under the stress of war, had been somewhat repressed. But scarcely had the lilled banner of France disappeared before they began to openly express opinions, and to assert their rights. After the Second Colonial Congress met in Philadelphia, the inhabitants of the county, in a public meeting, voted to adopt its resolves, and, smarting under the persecutions of the New York royal governors and their agents, declared that the men who were not in accord with the Congress were "not suitable to rule over them;" that it was "dangerous to trust their lives and fortunes in the hands of such enemies of American liberty." Determined to make good by action their conclusions, they decided that the administration of justice should no longer remain in the hands of Tories, as they called their opponents.

The dramatic story of putting their principles into force has been told over and over again. How they vainly attempted to dissuade the judges from holding the "Kings Court" at Westminster, which in 1772 had been chosen as the county seat; how the day before the court was to sit they took possession of the court house, armed with sticks taken from a neighboring woodpile, refusing to disperse when the judges appeared, accompanied by sheriffs armed with guns and sabres; and how, angered by their obstinacy, the sheriffs fired

upon them, wounding ten of their number, two of them mortally.

Lientenant Safford was a vigorous advocate of the measures proposed for defying the arrogance of New York. With him the principle of resistance to encroachment was the same whether waged against a hostile nation, or against kinsman in the mother country. He had not the incomparable oratory and impetuosity of his brother-in-law, Capt. Azariah Wright, but he had decided views, combined with frankness and courage, and he responded promptly when the call came to rally for opposition against the court party. There was no hesitation after wisdom said "fight."

In the consternation which the sheriff's fire created, many of the occupants of the court house rushed out of the side doors to escape the deadly weapons of their assailants. But undismayed by the onset, Philip Safford stood his ground, and his voice, charged with the dauntless spirit of his Saxon forefathers, rang out above the bellam of confusion, "Don't run boys, don't run; we'll go out the same way we came in!" With his wooden cudgel grasped firmly in his hands he started for the front door. Several Tories tried to arrest him and were knocked down, one after another. When near the door he was struck several times by a sabre, and severely wounded in the head, but he minded it no more than a scratch of a pin. The fury of battle was in him, and with the blood dripping over his hands he flourished his club in the face of his enemies and shouted, "Come on, if you dare, you miserable cowards of King George, come on if you want to fight; we can whip the whole posse of yon time-serving rascals!" A small number of the Rockingham men followed him, and some accounts state that they actually succeeded in driving the court party from the house, but I hardly think this assertion will bear too careful scrutiny. However, it seems no wonder that a Royalist said, in a letter written soon after the outbreak, "The Hampshire Grants, a country unpeopled, and almost unknown in the last war, now abounds in the most active, and the most rebellious race of men on the continent, and hangs like a gathering storm on my left." Yet how little the writer realized the far-reaching power, and the final issue of the storm that had commenced to gather over the whole country when the English Parliament decreed to set at naught the principles of Magna Charta.

Of the later life of Philip Safford we have little record. He seems to have put his combativeness into a rough farm on the top of a southern hill in Springfield and to have made it yield him good returns. He lived to see the last English soldiers sail from New York, and to see the royal lillies of France go down before the tri-colored flag of Republicanism.

In a pasture, near his old farm, whence the eye, looking eastward, sees far across stream and forest the granite peaks of New Hampshire, and looking northward sees the hills of Windsor county rolling away to where Ascutney uplifts against the blue walls of the sky, is the ancient burying ground to which Philip Safford was borne in April, 1814. Up to 1881, nothing seems to have been done to separate this spot from the rest of the pasture, or to keep the cattle from trampling down the memorial stones. In that year the selectmen of the town put up a rustic iron fence, and reset some of the stones. Within the enclosure there is no glaring whiteness of modern marble monuments to jar upon the old time sentiment with which the visitor approaches the spot. The graves are covered with a thick tangle of grass and flowering weeds, and marked by stones of slate, most of which are ornamented with a winged cherub-head, or a skull and cross bones. Cows loiter about cropping the short grass, or chewing their cuds and gravely contemplating the epitaphs proclaiming that life is but the road to death. While in the very letters of these words cocoons nestle, waiting for the gladness of a new awakening, and the thistle down drifts past with the marvelously potent little germ of life.

Time has softened the memories of the Westminster conflict, and of the greater discord that parted people allied by blood and tradition, and whose happiness and prosperity were equally dependent on the Magna Charta, the Bill of Rights, and the Common Law. The generation of to-day can look across the sea from New England to Old England, with something of the affection which the early settlers felt for their old country. The name of the little town where was shed the first blood of the Revolution keeps green the memory of the illustrious hall in which a long line of judges reared by their decisions the framework of our own law. The tie that has so often been called a hated yoke will never lose some expression of affection.

VERMONT'S FAIR WOMEN



Photo by Fitzgerald.

MISS MAY E. ROBERTSON, OF ST. ALBANS.

VERMONTERS ABROAD

[The department—Vermonters Abroad—has been a prominent feature of THE VERMONT during the past five years. It will continue to be devoted exclusively to the sons and daughters of the Green Mountain State residing in other states, whose co-operation is solicited in the work of obtaining material for publication concerning societies of Vermonters and personal items. THE VERMONT solicits reports of the annual meetings and banquets held by Vermonters and requests the secretary or president of each society to furnish a report for publication.]

SOCIETIES AND OFFICERS.

VERMONT ASSOCIATION OF BOSTON.

Officers for 1902: President, Hon. Edgar J. Sherman; vice-presidents, Col. Josiah H. Benton, Jr., Col. Albert Clarke; secretary and treasurer, N. L. Sheldon, Esq.; chaplain, Rev. Wm. H. Davis, D. D.; executive committee, Hon. Geo. W. Bishop, Charles K. Darling, Joseph F. Scott, Guy Lankin, Hon. Geo. O. Proctor, Mr. James M. Gleason, Mr. Arthur L. Robinson, Isaiah R. Clark, Everett C. Benton.

BOSTON DAUGHTERS OF VERMONT.

Officers: President, Mrs. William A. Barton; first vice-president, Mrs. David N. Haynes; second vice-president, Mrs. Abbie G. Cousins; recording secretary, Miss Albert W. Pratt; corresponding secretary, Miss Mabel E. Houghton; treasurer, Mrs. Jennie D. Vance; executive committee, Mrs. Charles H. Greenleaf, Mrs. Wilbur A. Reynolds, Miss Bertha P. Joslyn.

VERMONT ASSOCIATION OF MINNESOTA.

Officers: President, Hon. J. B. Gillfillan, of Minneapolis; 1st vice-president, Hon. Robert Pratt, of Minneapolis (ex-mayor); 2nd vice-president, Hon. George W. Batchelder, of Fairbault; secretary and treasurer, Charles M. Drew; of Minneapolis; executive committee, Frank G. McMillan, Dr. F. E. Towers, Cavour Langdon, Paul D. Boutell, A. A. Crane, Fred B. Wright, George K. Belden.

VERMONT STATE ASSOCIATION OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Officers: President, Major E. R. Campbell; 1st vice-president, C. E. Fairman; 2d vice-president, H. B. Moulton; 3d vice-president, Capt. G. E. Graves; recording secretary, E. W. Morgan; corresponding secretary, H. N. Taplin; financial secretary, B. F. Wilkins; treasurer, Henry White; board of directors, N. D. Adams, N. L. Collamer, H. C. Sholes.

NEBRASKA SONS OF VERMONT.

Officers: President, L. D. Richards, Fremont; vice-presidents, W. R. Barton, Tecumseh; Edmund McIntyre, Seward; J. L. Strong, Holdrege; secretary, George H. Loveland, Lincoln; treasurer, C. H. Bottum, Lincoln.

PACIFIC COAST ASSOCIATION NATIVE SONS OF VERMONT.

Officers: President, Hon. Daniel T. Cole; vice-presidents, Geo. Partridge, C. S. Wright and Dr. John Townsend; secretary, A. O. Colton; treasurer, Hon. A. W. Scott.

BUFFALO SOCIETY OF VERMONTERS.

Officers: President, Charles C. Farnham; vice-president, Dr. Dewitt C. Greene; secretary, Thomas H. Noonan, 831 Ellicott Square; treasurer, Walter H. Johnson; chaplain, Rev. Frank S. Fitch, D. D.; executive committee, Hon. Henry W. Hill, Dr. Stephen S. Green, Dr. Joseph T. Cook, Harry T. Buttolph, Harlan P. Bullard, Nelson C. Tiffany, and George P. Wilkins.

BROOKLYN SOCIETY OF VERMONTERS.

Officers: President, Charles A. Hoyt; vice-president, John J. Allen; treasurer, F. H. Chandler; secretary, Thomas C. Underwood; executive committee, N. T. Sprague, Omri F. Hibbard, Robert J. Kimball, Robert D. Benedict, Hiram R. Steele.

VERMONT VETERANS ASSOCIATION OF BOSTON AND VICINITY.

Officers: President, Edgar J. Bliss; vice-presidents, William M. Wires, George M. Lane, Edwin A. Wilcox, John G. Bostwick, Charles E. Merrill; executive committee, Col. John J. Warden, Allen F. Carpenter, Mansel H. Bush, P. P. Pettes, Hiram M. Pierce; secretary and treasurer, D. W. Taft.

SPRINGFIELD ASSOCIATION SONS AND DAUGHTERS OF VERMONT.

Officers for 1902: President, Rev. F. M. Bissell; vice-presidents, H. J. Whitcomb, S. E. Walton, Mrs. Geo. D. Weston; secretary, L. J. Scott; treasurer, V. E. Moore; executive committee, Chas. Tarbell, Miss Ida B. Roberts, Mrs. George Rhoads, Mrs. P. E. Ladd, George Graham, Dr. Clark Hill.

SONS OF VERMONT IN RHODE ISLAND.

Officers: President, Lewis H. Meader; vice-president, Dr. J. C. Rutherford; secretary and treasurer, Harry M. Barry; auditor, O. E. Case; executive committee, Charles H. Catlin, Dr. Wm. R. White, Henry C. Lazelle.

VERMONT ASSOCIATION OF MANILA.

Officers: President, Capt. Charles W. Mead; Secretary, Prof. Dean C. Worcester.

VERMONT ASSOCIATION OF HARTFORD.

Officers: President, Hon. Charles E. Billings; 1st vice-president, G. P. Chandler; 2nd vice-president, W. I. Twitchell; secretary and treasurer, T. H. Monroe; chaplain, Rev. W. W. Ranney; executive committee, J. L. English, H. P. Knowlton, W. H. Bosworth, F. V. Bartlett, F. Crosby, Dr. Henry Bickford, H. D. Parker, B. M. Parmelle, M. P. Harlow.

OBITUARY.

ALDEN SPEARE.

THE death of Hon Alden Speare, of Boston, removes a distinguished Vermonter and one of the leading business men in New England. Mr. Speare was president of the Alden Speare Son's Co., and had been a member of the Boston Chamber of Commerce since its organization, and for four years its president. It was largely through his efforts that the present magnificent building of that body was erected. He was president of the Boston Associated Board of Trade in 1895-96; had been a vice-president of the National Board of Trade since 1892, and a vice president of the Merchant's Association of Boston since 1896. He was one of the incorporators of the Boston Penny Savings' bank; for nearly twenty years a director of the Everett National bank, and also a director of several railroads and other business institutions.

Alden Speare was born in Chelsea, Vt., October 26, 1825, son of Dr. Seeva and Jane (Merrell) Speare. His paternal grandfather, D. Moses Speare, was born in Shutesbury, Mass., and died in Vershire, Vt. He received his early education in the common schools of Corinth, Vt., and prepared for college at the Newbury seminary in Newbury, Vt. In 1844 he went to Boston and obtained employment as clerk in a retail dry goods store, where he remained until 1851, when he organized the firm of Speare, Burke & Co., to carry on the oil and starch business. In 1853 the office was removed to No. 3 Central Wharf, where the business was carried on under the name of Alden Speare & Co., for over 40 years, now at 369 Atlantic avenue, Mr. Speare being a special partner.

In 1860, Mr. Speare was elected a member of the school committee, and held the position until 1868, when he removed to Newton, Mass. The following fall he was elected

to the Newton school board and he served on that board until 1875, when he was elected the mayor of that city. He served acceptably and was re-elected for a second term.

Mr. Speare was an enthusiastic Vermonter and an active member of the Vermont Association of Boston, serving as its president in 1897-'98-'99. In politics he was a Republican. Mr. Speare had been for years identified with



ALDEN SPEARE.

the Methodist Episcopal Church. While living in Boston he was one of the original members and for several years a director of the Young Men's Christian Association. Since 1872 he had been a member of the board of trustees of Boston University. Mr. Speare was united in marriage with Miss Caroline M. Robinson, March 1, 1849; and these children were born of their union: Jane, Herbert Alden, Emma C., Ella M., Lewis R., Minnie G., and E. Ray Speare.



Brook Trout Caught in Shrewsbury Pond.

"EASILY DUPLICATED."

By permission of the Rutland R. R.

THE VERMONT STATE DIRECTORY.

[The Attorneys-at-Law, Insurance Agents, Banking institutions, Business Firms, Manufacturers, Hotels, and other representative interests in Vermont, appearing in this State Directory are recommended to the readers of this magazine.]

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

Richard A. Hoar,	- - -	Barre.
Gordon & Jackson,	- - -	Barre.
Waterman & Martin,	- - -	Brattleboro.
Hamilton S. Peck,	- - -	Burlington.
M. P. Maurice,	- - -	Montgomery.
Dillingham, Huse & Howland,	- - -	Montpelier.
Butler & Moloney,	- - -	Rutland.
Alfred A. Hall,	- - -	St. Albans.
John M. Thorne,	- - -	St. Albans.

HOTELS.

American House, Richford,	J. F. Kelley.
Addison House, Middlebury,	John Higgins.
Brooks House, Brattleboro,	H. O. Carpenter.
Hotel Brandon, Brandon,	Schoff & Sauter.
Pavilion Hotel, Montpelier,	J. S. Viles.
The Berwick, Rutland,	W. H. Valiquette.
Van Ness House, Burlington,	U. A. Woodbury.

INSURANCE AGENTS.

H. E. Taylor & Son, General,	Brattleboro.
T. S. Peck, General,	Burlington.
A. M. Aseltine, General,	Enosburgh Falls.
S. S. Ballard, National Life	Montpelier.
M. Mason, Fire,	St. Albans.
C. S. Hastings, Life,	St. Johnsbury.

MARBLE PRODUCERS.

Vermont Marble Co.,	Proctor.
---------------------	----------

SLATE PRODUCERS.

Enreka Slate Quarries,	Fair Haven.
------------------------	-------------

NATIONAL BANKS

Merchants National Bank,	Burlington.
People's National Bank,	Brattleboro.
Welden National Bank,	St. Albans.

GRANITE QUARRIES.

James M. Boutwell,	Montpelier.
--------------------	-------------

GRANITE MANUFACTURERS

Wells, Lamson & Co.,	Barre.
----------------------	--------

BUTTER MANUFACTURERS.

Franklin Connty Creamery,	St. Albans.
---------------------------	-------------

WHOLESALE LUMBER.

Robinson-Edwards Lumber Co.,	Burlington.
------------------------------	-------------

FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS.

St. Albans Furniture Co.,	St. Albans.
---------------------------	-------------

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

Spanlding, Kimball & Co.,	Burlington.
---------------------------	-------------

WHOLESALE BOOKSELLERS

Hobart J. Shanley,	Burlington.
--------------------	-------------

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS.

H. W. Allen & Co.,	Burlington.
--------------------	-------------

SCALE MANUFACTURERS.

E. & T. Fairbanks & Co.,	St. Johnsbury.
--------------------------	----------------

ORGANS

Estey Organ Co.,	Brattleboro.
------------------	--------------

PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS.

St. Albans Messenger Co.,	St. Albans.
---------------------------	-------------

SAVINGS BANKS.

Burlington Savings Bank,	Burlington.
--------------------------	-------------



Saves Money. **Saves Horses.**

Kendall's Spavin Cure.

USED FOR 20 YEARS.

New York, Oct. 1st, 1900.

Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., Gentlemen:—I have been using your Kendall's Spavin Cure for the last 20 years, and have recommended it to my best friends. I think it is the best liniment in the market today. My wife had rheumatism in the joints of her hands and knees for three years and your Kendall's Spavin Cure for animals has entirely cured her.

Thousands of others have had just such experience. Cures Spavin, Ringbone, Splint, Curbs and all forms of Lameness. Price \$1; 6 for \$5. As a liniment for family use it has no equal. All druggists. Book "A Treatise on the Horse" mailed free. Address DR. B. J. KENDALL CO., ENOSBURGH FALLS, VT.

Western Mortgages
AND... **Lands**

BOUGHT FOR CASH.



C. W. GRIFFEN,

Sioux City, Iowa.

UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT and STATE . . . AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.



BURLINGTON, VERMONT.

Besides the usual collegiate courses in the arts and sciences, technical courses are given in

1. CHEMISTRY.
2. CIVIL ENGINEERING.
3. MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.
4. ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING.
5. SANITARY ENGINEERING.
6. COMMERCE AND ECONOMICS.
7. AGRICULTURE.
8. HORTICULTURE.
9. VETERINARY SCIENCE.
10. MILITARY SCIENCE.

For information address,

C. W. DOTEN,
Registrar.

UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT, Medical Department.

The annual session begins the first week in January of each year and continues six months. Four years graded course. Examinations at the end of each year.

For further particulars address

DR. B. J. ANDREWS, Sec'y,
BURLINGTON, VT.

NORWICH UNIVERSITY, NORTHFIELD, VT.

The oldest Military College in the country, founded 1819.

Over 500 representatives in Army and Navy. Courses in Art, Civil Engineering, Chemistry, Science and Literature.

Degrees of B. A. and B. S.
Army officer, Commandant.

THE REV. ALLAN D. BROWN, LL. D.,
Commander U. S. Navy (retired), President.

TROY CONFERENCE ACADEMY, POULTNEY, VT.

Emphasizes the best features of the
as well as secondary school

Graduates take high rank in Colleges all Specials

Graduate Courses in Music, Art, E.
high school graduates enrol
Instruction in these departments.

Commercial Course. Stenography and Typewriting at
half the cost in cities.

Graduates recommended for positions.

Send for illustrated catalogue.

G. H. DUNTON, D. D.,
Principal.

ST. JOHNSBURY ACADEMY, ST. JOHNSBURY, VT.

FOUNDED IN 1842

CLASSICAL AND LIBERAL COURSES.

Preparation for the best Colleges and Scientific Schools. Thorough training in the essentials of a practical education. Expenses very low, in comparison with privileges afforded. Aim of the institution to promote industry, earnestness of purpose, integrity, and a high sense of honor.

Healthful location. Cases of serious illness in the school have been extremely rare. The sanitary conditions are above criticism.

The most modern and complete facilities for the profitable study of all the branches in its courses. Fine Library, Cabinets, Laboratories, Art Studio,—all recently greatly enlarged and improved. The best appliances and instruction for training in Commercial branches and in Business methods and practice.

For Catalogues and information address the Principal.

D. Y. COMSTOCK, M. A., St. Johnsbury, Vt.

BRIGHAM ACADEMY, BAKERSFIELD, VT.

ONE OF THE BEST EQUIPPED AND STRONGEST
SCHOOLS IN THE STATE.

Prepares boys and girls for college, for business and for teaching.

Classical, Latin English and English courses.

Home life, school life and social life of students carefully guarded.

Year opens in September.

Send for catalogue.

Letters of inquiry cheerfully answered.

C. H. MORRILL, Principal.

MONTPELIER SEMINARY.

A BOARDING SCHOOL
FOR BOTH SEXES.

Literary Course which prepares for college or professional schools. Also Seminary courses and Teachers' classes.

Fine Arts including piano, organ and voice. Also painting, crayoning and drawing.

Business Department including the usual business studies, with shorthand and typewriting.

ADDRESS W. M. NEWTON, PRINCIPAL,
MONTPELIER, VT.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL,

JOHN L. ALGER, A. M., Principal.

JOHNSON, VERMONT.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL,

EDWARD CONANT, A. M., Principal,

RANDOLPH CENTER, VT.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL,

PHILIP E. LEAVENWORTH, A. M., Principal,

CASTLETON, VERMONT.

PATENTS

Etc. quickly obtained at low fees. Allowance guaranteed or it costs you NOTHING; circular explains. Send description and sketch or model, and IF you mention this paper we examine and give opinion as to patentability free. COLLAMER & Co. 106 F St. WASHINGTON, D. C.

JUNE, 1902.

ILLUSTRATED

VERMONT.



THE VERMONT A STATE MAGAZINE

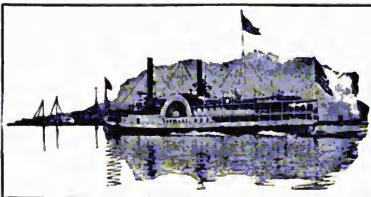


10c. A COPY.

CHARLES S. FORBES,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER, ST. ALBANS, VERMONT.

\$1.00 A YEAR.

Digitized by Google



BEAUTIFUL
Lake Champlain
AND
Lake George,

THE GATEWAY OF
THE COUNTRY.

*The Popular Pleasure Route for all of the
Northern Summer Resorts.*

Adirondacks, White and Green Mountains, Lakes and Sea Coast, Montreal, Hotel Champlain, Ausable Chasm, Saratoga, Troy, Albany and New York.

MAIN AND CLOSE CONNECTIONS

with all trains on the Delaware & Hudson Co.'s Railroad at Fort Ticonderoga for Lake George, Saratoga, Albany and New York, and points south and west. At Plattsburgh for Thousand Islands, Ogdensburg, Montreal and Quebec. Also with the Chateaugay Railroad for all points in the Adirondack Mountains. At Burlington with the Central Vermont Railway for White Mountain resorts, with Central Vermont and Rutland R. R.'s for all points in New England. At Port Kent for Ausable Chasm.

The morning train from Montreal has no boat connections through Lake Champlain. Take p. m. train and lodge at Hotel Champlain or on board steamer "Vermont" at Plattsburgh. Staterooms on the Steamer, accommodating two persons or more, \$1 and \$2, according to size and location. The staterooms may be retained the following day until the end of the steamer journey at Fort Ticonderoga, without additional charge. Reservations can be secured by wire or letter, and boat porters will meet evening trains at Plattsburgh.

MEALS SERVED ON STEAMERS ON THE AMERICAN PLAN.

For time tables and illustrated guide book, send 5 cents for postage to

**GEORGE RUSHLOW, GEN'L MANAGER CHAMPLAIN
TRANSPORTATION CO., BURLINGTON, VT.**

May, 1902.

**H. N. CLARK
H. E. WOODBURY,**
MANAGERS.

Van Ness House.

U. A. WOODBURY,
PROPRIETOR.

HAVE YOU SEEN
*

BEAUTIFUL BURLINGTON, VERMONT,

on Lake Champlain---Don't Miss It.

The Van Ness House...

is the largest hotel in the State, and is first-class. The public rooms have been entirely refurnished and refurbished, and are not equalled by any outside the larger cities. Electric lights and an elevator. There is not an inside bedroom in the house and nearly all these afford a fine view of Lake Champlain and the Adirondack Mountains. The basement, kitchen, etc., are provided with Automatic Sprinklers.

Water from an Artesian well, 360 feet deep. The only hotel in Burlington with verandas, and the only building used exclusively for hotel purposes. Rooms en suite with baths.

Via BURLINGTON

is the pleasantest route to and from the White and Adirondack Mountains, Lake Champlain, Lake George and Saratoga.

FREE BUS. WRITE FOR CIRCULARS



On Lake Champlain

FRANKLIN HOUSE,

...and...

Lakeside Cottage,**HIGHGATE SPRINGS,****VERMONT.****Judson L. Scott, - Proprietor.****Park View Cottage**

Under the same Management.

CAPACITY 25.

..

Rates: \$5.00 to \$10.00 per week.

..

E. H. VARNEY, Manager.**OPEN FROM JUNE TO OCTOBER**

TWELVE MILES north of St. Albans on railroad to Montreal. Thirty-one years under the same management. Bowling and lawn tennis grounds. A first-class livery. A first-class boat livery connected with Lakeside Cottage. Fishing and duck shooting. Accommodations for one hundred and fifty guests. Railroad depot only two minutes' walk from the house. Express and telegraph offices in depot. Four trains each way daily.

Board from \$12 to \$20 per week, according to room, length of stay, etc. Transient rates, \$2.50 and \$3.00 per day.

THE**...EQUINOX...**

EDWARD C. ORVIS,
Manager.

Manchester-in-the-Mountains, Vermont.**OPEN JUNE 18th.****EKWANOK COUNTRY CLUB,**

Member U. S. G. A. Geo. Low, Professional.

INVITATION TOURNAMENT**OPEN TOURNAMENTS**

for Vermont State Championship, July
3rd, 4th, and 5th.

August and September.

**WRITE FOR PARTICULARS.**

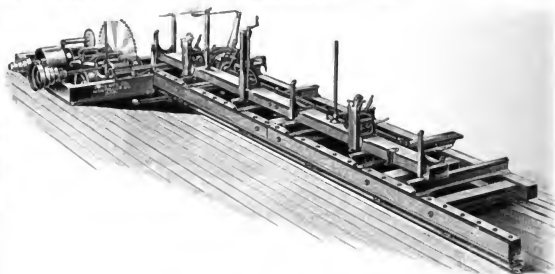
THE GREATEST LUMBER MAKER IS THE CIRCULAR.

THE BEST CIRCULAR IS

LANE'S PATENT LEVER SET.

Any size from 3,000 to 50,000 feet daily capacity.
Right or left hand, single or double.

ADAPTED TO ALL KINDS, SIZES AND LENGTHS OF LOGS.



NO. 1 IRON FRAME RIGHT HAND MILL.

WE use over 100,000 square feet of floor surface for the manufacture of these mills. All metals used are tested, and the mill is built on honor, and according to the best modern practice, throughout. We produce so many of them we get a low manufacturing cost, and can therefore make close prices. We also make

Auxiliary Saw Mill Machinery,

—INCLUDING—

LUMBER & TIMBER TRIMMERS,

CLAPBOARD MACHINERY,

PLANING & MATCHING MACHINES,

SHINGLE AND LATH MACHINES,

LOG CANTERS, LOG JACKERS,

SWING SAW RIGS, EDGERS,

TIMBER ROLLS AND STANDS,

CUT-OFF TABLES,

SAW MILL SET WORKS,

DRAW SAW RIGS.

If you are interested in Saw Mills, write us.

Lane Manufacturing Company,

50 FRANKLIN STREET,

Montpelier, - - - Vermont.

ESTABLISHED AUGUST, 1895.

STANDARD FORM ADOPTED JANUARY 1, 1901.

THE VERMONT.

An Illustrated State Magazine

DEVOTED TO VERMONT HISTORY, LITERATURE, ART, EDUCATION, ATTRACTIONS,
RESOURCES AND INDUSTRIES, AND THE SONS AND DAUGHTERS OF
THE GREEN MOUNTAIN STATE AT HOME AND ABROAD.

CHARLES S. FORBES, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER,

St. Albans, Vermont.

\$1.00 A YEAR.

10 CENTS A COPY.

Entered at St. Albans Post Office as Second Class Matter.

TERMS.

SUBSCRIPTIONS. One Dollar per year in advance, post-paid to all parts of the United States and Possessions, and the Dominion of Canada. To all other countries 25 cents extra for postage. Subscriptions may begin at any time. Back numbers supplied for ten cents per copy. Notification of the time a subscription expires is promptly made one month in advance.

REMITTANCES. Money may be sent by Express Money Order, P. O. Order, Bank Draft or Registered Letter. Money may also be sent in letters at the risk of the Publisher.

AGENTS. Subscriptions are received by all Newsdealers, Vermont Publishers and Postmasters. Agents are wanted in every town and city in the State to canvass for The VERMONT. Liberal commission. Outfit free. Write for terms.

ADVERTISING. THE VERMONT is a superior advertising medium. It covers the State thoroughly and its circulation is among the thrifty, prosperous and intelligent people of Vermont. Advertising rates furnished upon application.

CORRESPONDENCE. Articles on Vermont subjects, or articles by Vermont writers, and photographs for the same, are solicited. State terms when forwarding MS.



ALBANY
ENGRAVING

CO

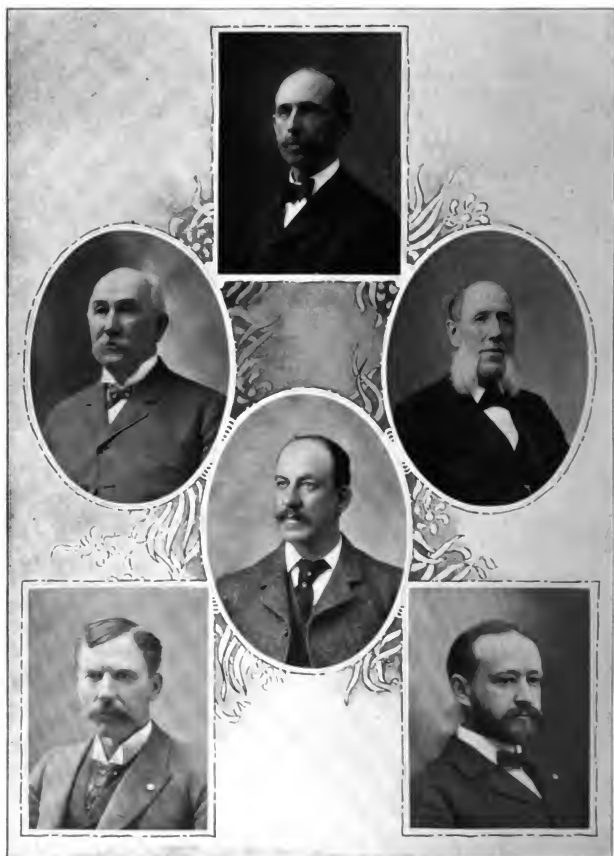
**DESIGNING
ILLUSTRATING
ENGRAVING**

**HIGH GRADE
PRINTING
PLATES**

ALBANY, N.Y.



MAYORS OF THE CITY OF MONTPELIER, 1895 to 1902.



GEORGE W. WING,
1895.

JOHN H. SENTER,
1898-1899.

GEORGE O. STRATTON,
1896.

JAMES M. BOUTWELL,
1902.

GEORGE H. GUERNSEY,
1897.

JOSEPH G. BROWN,
1900-1901.

THE VERMONT.

VOL. VII.

APRIL, 1902.

No. 9.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT IN VERMONT.—I.

THE New England Town Meeting of the 17th century was the genesis of civil government in the United States. The early English colonists inaugurated an original system of local self-government in this country when they organized themselves into separate societies or bodies for maintaining law and order. The "community of interest" idea was apparently the primary motive for organizing these primitive municipal governments. Each one was independent of the other because the wilderness separated them and stockades limited their boundaries. Every settlement was a religious as well as a civil body politic, with a church as its center. The people constituted the law-making power and frequently met to discuss affairs of common interest. These meetings were presided over by a moderator elected for that purpose, and the will of the people was executed by officers annually elected at the town meeting.

The towns experienced expansion as the Indians retired into the Wilderness, and the townships were gradually extended over a rural area of several square miles.

The evolution of this original system of town government established in the colonies was the foundation upon which the State was built as well as the Nation. Vermont was known as the wilderness until after the subjugation of Canada by the English. There were settlements by the French and English in the territory now known as the State of Vermont before the French and Indian Wars.

All of these settlements, however, were in the nature of a military fort or outpost. The first organized form of local government in the then New Hampshire Grants took place in 1762, when the town of Bennington was organized under a charter granted by Benning Wentworth, in 1749. This was the beginning of organized Anglo-Saxon self-government in Vermont.

Bennington did not long enjoy a municipal government alone, as numerous other town-

ships were chartered from time to time by Governor Wentworth. By 1764, Gov. Wentworth had issued charters for one hundred and thirty townships in what is now the State of Vermont. At the time of the admission of Vermont into the Union the number of towns had increased to one hundred and eighty-five.

Soon after Vermont became an independent State, the question of the disposition to be made of the ungranted land in the State was taken up. During the session of 1779 the Legislature formulated plans for the manner of making new grants. At the session of the Legislature in 1780, about fifty new townships were chartered. Charters continued to be granted for townships at the succeeding sessions of the Legislature until, in 1791, when Vermont was admitted into the Union, one hundred and eighty-five towns were on the map of Vermont. In 1850 there were two hundred and forty-four towns and one city in the State. Since that time a number of towns have been effaced from the map of Vermont by consolidation.

There are 240 towns and 6 cities in the State. Vermont was one of the first of the New England States to have a city within its boundaries. The Vermont Legislature, in 1788, incorporated the town of Vergennes with city privileges, and an organization was effected under this charter March 12, 1789. It was not however, until July, 1794, that a city government was organized in Vergennes under this act. Thus it was that Vergennes became a city thirty years before Boston, which maintained its town organization until 1824.

For a period of seventy years Vergennes enjoyed the distinction of being the only city in Vermont.

In 1865 Burlington became a city. From that period until 1892 no other city was incorporated. The Legislature of 1892 passed an act incorporating the city of Rutland, and in 1893 the third city was added to the list. Montpelier and Barre were incorporated as

cities in 1894, and their city governments were organized the following year. The charter for the incorporation of the city of St. Albans was passed in 1896, and St. Albans became a city in 1897. The acts incorporating some of these cities resulted in the readjustment of boundary lines and the organization of six new towns viz: So, Burlington, Rutland, W. Rutland, Proctor, Barre and St. Albans, making a net gain of three towns.

The State also has within its borders 43 incorporated villages and 57 incorporated school districts. Thus, it will be seen, that four systems of municipal government exist in Vermont—town, city, village and school—representing 346 independent municipalities, each having a separate corporate life.

Municipal Government in Vermont is the subject of a series of articles to appear monthly in *THE VERMONT* in 1902. These chapters will be devoted to the history of the municipal government of each of the six cities in the State. Each chapter will recite the facts connected with the incorporation and organization of these cities and tell the story of the conduct

of public affairs up to the present time. The character of the public works and of the schools, streets, sidewalks, water works, sewers, etc., will be described. The growth in population, the property valuation, the rate of taxation and the financial condition of each city, will be noted by years. A complete list of mayors, aldermen and other city officers from the time the city was organized, up to 1902, will also be included in this history. Each chapter will be illustrated with half-tone portraits of the present mayor, aldermen and other city officers, and the ex-mayors. There will also be illustrations of public buildings and works, and maps showing the streets of each city. A notable feature of this history will be brief articles on the problems of municipal government and the best methods of conducting city affairs. These papers will be contributed by present or former mayors of Vermont cities. The subjects to be discussed are as follows: Non-partisanship in Municipal Affairs; Value of Franchises to a City; How to Secure the Best City Officials; Proper Limitations to City Expenses; What Authority should be vested in a Mayor and a City Council.



LATEST BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF THE CITY OF MONTPELIER.

THE CITY OF MONTPELIER.

A MODEL MUNICIPALITY.



AMID the picturesque foot hills and mountains of central Vermont, surrounded by a panorama of surpassing loveliness, lies the modern and model City of Montpelier, the Capital of the Green Mountain

State. It is bordered by a region of mountains and valleys, of lakes and streams, of sublime solitudes and Athenian culture, of woodlands and meadows. Its attractiveness is world renowned, and while scattered to the four winds are its children, they still remember and pay just homage to their old home on the banks of the winding Winooski. All about are numerous scenes of storied or unsung beauty. This then, in brief, is the pen picture of the locality about Montpelier—the scene of historic incidents which are briefly noted as a proper preface to this article.

Montpelier was settled in 1787, by Col. Jacob Davis, an emigrant from Massachusetts. The town was formally organized in 1791, with a total population of one hundred and thirteen souls, of which but twenty-seven were legal voters.

In November, 1805, the town, which had grown apace, by an act of the legislature was made the Capital of the State. The site chosen for the State House was a part of the Jacob Davis estate, and was contributed by Thomas Davis, a son of Col. Davis, the founder. The town built the house in which the Legislature convened, in October, 1808. Its selection as the State Capital gave a great impetus to the growth and prosperity of Montpelier. The first Capitol, a somewhat primitive structure built of wood, was replaced in 1836 by a house of classic architecture, made of Barre granite. This building was destroyed by fire in 1857, but was rebuilt in substantially the same style the following year and occupied for the first time at the legislative session of 1859. The

building stands on an elevated site, in a spacious and terraced area. The entrance to the grounds and principal approach from State street is noble and commanding. The gateways, the fence, the grounds, and all their details are in keeping with the building and assist in giving to it that consideration it should have as a Capitol of a flourishing State. The ground plan has the form of a Greek cross. The distinguishing feature of the central building is a noble portico supported by massive granite columns, some seventy feet in height. The exceptional beauty of the State House and its grounds is the subject of remark by strangers visiting Montpelier.

The town derived additional distinction in 1811 by being made the shire of Jefferson—changed in 1814 to Washington county. In 1848, diverse material and political interests led to a division of the town by act of the Legislature. Thereafter the town of Montpelier, with an environing area of some 4,000 acres, retaining the old name, and the remainder received the designation of East Montpelier.

The Village of Montpelier was incorporated in 1855. In 1859 a Union School District was organized. A town, village and school district organization were maintained till 1895, when all were merged under a city charter.

The city of Montpelier was incorporated by a special act of the Legislature passed in 1894. The charter provided for a division of the new municipal territory into five wards, and the assuming of the liabilities and obligations of the town, village, and union school district by the city of Montpelier. Provision was made for annual meetings of the legal voters and the election, or appointment, of certain officers.

The charter defined the powers and prescribed the duties of the mayor, council and various officers of the city. The original act of incorporation has been amended in many particulars during the past seven years. The most important amendments were made in 1898. Under one act an adjacent portion of the town of Berlin was annexed February 1, 1899, to the city and constituted ward six. Ward six comprises all that portion of the city west of the Winooski river. Another amendment provided that the mayor shall receive an annual

salary of \$300, and each alderman, \$150. Under the amended charter the terms of each of the six alderman were made two years, one half of the number to be elected in alternate years. This section took effect at the election of aldermen in wards one, two and three in 1901, and in wards four, five and six at the last election.

The first election under the new city charter was held March 5, 1895, when the following officers were chosen: Mayor, George W. Wing; aldermen, Ward 1, Charles F. Buswell; Ward 2, Theron F. Colton; Ward 3, William R. Weston; Ward 4, John V. Brooks; Ward 5, George O. Stratton; city clerk and treasurer, Timothy R. Merrill; city sheriff; Charles De

tion, or appointment of the officers provided for by the charter. The following officials were chosen: judge of city court, Melville E. Smilie; city attorney, William A. Lord; chief of police, John L. Tuttle; superintendent of water works, Joel Foster; superintendent of streets, Clark B. Roberts; health officer, D. G. Kemp, M. D.; city weigher, wood measurer and sealer of weights and measurer, Denison Taft; pound keeper, E. L. Putney.

The above list includes the names of a number of officers and commissioners elected by the old town, or village, who were continued in office, as their terms had not expired when the new city government was inaugurated.

In this connection it is interesting to note



A VIEW OF STATE STREET, 1902.

F. Bancroft. First constable, Thomas J. Keegan; second constable, Henry E. Hunt; listers, Fred A. Howland, Joseph G. Brown and Frederick P. Carleton; auditors, Albert W. Ferrin, Melville E. Smilie and Levi H. Bixby; overseer of the poor, E. M. Irish; city grand jurors, William A. Lord, John H. Senter and Frederick P. Carleton; school commissioners, J. H. Lucia, Thomas Marvin, John H. Senter, E. M. Guernsey and D. G. Kemp; commissioners of Green Mount cemetery, James W. Brock, Andrew J. Sibley, L. Bart Cross, Carroll P. Pitkin and Charles H. Heaton.

The new city government was formally inaugurated early in March, 1895, upon the organization of the City Council and the elec-

tion of the officers provided for by the charter. The following officials were chosen: judge of city court, Melville E. Smilie; city attorney, William A. Lord; chief of police, John L. Tuttle; superintendent of water works, Joel Foster; superintendent of streets, Clark B. Roberts; health officer, D. G. Kemp, M. D.; city weigher, wood measurer and sealer of weights and measurer, Denison Taft; pound keeper, E. L. Putney.

The single municipal form of government which Montpelier has enjoyed during the past

seven years is a marked improvement in all essential respects over the triple governments—town, village and school district—so long in existence in the same territory.

The custom of observing the principle of non-partizanship in municipal politics, inaugurated at the first city election, has proven a wise policy and beneficial to the community.

The city has also benefitted by having the continuous services of some of the principal officers and the heads of the departments—notably the clerk and treasurer, attorney, superintendent of streets and superintendent of water works. All of these officials have served eight years, except the city attorney

venting desirable and necessary improvements in all lines of public works. The city government has been liberal and progressive in providing new bridges and new school buildings, better roads and sidewalks, and for the extension of the water works and sewer system. Marked improvements have been made in all these directions since Montpelier became a city.

The city is lighted throughout by electric arc lights which are suspended at the middle of the road ways. Some eighty lights are in use at the present time, which together with a number of arc incandescent lamps illuminate the principal streets throughout the city.



THE KELLOGG-HUBBARD LIBRARY.

who has served six years. The remuneration of the mayor and alderman for their services to the city has proven to be a step in the right direction. Moderate salaries are paid to the other city officials who have rendered the city excellent service in their respective positions.

In the control and management of city affairs from the office of mayor down to the minor officers, the best executive and business qualifications have been demanded and met in the public service. Honesty and economy have characterized the administration of the government.

Conservatism in the expenditure of public funds has prevailed, but not to the extent of pre-

The distance covered by lighted streets equals about twenty miles. The city contracts for these lights on a "moonlight schedule" with the Consolidated Lighting Company.

Montpelier is a wealthy city. Its assessed property valuation constituting the grand list is larger in proportion to the population than that of any other town or city in Vermont. It ranks as the third city in the State in the appraised value of its real estate and personal property. At the same time it has the advantage of a comparatively low rate of taxation.

The assessed valuation of all taxable property in the six wards of Montpelier, in 1901, was \$5,122,763.

The total valuation of the real estate, per-

sonal property and polls of the town of Montpelier in 1891, was \$3,766,729.

The total real estate valuation in the six wards of Montpelier, in 1901, was \$3,064,930. In the same territory in 1891 the assessed value of real estate was \$1,995,300. This shows a gain of \$1,069,630 in ten years.

⁶ Personal property shows an increase of \$149,404 during this period.

The total number of taxable polls in the city of Montpelier, in 1901, was 2,070. In 1891 the number was 1,269, including what is now ward six. This shows a gain of 801 taxable polls in ten years.

In the above statement the valuation of the annexed territory from the town of Berlin, in-

been as follows: 1896, \$3,777,274; 1897, \$3,800,489; 1898, \$3,956,947; 1899, \$4,779,539; 1900, \$5,003,721, and in 1901, \$5,122,763.

The total amount of taxes assessed in Montpelier for the town, village and school districts, in 1890, was 185 cents on the grand list. In 1891, it was 175 cents; in 1892, 160 cents; in 1893, 135 cents. (No village tax was assessed in 1893) and in 1894, 172 cents. In 1895 the rate of taxation under the new city government was fixed at 156 cents on the grand list. The tax rate was reduced the year following to 150 cents, where it has since remained.

The real estate values of Montpelier are 25 per cent. higher than the appraised valuation. The system of taxation in the city of Mont-



THE NEW SCHOOL BUILDING.

cluding the real estate, personal property and polls, in 1891, is added to that of Montpelier, in 1891, so as to give the valuation of what is now the present limits of the city as it stood on the respective grand list books in 1891; thus showing the growth of the whole territory from 1891 to 1901, the annexation not taking effect until February 1, 1899.

The increase in the grand list of the city since 1895 has been nearly \$1,500,000. The last assessed valuation of the real estate, personal property and polls under the town government, in 1894, was \$3,680,787. In 1895 the first year under the new city government the total valuation was \$3,753,213. The assessed valuation each year since then has

pelier is such that on the first day of February annually, the tax account is settled.

The tax list of 1901 amounted to \$77,000 in round numbers. These taxes have all been collected with a shrinkage of only \$276, a portion of this sum being for clerical errors and abatements for deceased tax payers. Consequently no bad tax bills are carried over. The same system is in practice regarding every class of assessments. At the present time there is not a dollar owed the city of Montpelier for taxes or assessments levied in 1901, or in previous years.

Under the amended charter the expenditures each year must be kept within the tax voted by the tax payers.

The indebtedness of the city of Montpelier is comparatively small, being only $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the assessed valuation of taxable property. The liabilities on February 1, 1902, amounted to \$178,000 in round numbers made up as follows:

M. and W. R. R. bonds, 4 per cent	\$40,000 00
Water bonds, $3\frac{1}{4}$ per cent	10,000 00
U. S. Deposit Fund, $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent	12,200 23
Main Street Bridge bonds, 4 per cent	17,000 00
Funding bonds, 4 per cent.	17,500 00
Street Improvement bonds, 4 per cent	15,000 00
Due Sinking fund	3,707 93
Temporary loans	18,000 00
Granite Street Bridge bonds, 3 1-5 per cent	15,000 00
New School Building bonds, 3 1-5 per cent	30,000 00
	\$178,408 16

Montpelier has had a remarkable material growth since 1891. A large number of business blocks, buildings for manufacturing purposes and private residences have been erected during the past ten years. Between April 1st, 1891, and April 1st, 1902, 317 new houses for residential purposes have been built, with an appraised value of \$497,300. The number of new houses built in each ward during this period is as follows:—Ward 1, 31; Ward 2, 103; Ward 3, 49; Ward 4, 45; Ward 5, 27; Ward 6, 62. Since 1891, ten business blocks have been built, with an assessed value of \$198,500. Forty-three other buildings for manufacturing and business purposes, including ten new granite plants, have also been built, with a valuation of \$94,200.

In addition to the building record noted above, there have been expended in the con-



THE HEATON HOSPITAL.

The liabilities and obligations of the old town, village and school district assumed by the city upon its organization, in March 1895, amounted to \$138,222.57, divided as follows: town, \$65,647.94; village, \$70,574.63; school district, \$2,000.

The indebtedness assumed in 1895 has been very materially reduced, the liabilities being decreased \$16,083.92 in 1901. The new items of indebtedness incurred since 1895 consist mainly of bridge bonds, \$32,000; school building bonds, \$30,000, and street improvement bonds, \$15,000—making a total of \$77,000.

struction] of public buildings since 1891, \$1,225,000. Among these buildings, all of which are exempt from taxation, are the Heaton Hospital, the Wood Art Gallery, Kellogg-Hubbard Library, the Washington County Jail and a new school building.

The streets, sidewalks and bridges compare very favorably with similar works in much larger cities. All of the main approaches to the city, as well as the principal business and residential streets are macadamized. There are $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles of permanent roads with paved and graded gutters and sewer connections. These

roads are substantially built and have a covering of either crushed stone, stone chips or river gravel brought to grade.

Raised street crossings are placed across the road ways at convenient distances. Some twenty miles of concrete sidewalk have been built, and nearly the whole resident portion of the city is covered with this desirable walk. Stone curbing is laid along all paved streets and walks.

The method of laying macadamized road ways in Montpelier is as follows:—First. A section of street is prepared by excavating the depth desired, not less than 18 inches, and in some places to a depth of two feet. There is then laid the coarsest stone, (known as No. 4)

street department has been in charge of Clark B. Roberts since 1895, under whose supervision all of the repairs and new work on the roads, sidewalks and sewers have been done.

SYSTEM OF WATER WORKS.

Montpelier possesses a superior system of water works which furnishes an abundant supply of water for power and domestic purposes and affords ample protection from fire.

The source of supply, Berlin Pond, or Mirror Lake, is located about four and a half miles southeast of the city and drains some 7,000 acres of land, besides being fed by numerous springs. It has a capacity of 222,000,000 gallons. Its altitude above State street,



BUILDING A MACADAM ROAD ON MAIN STREET.

to a depth of 8 inches, followed with a layer of No. 3 stone, (a grade finer) which is put on to a depth of 8 inches. Next comes a layer of No. 2 stone, (a fine grade) to a depth of 6 inches, or to bring the street up to grade. The last layer is a covering of the finest stone that comes from the crusher, but this is only used to pack and hold the different grades. Each layer of stone is packed firmly into place by the use of a steam roller, before the next layer is allowed to be placed. The road is filled a little above the height required, as after a thorough wetting down, and rolling with the heavy steam roller, it settles from two to three inches. The street department is equipped with a stone crusher, a steam roller, a road machine, a snow roller, work wagons and carts and a stable of nine large gray horses. The

Montpelier, is 444 feet. The reservoir is located one and a half miles down stream at the head of Benjamin's Falls and contains 230 acres. It is 363 feet above State street. The pressure to the square inch is 175 pounds.

The water works were built in 1884, and as installed comprised 51,052 feet, or nine miles of mains. Additions to the system have been made yearly, and in 1888 a second main was laid. The total length of the main at the present time is 120,301 feet, or nearly 23 miles. This is an increase of over 13 miles in 17 years. The city has provided for public purposes four watering troughs, five gates for flushing sewers and seven stand pipes for street sprinkling. There are 82 hydrants and 165 gates connected with the system.

The total cost of the water works system

from 1884 to 1902, has been \$172,850.55, and the receipts \$184,407.00, leaving a handsome margin of profit. The income from water rents in 1901 exceeded the expenses by about \$12,000. The water bonds outstanding amount to \$10,000. The sinking fund contains \$3,707.93. The yearly gross income from water rents since 1884 is shown by the following receipts: 1885, \$1,683.95; 1886, \$3,798.25; 1887, \$4,549.21; 1888, \$8,573.59; 1889, \$9,522.34; 1890, \$9,788.50; 1891, \$10,446.32; 1892, \$12,105.42; 1893, \$13,163.06; 1894, \$12,038.10; 1895, \$13,183.69; 1896, \$11,400.61; 1897, \$11,522.26; 1898, \$14,043.55; 1899, \$15,280.14; 1900, \$15,961.16; 1901, \$17,326.85; total, \$184,407.00.

are noted elsewhere. In addition to these regular items of current expenses, the city annually appropriates \$2,000 for the Heaton hospital and \$1,200 for the Montpelier military band.

Montpelier has a modern system of public schools which fully affords the facilities and advantages demanded at the present time in advanced educational circles. The city schools are maintained at a high standard, with music, drawing and kindergarten departments included with other features. The greater portion of the 800 or more enrolled pupils are accommodated in two commodious and well equipped brick buildings. The new school building, completed in 1901, is a handsome brick struc-



RESERVOIR OF THE CITY WATER WORKS.

The superintendent of water works, Joel Foster, has been in charge from the commencement, served on the original committees of investigation, was one of the constructing baliffs, and has pushed into this important public enterprise a vast deal of very useful work.

A computation of expenditures made for public purposes during the seven years that Montpelier has been a city shows the average annual cost in round numbers of the principal departments as follows: Street—including roads, sidewalks, sewers and bridges, \$18,000; school, \$13,000; lighting, street and miscellaneous, \$4,100; poor, \$4,000; fire, \$2,300; police, \$2,000. These figures do not include the extraordinary expenses incurred in building new bridges and a new school house, which

ture costing \$32,000. It has a capacity for 400 scholars, and in heating, ventilation, light and furnishings it is a model school building. The primary departments occupy this new building. The Union School building at the head of School street is a commodious structure occupied by the higher grades. The public schools will cost from \$18,000 to \$20,000 the present year. Montpelier Seminary, cherished and beloved by Vermont Methodists, enjoys a high reputation and is a prosperous institution of learning. St. Michael's school, a Catholic parochial school, is successfully conducted.

The Heaton Hospital, built by the late Homer W. Heaton, who had been for over sixty years a member of the Washington county bar, was opened for the reception of patients

in 1896. It was incorporated by an act of the Legislature in 1896. The cost of the grounds and building given by Mr. Heaton was in the vicinity of \$25,000. In 1898 Mr. Heaton gave \$4,000 additional for a wing to the hospital. The same year a gift of \$10,000 for a permanent fund was made by Ira W. Calef. The city annually appropriates \$2,000 for the support of the hospital, in consideration of which it has the use of five free beds. The institution has modern facilities and the most approved equipments. In 1901 there were 132 cases treated at the hospital.

Art Gallery occupies a large brick building connected with the Y. M. C. A., where a very fine collection of paintings are on exhibition for public inspection.

A great improvement has been made in the city bridges since 1895. Two new iron bridges have been constructed across the Winooski river and two new bridges have also been built across the North branch. The "Old Arch Bridge," originally erected in 1826, was taken down and replaced by a substantial iron structure in 1897—1898, at a cost of over \$25,000. In 1898, a new bridge was built on Vine street.



THE UNION SCHOOL BUILDING.

The Kellogg-Hubbard library was built and endowed by the late John E. Hubbard. The building is of white marble and is handsomely furnished. It cost about \$60,000. The Hubbard endowment fund is \$15,000. The library is an extensive one, and has an average yearly circulation of 40,000 books. The reading room is supplied with a large number of newspapers and magazines. The cost of maintenance last year was \$4,500.

The Y. M. C. A., although a semi-public institution, is deserving of mention in this article. The association occupies the commodious brick residence of the late John A. Page, and has many attractive features. It is in a prosperous condition. The Thomas W. Wood

In 1900 a new iron bridge was built across the Winooski, on what is now Granite street, at a cost of \$16,000. Bonds were issued for the "Old Arch Bridge" to the amount of \$17,000 and for the Granite street bridge to the amount of \$15,000. A new iron bridge was also built on Langdon avenue in 1900.

The city has a well equipped and efficient fire department, organized on a modern basis. The Gamewell fire alarm system with 32 boxes, three hose companies and wagons, a hook and ladder company and two trucks, and eight chemical fire extinguishers constitute the principal features. There are 87 hydrants within the city limits. The water pressure averages about 150 lbs. to the square inch.

MONTPELIER SUMMARIZED.

Capital of Vermont.
 Shire of Washington County.
 Fourth largest city in the State.
 325 miles north of New York.
 210 miles north of Boston.
 65 miles from the White Mountains.
 127 miles from Montreal.
 60 miles from the Adirondacks.
 Beautiful drives in all directions.
 7,000 people within two miles of United States Post Office.
 2,060 voters.
 Voting list increased 900 in 10 years.
 Three railroads center here.

Average tax rate, \$15.00 per thousand.
 A public hall seating 2,000 people.
 A Federal P. O. building costing \$175,000.
 3 Public School buildings.
 \$80,000 invested in Public School buildings.
 Maintenance of Public Schools cost last year, \$17,201.04.
 804 scholars in Public Schools.
 29 teachers in Public Schools.
 Montpelier Seminary.
 St. Michael's Parochial school.
 650 scholars in other schools.
 6 Church societies and buildings.
 Seating capacity of Congregational church, 800.
 Seating capacity of Unitarian church, 375.
 Seating capacity of Methodist church, 600.



COMPLETED MACADAM ROAD ON MAIN STREET AND LANGDON AVENUE.

14 miles of good roads.
 Nearly 4 miles of macadamized roads.
 78 streets and avenues.
 A sewer system.
 4 miles of electric street railway.
 A public park.
 Assessed value of real estate, \$3,064,930.
 Assessed valuation of personal property, \$2,057,833.
 Total assessed value, \$5,122,763.
 Increase in ten years in Grand List, \$1,626,134.

Seating capacity of Baptist church, 350.
 Seating capacity of Episcopal church, 400.
 Seating capacity of Roman Catholic church, 575.
 1 Public Library.
 Cost of Library building, \$55,000.
 38,291 books taken out of the Public Library last year, 19,984 of which were fiction, and 8,968 juvenile fiction.
 A model city hospital.
 A prosperous Y. M. C. A.
 A fine art gallery.

A first-class military band.
A flourishing social organization—Apollo Club.

Co. H, Vermont National Guard.
2 National banks.
2 Trust companies.
8,900 depositors in savings banks.
419 depositors in National banks.
\$3,413,897 deposits subject to check.
No Montpelier bank ever closed its doors.
A Life Insurance company with \$20,000,000 assets.

2 Fire Insurance companies.
1 Fidelity Bond company.
Opera House cost \$60,000.
Montpelier is on the Boston-New York circuit.

Two daily newspapers—Evening Argus—Daily Journal.

Two weekly newspapers—Vermont Watchman—Argus and Patriot.

Western Union Telegraph office.

New England Telephone and Telegraph.

Number of telephones in use, 510.

2 Electric Light and Power companies.

1 Gas Light company.

88 arc street lights.

Efficient Fire Department.

3 hose wagons.

2 hook and ladder trucks.

Gamewell fire alarm system.

32 fire alarm boxes

88 street hydrants.

Water pressure per square in., 150 lbs.

Reservoir holds 3,000,000 gallons.

A handsome cemetery.

Death rate 1901, 15 to 1,000 population.

A Board of Trade.

Industries—1 manufacturer of patent medicine; 1 clothes pin factory; 1 manufactory of saw mills and machinery lumber; 1 manufactory of organ and door springs; 1 manufactory of confectionery and crackers; 2 cigar factories; 2 manufactories of doors, sash and blinds; 1 manufactory of granite polishing machinery; 27 manufacturers of granite; 1 brass foundry and nickel plating; 1 marble manufactory; 1 paper box factory.

Business Interests—17 grocery stores; 7 markets; 6 retail dry goods stores; 4 retail crockery stores; 4 furniture makers and dealers; 5 hardware stores; 5 druggists; 3 clothing stores; 3 hotels.

NON-PARTISANSHIP IN MUNICIPAL POLITICS.

BY HON. JOHN H. SENTER.

ABOUT fifteen years ago several gentlemen in Montpelier, who were interested in good government for that municipality, were discussing the question of non-partisanship in municipal politics, and, being all agreed as to its desirability, Hon. James W. Brock, an earnest and prominent Republican, and myself, as earnest a Democrat, agreed to and did issue a call for a citizens' caucus to nominate candidates for municipal offices for the year ensuing. All voters were invited to attend without regard to their political affiliations.

The caucus was well attended, a complete list of officers was nominated, part of them Republicans, part of them Democrats and part of them Prohibitionists, no attention being paid in the caucus to any candidate's political affiliations. The only matters discussed regarding candidates were their qualifications to fill the office for the benefit of the municipality. At the same time a municipal party was organized and a town committee elected, and it was christened "The Citizens Party." At the then following election the candidates so nominated at that caucus were elected by a large majority, and from that time until now the Citizens Party has been the only party or organization of any kind whose nominees have been elected at our municipal elections.

The Republican voters in Montpelier outnumber the Democratic voters more than two to one, and yet, during that fifteen years, I can truthfully say no question has been raised by the Republican voters as to whether the candidates before the caucus were Republicans or Democrats, and only once has there been an attempt in that fifteen years to bring partisanship into our municipal affairs. The first year after the form of our municipality was changed from that of town and village to city, an attempt was made by some disgruntled Republicans and over-zealous Democrats to draw the lines on Democratic and Republican politics, and because the Citizens Party candidate for mayor that year happened to be a Republican, a Democrat was put up in opposition, and the claim made that the Democrats ought to have recognition. But this attempted return to partisan politics did not meet with any support



UNITED STATES POSTOFFICE.

from the better elements of either party, and that was the last time that an attempt has been made in this city to bring partisanship into our municipal affairs. The Citizens Party is a thoroughly equipped party, having city and ward committees; its caucuses are duly called and regularly held before each municipal election, and all legal voters in city meeting, without regard to party affiliations, are invited to take part. When there is any contest over a nomination it is decided by ballot, and the check list is used with ballot clerks to attend to the balloting somewhat as with the Australian ballot in city meeting. Our caucuses are well attended, and, in fact, the nominations made by the caucus are almost invariably equivalent to an election at city meeting. More votes are cast at the caucus when there is any contest than are cast for the election of those officers at the following city meeting.

At the caucus held by the Citizens Party for the nomination of mayor, the present year, one thousand and thirty votes were cast upon the first ballot, and only six hundred and forty-three ballots were cast for mayor at the city meeting following.

The result of this non-partisanship has been that Montpelier's municipal affairs have been well conducted and for the best interests of the city. There has been no corruption in office and no extravagance, but a wise expenditure of the public money for the public good.

We have macadamized our streets, built concrete sidewalks all over our city, constructed many new steel bridges, more than doubled our water supply, built a large number of sewers, established all-night street lights, and generally beautified and improved the city. Great attention has been paid to sanitary conditions. Our streets are kept clean, flowers and shrubbery have been planted to beautify the streets, and we have purchased and own city teams, steam road-roller, stone crusher, and all tools and accessories necessary to carry on the city's business. We have greatly enlarged the Union School building, and recently built a large new school building and many other improvement have been made which are too numerous to detail in this short article, and yet, we have continually reduced our bonded indebtedness, and that too with a tax rate, which includes all state, county, municipal and school taxes, never exceeding \$1.50 on a dollar of the grand list.

And this has been the result of non-partisanship in our municipal politics.

If the question be put to vote today in the City of Montpelier, whether we would return to our old-fashioned politics, or maintain in its efficiency the non-partisan Citizens Party of to-day, I feel sure that more than seven-eighths of the legal voters in the City of Montpelier would vote to sustain the Citizens Party and non-partisanship in municipal politics.

Its result here has been altogether good. I do not mean by this that the Citizens Party has always put in nomination the best men in the City of Montpelier for municipal officers, but I do claim that the general result of this action of the voters in this city has been to put a better class of men in office and to have a better administration of our affairs than could be had under the old system. No political debts have to be paid; the Republican party does not use municipal offices to side-track or pay off party workers, neither do the Democrats have an opportunity to use the city politics to strengthen their party lines. The politics that are in vogue here in Montpelier in our municipal affairs are *non-partisan*, in fact as well as in name, and no question is ever asked or ever thought of by our voters whether a candidate is a Democrat or a Republican.

In looking over the party affiliations of the Citizens Party nominees this year, (we had a mayor, three aldermen, and two listers to nominate), the candidate for mayor is a Republican, two of the three candidates for aldermen are Democrats, one of the listers is a Republican and one a Democrat, but do not understand that either of these candidates was nominated because he was or was not a Democrat or a Republican. They were nominated because the aggregate judgment of our voters was that they were the most available and best men for the office under all circumstances.

You requested me, Mr. Editor, to say something as to the best methods of governing a small city and the problems of city government. I believe that the best way to govern any municipality is to keep the governing power as near to the people as possible, and that idea is carried out in the charter of the City of Montpelier. We have, in name, a city government, but as near as is practicable for

the large amount of business and voters, we have retained the old New England town meeting system.

At our annual meeting, the voters all come together in one hall. They ballot by wards, having different ballot boxes for each ward, but when it comes to the transaction of the general business of the city, they meet the same as do towns in town meeting. The city meeting establishes the tax rate, acts upon, accepts or rejects the reports of its officers. The action of the city officers for the year then just closing is open, subject to, and receives, commendation and criticism from the voters. The policy to be pursued in regard to our streets and other municipal business is fully and thoroughly discussed in our city meetings, and the result is that we are all pleased with our city government and its results.

I am aware that this is not possible for cities much larger than Montpelier, but for a city of not over ten thousand inhabitants I believe this combination of the city and town form of government is the best yet devised. I know it has worked well and more than well in Montpelier. Our mayors and aldermen during these years have been good and faithful officers, fully as good as officers of that kind will average the country over I am sure, and yet I know that the restraining influence which the city meeting has had over those officers has been of incalculable good for the citizens of Montpelier. Once each year all of our officers have to give an account of their stewardship to their constituents. They have to answer all questions that the sovereign people choose to put to them. They have to explain their actions and give a reason for the faith that is in them. In other words, they are taught by these city meetings that they are the servants and not the masters of the people.

I think it is conceded that no town in this State is governed more economically and honestly, or has more up-to-date, modern improvements than the City of Montpelier, and this is attributable equally to its non-partisanship in municipal politics and the fact that it has combined the old-fashioned town meeting with its city form of government.

PORTRAITS OF ALDERMEN.—1902.



Photo by Blanchard.

LESTER H. GREENE.—WARD 1.



Photo by Corser.

D. F. RYLE.—WARD 2.



ANTOINE GALAISE.—WARD 3.



J. J. BURGEM.—WARD 5.



JAMES S. HALEY.—WARD 4.



W. F. WATERMAN.—WARD 6.

JAMES M. BOUTWELL, PRESENT MAYOR.

James M. Boutwell, the present mayor of Montpelier, was born in this city, May 16th, 1856. He attended the Montpelier public schools, and Goddard Seminary, in Barre. After leaving school he entered the employ of the Lane Manufacturing Company where he learned the machinist trade. Afterwards he became a fireman on the Montpelier & Wells River Railroad. He was promoted from time to time in the service and was finally made superintendent of the Barre railroad. After an experience of fifteen years as a railroad man he served as superintendent of the Langdon quarries, in Barre, five years. At the end of this period he purchased the quarries owned by the late James R. Langdon, which he now operates. Mr. Boutwell is the general manager, as well as a director, of the Wetmore & Morse Granite Company, and has under his supervision more men than are employed by any other granite firm in this section.

He has been a trustee of the village of Montpelier and was an alderman of the city in 1896. He was nominated for mayor of Montpelier at a union caucus held in February of this year, and received a unanimous election at the polls on March 5th, last. He is a charter member of the Apollo Club and has held various offices in this leading social organization of Montpelier, including the office of president. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

JOSEPH GREEN BROWN, MAYOR 1900-1901.

Joseph Green Brown, mayor of Montpelier in 1900 and 1901, was born in Montpelier in 1866, and is the son of Lieut.-Col. A. C. Brown, a long time resident and prominent business man of the city. He attended the graded schools of the city and the Washington County Grammar, which he left to enter his father's insurance office as clerk. In 1889 he was admitted to partnership with his father, the firm name becoming A. C. Brown & Son. This partnership continued until 1891, when he became sole proprietor of the business. He was a trustee under the village government before Montpelier became a city, and served as alderman in 1899. He was elected mayor in 1900 and gave such unqualified satisfaction that he was nominated and elected for a second term without opposition. He was for several years secretary of the Montpelier Board of Trade, and in this position always exhibited

the greatest interest in any project which looked to the advancement of the city's welfare. He served as aide-de-camp on the staff of Governor E. C. Smith, which gives him the military rank of colonel. He has been president of Montpelier's popular social organization, the Apollo club, and takes an active part in its management. The insurance agency which he conducts is the largest and most important anywhere in this part of the State. It was founded in 1867, and now has the leading companies of England, New York, Philadelphia, Hartford and other New England cities. It embraces fire, life, accident, plate glass, steamboat, surety, fidelity, employers' and public liability. The combined capital represented by his agency aggregates upwards of \$300,000,000. It is a well known fact that large insurance companies select as their representative only men of known reliability who are prompt and painstaking alike with clients and principal. Col. Brown enjoys much personal popularity. In his administration of the city's affairs during two terms he has advocated only such measures as would permit of a moderate rate of taxation, and provide sufficient funds for a gradual reduction of the municipal debt, realizing however, the necessity for such public improvements as the conditions of the times would permit.

JOHN H. SENTER, MAYOR 1898-1899.

John H. Senter was born in Cabot, Vt., November 11, 1848. He received his education at the common schools, and in the High School at Concord, N. H. He early determined to follow the law as a profession, and while fitting himself he taught school for the purpose of supporting himself and his aged mother who was dependent upon him. He taught in all, forty-three terms of school, and his interest in educational matters has never ceased, and his efforts have resulted in great benefit to the school system of the State. His study of law was largely done during the time he was teaching school, and he finished his course in the office of Clarence H. Pitkin, of Montpelier, and was admitted to the bar in 1879. He has also been admitted to practice in the United States District Court and United States Circuit Court of Appeals. He is a Democrat in politics; was for many years secretary of the Democratic State Committee, and the chairman of the State Committee, and at present is the Vermont member of the National



THE STATE HOUSE.

Democratic Committee. He has been a delegate several times to the Democratic National Convention, and was the Democratic candidate for governor in 1900. Although he resides in a state, county and town that are strongly Republican, he has been honored with public office when his party ticket, as a whole, was far in the minority. He was superintendent of schools in the town of Warren for many years, and of the city of Montpelier for several years, and has held nearly all the municipal offices. He was United States Circuit Court Commissioner for many years, resigning when appointed United States Attorney. In 1898 he was unanimously elected mayor of the city of Montpelier, and re-elected in 1899. For many years he was secretary of the Union Mutual Fire Insurance Company, and is now a director of that company. He was appointed National Bank Examiner under President Cleveland's first administration, and in Cleveland's last administration was United States Attorney for the District of Vermont. His advocacy of the Town School System for the State of Vermont was long and earnest, and he was very influential in bringing about the passage of that act in 1892. He has one of the largest and most complete law libraries in New England, containing over ten thousand volumes, and during the years of his greatest activity, has never ceased to be a student, both in his profession, in literature, and in municipal and educational problems.

Mr. Senter is a member of Aurora Lodge, F. and A. M., King Solomon's Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, Mount Zion Commandery of Knights Templars, and Mount Sinai Temple Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

He was married November 1, 1876, to Addie G. Martin, and they have five children—two sons and three daughters, and one granddaughter.

GEORGE O. STRATTON, SECOND MAYOR.

George O. Stratton, the second mayor of Montpelier, was born in Greenwich, Mass., June 4th, 1851, and removed to Montpelier in April, 1855. He received his education in the district and graded schools of Montpelier and the Washington County Grammar School. He served as a bailiff of the village in 1883, and as a village trustee from December 5th, 1892, to March, 1895. He also served as a selectman of the town of Montpelier, in 1882 and 1883.

Mr. Stratton was elected an alderman at the first city election under the new charter, in 1895, and was president of the board of aldermen that year. In 1896 he was nominated and elected mayor of the city.

In 1896 he was elected a director of the Vermont Mutual Fire Insurance Company, and has received successive elections annually since. He has been connected with this company since 1871, and at the present time is assistant treasurer. In 1899 he was elected school commissioner from ward 5, and re-elected in March, 1901, for two years.

GEORGE W. WING, FIRST MAYOR.

George W. Wing, the first mayor of Montpelier, was born in Plainfield, October 22, 1843. He was educated in the district schools, at Barre Academy, at Washington County Grammar School, and at Dartmouth College, from which institution he was graduated in 1866. He has been a resident of Montpelier since 1858. He studied law in the office of his father, Joseph A. Wing, Esq., and was admitted to Washington County Bar in 1868. He was Assistant State Librarian in 1864 and 1866, and Deputy Secretary of State from 1867 to 1873. During part of this latter period he was a clerk in the office of the State Treasurer, then filled by the Hon. John A. Page of Montpelier. Concluding this service, he began the practice of his profession, in which he has become distinguished, both for soundness of judgment and ability as an advocate. He was elected to the House of Representatives from Montpelier in 1882, and rendered important service to the State on the Ways and Means and the Grand List committees. He had an important part in framing, and to him belongs the honor of formulating, the corporation tax law enacted at that session of the Legislature—a law that was distinguished by the clearness and precision of its phraseology and by the benefits its well considered provisions conferred upon the State at large. As a member of the Grand List Committee his counsels, practical judgment and peculiar gift in so formulating an enactment that it could bear but one, and the right, interpretation, were brought into requisition in the act revising and consolidating the tax and grand list laws. In advocating, explaining and defending these measures in the debates in the House, and in his legislative duties generally, he disclosed the qualities of a wise and cap-

able law-maker. From 1884 to 1888, during the administration of President Cleveland, although a staunch republican, he held the office of Postmaster at Montpelier, to which he had been appointed toward the close of President Arthur's administration. He was a capable and popular administrator of the affairs of the Post-office, so judicious and efficient that partisanship was unable to effect his removal. In 1890 he was elected a trustee of the village of Montpelier, and in 1892 was chosen president of the corporation. When Montpelier became a city, in 1895, Mr. Wing was nominated and elected mayor.

Mr. Wing joined the Masonic Fraternity in 1868, and has been at the head of all the local bodies. He is a P. G. Master of the Grand Lodge of Vermont, P. G. High Priest of the Grand Chapter and P. G. Commander of the Grand Commandery. He received the 33° A. A. S. R. in 1890.

Mr. Wing was Secretary of the Vermont Bar Association for twenty years to October, 1901. December 1, 1869, he married Miss Sarah E. Forbush, who died in April, 1871, leaving one child, a daughter. October, 1, 1882, he married Miss Ida I. Jones.

**TIMOTHY R. MERRILL, CITY CLERK AND
TREASURER.**

In the person of Timothy R. Merrill as city clerk and treasurer, Montpelier has one of its most popular citizens and efficient officials. He was first selected to fill the position of town clerk in 1894, thus succeeding his father who held the office for twenty-one successive years. After the incorporation of the city, in 1895, he was chosen to fill the office he has since held.

Mr. Merrill is a native of Montpelier, having first seen the light of day on December 16th, 1858. He was educated in the public schools and has ever since made Montpelier his home. He enjoys the confidence and respect of all citizens and is worthy of it. Before taking up his present duties he was an able assistant to his father, and devoted his spare time to music, of which he is an enthusiastic devotee. He is the present leader of the Montpelier Military Band and is credited with having done much to place that organization in the position it holds as one of the leading, if not the best band for concert and march music in Vermont. He is also the composer of several very successful pieces of music which have

been published and had an extensive sale. Mr. Merrill was married in 1880 to Miss Ida L. George, daughter of Rufus L. and Abbie Jones, and has two children living, Mildred



TIMOTHY R. MERRILL.

Flora, and Helen Elizabeth Merrill. He resides at 90 Elm street in a pleasant home, where his well known courtesy and geniality are felt and fully appreciated by all with whom he comes in contact. It is not too much to say that during his incumbency of the office he holds under the city government, no word has been heard against his administration. The position is one of the utmost detail and responsibility and second only to that of the mayor. Mr. Merrill will probably be continued in office just as long as he sees fit to hold the reigns of Montpelier's records and finances.

MELVILLE E. SMILIE, CITY JUDGE.

Melville E. Smilie was born in Cambridge, Vt., August 21, 1844. In youth he lived in Cambridge, Bakersfield and Waterville. In 1852 he moved to Madison, Wis., there residing until September, 1856, when he returned to Cambridge, Vt., fitted for college at Underhill Academy and entered the University of Vermont in 1861, which he left at the end of his sophomore year on account of failing health. He moved to Montpelier in 1864, studied law with Heaton & Reed, and was deputy county clerk from March, 1865, till December, 1866, and the greater part of the time till his subsequent appointment as clerk.

He was admitted to practice in the Washington County Court March 15, 1866; to the Supreme Court August 12, 1868, and to the U. S. Circuit Court March 1, 1871. He was reporter of the Senate during the session of 1867. Mr. Smilie moved to Waterbury in



MELVILLE E. SMILIE.

December, 1867, where he continued to reside, practicing law, till 1874. He was principal of Waterbury graded school in 1868 and 1869. He held the office of State's attorney from December 1, 1868, to December, 1870, being twice elected. In 1874 he went to Detroit, Mich., and was admitted to the courts of Michigan, August 5, 1874. Shortly after his return to Vermont, and in the spring of 1875, he took charge of the county clerk's office, the late Mr. Newcomb being confined to his home in his last sickness. He was appointed clerk of Washington county, January 27, 1876, which office he still continues to hold. Mr. Smilie has been justice of the peace since 1886, town auditor for four years, a member of the school board for five years and president of the village of Montpelier.

In 1895, when Montpelier became a city he was chosen city judge and continues to hold the office. He has also been one of the city auditors since 1895. Judge Smilie is a director of the Vermont Mutual Fire Insurance Co., and of the American Fidelity Co.; a trustee of

the Montpelier Savings Bank and Trust Co., and also of the Vermont State Library.

He married Ellen Pinneo at Waterbury, May 26, 1870. They have one son—Melville Earl, Jr.

CHARLES DE F. BANCROFT, CITY SHERIFF.

Charles De F. Bancroft was born May 17, 1853, in Montpelier, in the Union School of which town he received his education. He is of a family which had members resident in Montpelier nearly a century ago and continuously since. He has himself been a resident of Montpelier all his life, except that after the death of his mother in 1855, down to 1862, he lived a larger portion of the time in his early boyhood in Waterbury. Mr. Bancroft married Flora B. Alexander, September 11, 1871, and they have three children, two sons and a daughter, all living in Montpelier. Mr. Bancroft learned the trade of tinsmith and then of a plumber, working in that business twenty-nine years, twenty-four years of which time he worked for Barrows & Peck, giving up the active pursuit of his trade five years ago.

He was local reporter for the Green Mountain Freeman for five or six years, and has always taken great interest in family, local



Photo by Corser.

CHARLES DE F. BANCROFT.

and State history. He knows more people in Montpelier, and is known by more people in Montpelier, than any other man in the city. Mr. Bancroft was elected city sheriff and collector at the first City election, in March,

1895, and has since been annually re-elected. He is the chairman of the board of listers and assessors of the city of Montpelier, of which board he has been a member since 1883, with the exception of three years. He has been a justice of the peace eighteen years, and before the village organization was merged in that of the city he had served on the board of village trustees. His long service as lister and as collector of taxes has been the most important factor in giving Montpelier a model system for securing each year a complete grand list, and for cleaning up the collection of its taxes each year with a minimum of loss.

FREDERICK P. CARLETON, CITY ATTORNEY.

Frederick P. Carleton, city attorney, was born in Waitsfield, Vt., November 3, 1866. He removed to Montpelier at the age of nine years and received his education there. He studied law while acting as Register of Probate



Photo. by Corsec.

FREDERICK P. CARLETON.

Court, at Montpelier, and was admitted to the bar at the October term, 1889, when he went to Barre to practice law, returning to Montpelier in 1892, where he has since practiced. Mr. Carleton is a Democrat in politics, and has held several minor town and city offices in both Barre and Montpelier, and is now serving his sixth successive term as city attorney of Montpelier. He married Mollie R. Brisbin, of Glens Falls, N. Y., in 1897.

CLARK B. ROBERTS, SUPT. OF STREETS.

Clark B. Roberts was born at Barre, Vt., in October, 1856. He was educated at the public schools in Williamstown and Washington, Vt. He served as United States inspector of customs from 1881 to 1885. Mr. Roberts was



Photo by Corsec.

CLARK B. ROBERTS.

appointed street commissioner by the board of trustees of the village of Montpelier, in 1882, and elected by the people as road commissioner in 1892, and continued as such until the city was incorporated. In 1895 he was appointed superintendent of streets, which position he holds at the present time.

WALTER F. WATERMAN, ALDERMAN.

Walter F. Waterman, alderman of Ward 6, was born in Orange, Vt., February 13th, 1840. He is a staunch republican, and a farmer by occupation. He enlisted in Co. F, 6th Regiment Vermont Volunteers in October, 1861, and was mustered out in November, 1864.

For twenty-five years he has had charge of the Bradshaw farm in that part of Berlin recently annexed to the city. He has served as selectman, lister and town grand juror in Berlin. Mr. Waterman is a member of Brooks Post, No. 13, G. A. R., of Vermont Lodge No. 2, I. O. O. F., Thomas Wildey Encampment, No. 11, I. O. O. F. and Stannard Lodge, 137, N. E. O. P.

VERMONT'S FAIR WOMEN



Photo by Moore.

MISS ANNABEL MARSHALL, OF RUTLAND.

OBITUARY.

RUSSELL SMITH TAFT.

PROCLAMATION.

STATE OF VERMONT, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

LUDLOW, March 24, 1902.

THE governor announces with deep regret the death of the Hon. Russell S. Taft, chief judge of Vermont, who closed a life of long public service at his home in the city of Burlington, on the 22d instant, having filled the offices of representative and senator in the legislature, lieutenant-governor of the State, and for nearly 22 years judge of the supreme court. In every position he magnified his office with honesty and fidelity.

The governor directs that the public business of the state be suspended on Tuesday, the 25th instant, the day of his funeral, and that the flag be displayed at half mast on the State House at Montpelier, in honor of the memory of the faithful dead.

{ SEAL } By the governor.

JOHN G. SARGENT,
*Secretary of Civil and Military
Affairs.*

Such is the sad official announcement of the loss to the State of Vermont of the chief judge of the supreme court, Russell Smith Taft. The people of Vermont share with the Governor in the deep regret expressed at the death of Judge Taft. The respect and esteem which the bench and bar had for the chief judge was attested by the memorial resolutions adopted by the bars of the different counties, by the beautiful floral tributes offered to his memory and by the presence of a large number of attorneys-at-law at the obsequies.

Judge Taft's health had been seriously impaired for a year or more by fatty degeneration

of the heart, but he did not yield to it until about three weeks ago. Since that date he gradually failed until the end came on the morning of March 22.

Russell Smith Taft was born in Williston, January 28, 1835, being the seventh of ten children. His father was Elijah Taft, who moved to Williston from Shaftsbury, and his mother was Orinda Kimball, who was born at Williston. His early education was obtained in the common schools and at the Williston and Newbury academies. After his preliminary studies he chose law as his profession.



RUSSELL SMITH TAFT.

He lived in Williston until 1853, when he moved to Burlington and commenced the study of law. He studied with the Hon. George F. Edmunds and the Hon. Torrey E. Wales and was admitted to the bar of Chittenden county, November 12, 1856. The following year he formed a partnership with Judge Wales

January 1, 1857, which was continued for twenty-one years, until August, 1878. He was selectman of the town of Burlington from 1861 to 1864 and an alderman of the city of Burlington from 1865 to 1869. He was State's attorney for Chittenden county from 1862 to 1865; a State senator from the same county in 1865 and 1866; city attorney for the city of Burlington in 1871 and 1872; register of the probate court in the district of Chittenden from 1863 to 1880; and lieutenant-governor of the State in 1872-4. In 1880 he represented the city of Burlington in the Legislature. At the same session he was elected assistant judge of the Supreme court. He was biennially re-elected and on January 21, 1899, became chief judge, on the appointment of Judge Ross as United States senator.

Judge Taft was an able lawyer and a remarkably sound, upright and just judge. He had a phenomenal memory; was especially conversant with the decisions of Vermont courts, and in disposing of cases was apt to apply to them, the law, as contained in the Vermont Statutes, rather than the statutes of other states and jurisdictions. His devotion to his judicial duties was absolute. It is said of him that in his twenty-two years of service on the Supreme bench, no court ever adjourned its session by reason of his absence, and he never missed a case in his supreme court work. He tried 501 cases by jury, of which only one in ten were reversed. Of State cases he tried 166 by jury, in which only eight judgments were reversed. He was a firm friend of temperance and of the prohibitory law, and had the strongest respect for established law and a keen sense of right and wrong.

In the intervals of his judicial duties he had opportunity to gratify his literary tastes. He was interested in early printing and had a larger collection of books printed during the first century of the art of printing than is to be found in any other private library in Vermont. He was much interested in local history. The article on the early history of the town of Burlington in Hemenway's *Gazetteer* was from his pen, and the papers on "The first Settler and Census of Burlington," and on "The Theatre in Burlington in 1808," read before the Vermont Antiquarian society, of which he was the founder, and printed in its recently issued proceedings, were also prepared and read by him. He wrote the sketch

of the Vermont Supreme Court published in the *Green Bag* in 1893, 4, and at a recent meeting of the Vermont Bar association read a witty and interesting paper entitled "A Legal Medley." He had a strong sense of humor, was full of anecdotes and incidents stored in his retentive memory, and was thus exceedingly interesting in conversation. He grew kindly and more charitable in his judgments as he advanced in years, was good and generous to those who sought and needed his help in money or in counsel.

He was a member of the Masonic order. In religious preference, he was classed, in the legislative directories, sometimes as a Universalist and sometimes as a "Materialist." He was twice married, his first wife being Miss Maria L. Carlisle of Burlington. She died in 1873 and in June, 1876, he married Mrs. Jane M. Wyatt, whose maiden name was Jane Marlette, a native of Illinois and descendant of a French Huguenot, Gedeau Marlett. She survives him, with a son, Russell Wales Taft, born May 4, 1878. Three brothers, Eleazer of Essex Junction, Charles W. of Brookfield and and Hiram F. of California; and one sister, Miss Antha O. Taft, of Burlington, also survive him.

The funeral services of the late chief judge were held in Burlington, March 25. The body lay in state during the morning in the county court house, where the services were held in the afternoon. The floral tributes were profuse and beautiful.

Within the railed enclosure and beside the flower covered casket sat members of the supreme court, Governor Stickney, former Governors Smith, Grout, Woodbury, Ormsbee, and Barstow, and Congressman Foster, ex-judges Jonathan Ross and H. Henry Powers, the near relatives, and distinguished persons from all parts of Vermont.

The services were in charge of the Rev. J. J. Lewis of Chicago, once pastor of the little church at Williston which Judge Taft attended, who paid a glowing tribute to the dead jurist.

Associate Judge Wendell P. Stafford read a poem, "The Choir Invisible," and Associate Judge J. M. Tyler voiced the tribute of his associates, while the venerable Torrey E. Wales, who for twenty-one years was associated in practice with Judge Taft, gave many reminiscences of his early life and character.

VERMONT MEN OF TODAY.

FREDERICK W. BALDWIN.

BY CHARLES T. WALTER.

IN selecting a candidate to represent Orleans county in the VERMONT'S Department of "Vermont Men of Today," the name of Hon. Frederick W. Baldwin of Barton very naturally suggests itself.

Mr. Baldwin was born in the town of Lowell, Vermont, September 29, 1848, the son of Asa and Roselinda Baldwin, who were among the town's most thrifty pioneers. They were of sturdy English origin. Coming to Vermont from Billerica, Massachusetts, the grandfather settled in Cavendish. The father, born in Cavendish, moved to Lowell when that part of the country was an unbroken wilderness. Here by stern toil and unremitting industry he proceeded to hew his honest fortune out of the rugged surroundings, and here the subject of this sketch was born.

His early education, like that of a majority of Vermont farmer boys of a half century ago, was principally derived from an occasional term at the district school, made practical by hard work between times. Nature and experience are no mean teachers, although in our youth they are often regarded as tyrannical and old-maidish to the extreme.

In the course of time young Baldwin was able to supplement his district school education with a term or two at the Westfield grammar school, Johnson Normal school and Montpelier Seminary. The knowledge thus acquired was put to a practical test in winter teaching.

In 1870, Mr. Baldwin entered the law office of Powers & Glead in Morrisville, and was admitted to the bar in 1872. He then moved to Barton and established a law partnership with General William W. Grout. This partnership lasted until 1874, since which time he has practised alone, receiving a large and extensive business. His reliability, and broad Yankee common sense as an adviser quickly established him in the confidence of the com-

munity and connected him with much of the most important recent litigation. The confidence in his sterling integrity thus early formed has never been shaken, but has grown stronger from year to year.

A man of Mr. Baldwin's parts the public always delights to honor. It is not surprising, therefore, to find political honors and positions of trust awarded him. He is, and always has been, a Republican of the stalwart type, giving liberally of his time and means to the success of his party, local, State, national; but his service has always been statesmanlike and patriotic rather than political and mercenary. In 1872, he was elected Assistant Secretary of the State Senate, and Secretary of the Senate for the three succeeding terms. In 1880, he was chosen State's Attorney for Orleans county. He has served eight years as a member of the State Republican committee, two as Secretary and four as Chairman. In 1892, he was one of Vermont's four presidential electors, and as messenger took the State's vote to Washington. In 1896, he represented Barton in the Legislature, serving with credit on several important committees. In 1900, he was elected Senator from Orleans county and was unanimously chosen President pro tempore of that body, with a place on the judiciary committee. He is an exceptional presiding officer and has served often and most acceptably in that capacity.

He is prominent in Masonic circles and has been the Grand Patron of the Order of the Eastern Star.

Along with his professional work he has become a close student of Vermont's biographical and historical literature, and undoubtedly has the most complete private library on this subject in the State. A few years ago he edited and published an elaborate history of the bar of Orleans county, which is a valuable addition to our biographical literature.



FREDERICK W. BALDWIN.

In 1873, Mr. Baldwin married Miss Susan Grout, by whom he had one son, Edward Grout Baldwin, at present the efficient examiner of teachers for Orleans county. Mrs. Baldwin died in 1876, and in 1878 he married Miss Susan M. Hibbard of Brooklyn, New York.

Such, in brief, are the principal dates and plain facts in the life of one whom Orleans county, as well as the State at large, has learned to respect most highly, for his honesty and kindness of heart. His loyalty and

steadfastness of purpose are as clearly defined as the printed page. A business associate says of him: "He is a thorough Vermonter, by birth, by education, by sympathy and by familiarity with the spirit of our institutions."

The writer has an old friend whose highest mead of praise for anyone is expressed in the words, "He's considerable of a man." This fittingly describes the subject of this sketch, for certainly Hon. Frederick W. Baldwin is considerable of a man!

THE VERMONT STATE DIRECTORY.

[The Attorneys-at-Law, Insurance Agents, Banking institutions, Business Firms, Manufacturers, Hotels, and other representative interests in Vermont, appearing in this State Directory are recommended to the readers of this magazine.]

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

Richard A. Hoar,	- - -	Barre.
Gordon & Jackson,	- - -	Barre.
Waterman & Martin,	- - -	Brattleboro.
Hamilton S. Peck,	- - -	Burlington.
M. P. Maurice,	- - -	Montgomery.
Dillingham, Huse & Howland,		Montpelier.
Butler & Moloney,	- - -	Rutland.
Alfred A. Hall,	- - -	St. Albans.
John M. Thorne,	- - -	St. Albans.

HOTELS.

American House, Richford,	J. F. Kelley.
Addison House, Middlebury,	John Higgins.
Brooks House, Brattleboro,	H. O. Carpenter.
Hotel Brandon, Brandon,	Schoff & Sauter.
Pavilion Hotel, Montpelier,	J. S. Viles.
The Berwick, Rutland,	W. H. Valiquette.
Van Ness House, Burlington,	U. A. Woodbury.

INSURANCE AGENTS.

H. E. Taylor & Son, General,	Brattleboro.
T. S. Peck, General,	Burlington.
A. M. Aseltine, General,	Enosburgh Falls.
S. S. Ballard, National Life	Montpelier.
M. Mason, Fire,	St. Albans.
C. S. Hastings, Life,	St. Johnsbury.

MARBLE PRODUCERS.

Vermont Marble Co.,	Proctor.
---------------------	----------

SLATE PRODUCERS.

Eureka Slate Quarries,	Fair Haven.
------------------------	-------------

NATIONAL BANKS

Merchants National Bank,	Burlington.
People's National Bank,	Brattleboro.
Welden National Bank,	St. Albans.

GRANITE QUARRIES.

James M. Boutwell,	Montpelier.
--------------------	-------------

GRANITE MANUFACTURERS.

Wells, Lamson & Co.,	Barre.
----------------------	--------

BUTTER MANUFACTURERS.

Franklin County Creamery,	St. Albans.
---------------------------	-------------

WHOLESALE LUMBER.

Robinson-Edwards Lumber Co.,	Burlington.
------------------------------	-------------

FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS.

St. Albans Furniture Co.,	St. Albans.
---------------------------	-------------

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

Spaulding, Kimball & Co.,	Burlington.
---------------------------	-------------

WHOLESALE BOOKSELLERS

Hobart J. Shanley,	Burlington.
--------------------	-------------

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS.

H. W. Allen & Co.,	Burlington.
--------------------	-------------

SCALE MANUFACTURERS.

E. & T. Fairbanks & Co.,	St. Johnsbury.
--------------------------	----------------

ORGANS

Estey Organ Co.,	Brattleboro.
------------------	--------------

PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS.

St. Albans Messenger Co.,	St. Albans.
---------------------------	-------------

SAVINGS BANKS.

Burlington Savings Bank,	Burlington.
--------------------------	-------------

VERMONTERS ABROAD

[The department—Vermonters Abroad—has been a prominent feature of *THE VERMONT* during the past five years. It will continue to be devoted exclusively to the sons and daughters of the Green Mountain State residing in other states, whose co-operation is solicited in the work of obtaining material for publication concerning societies of Vermonters and personal items. *THE VERMONT* solicits reports of the annual meetings and banquets held by Vermonters and requests the secretary or president of each society to furnish a report for publication.]

SOCIETIES AND OFFICERS.

VERMONT ASSOCIATION OF BOSTON.

Officers for 1901: President, Hon. Edgar J. Sherman; vice-presidents, Col. Josiah H. Benton, Jr., Col. Albert Clarke; secretary and treasurer, N. L. Sheldon, Esq.; chaplain, Rev. Wm. H. Davis, D. D.; executive committee, Hon. Geo. W. Bishop, Charles K. Darling, Joseph F. Scott, Guy Lamkin, Hon. Geo. O. Proctor, Mr. James M. Gleason, Mr. Arthur L. Robinson, Isaiah R. Clark, Everett C. Benton.

BOSTON DAUGHTERS OF VERMONT.

Officers: President, Mrs. Sally Joy White; first vice-president, Mrs. William A. Barton; second vice-president, Mrs. David N. Haynes; recording secretary, Miss Bertha P. Joslyn; corresponding secretary, Miss Mabel Houghton; treasurer, Mrs. William P. Shreve; executive committee, Miss Helen M. Winslow, Mrs. Charles H. Greenleaf, Mrs. Abbie G. Cousins.

VERMONT ASSOCIATION OF MINNESOTA.

Officers: President, Hon. J. B. Gilfillan, of Minneapolis; 1st vice-president, Hon. Robert Pratt, of Minneapolis (ex-mayor); 2nd vice-president, Hon. George W. Batchelder, of Fairbault; secretary and treasurer, Charles M. Drew; of Minneapolis; executive committee, Frank G. McMillan, Dr. F. E. Towers, Cavour Langdon, Paul D. Boutell, A. A. Crane, Fred B. Wright, George K. Belden.

VERMONT STATE ASSOCIATION OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Officers: President, Major E. R. Campbell; 1st vice-president, C. E. Fairman; 2d vice-president, H. B. Moulton; 3d vice-president, Capt. G. E. Graves; recording secretary, E. W. Morgan; corresponding secretary, H. N. Taplin; financial secretary, B. F. Wilkins; treasurer, Henry White; board of directors, N. D. Adams, N. L. Collamer, H. C. Sholes.

NEBRASKA SONS OF VERMONT.

Officers: President, L. D. Richards, Fremont; vice-presidents, W. R. Barton, Tecumseh; Edmund McIntyre, Seward; J. L. Strong, Holdrege; secretary, George H. Loveland, Lincoln; treasurer, C. H. Bottum, Lincoln.

PACIFIC COAST ASSOCIATION NATIVE SONS OF VERMONT.

Officers: President, Hon. Daniel T. Cole; vice-presidents, Geo. Partridge, C. S. Wright and Dr. John Townsend; secretary, A. O. Colton; treasurer, Hon. A. W. Scott.

BUFFALO SOCIETY OF VERMONTERS.

Officers: President, Charles C. Farnham; vice-president, Merritt Nichols; secretary, Thomas H. Noonan, 831 Ellicott Square; treasurer, Walter H. Johnson; chaplain, Rev. Frank S. Fitch, D. D.; executive committee, Hon. Henry W. Hill, Dr. Joseph T. Cook, Harry T. Buttolph, Dr. DeWitt C. Green, John C. Bradley, and Ira B. Hawthorne.

BROOKLYN SOCIETY OF VERMONTERS.

Officers: President, Charles A. Hoyt; vice-president, John J. Allen; treasurer, F. H. Chandler; secretary, Thomas C. Underwood; executive committee, N. T. Sprague, Omri F. Hibbard, Robert J. Kimball, Robert D. Benedict, Hiram R. Steele.

VERMONT VETERANS ASSOCIATION OF BOSTON AND VICINITY.

Officers: President, George H. Graves; vice-presidents, David O. Felt, Hiram M. Pierce, Allen F. Carpenter, Col. Albert Clarke, Albert Patch; secretary and treasurer, Daniel W. Taft; executive committee, John J. Warden, Charles H. Bradley, William M. Wires, Mansel H. Bush, P. P. Pettes.

SPRINGFIELD ASSOCIATION SONS AND DAUGHTERS OF VERMONT.

Officers for 1902: President, Rev. F. M. Bissell; vice-presidents, H. J. Whitcomb, S. E. Walton, Mrs. Geo. D. Weston; secretary, L. J. Scott; treasurer, V. E. Moore; executive committee, Chas. Tarbell, Miss Ila B. Roberts, Mrs. George Rhoads, Mrs. F. E. Ladd, George Graham, Dr. Clark Hill.

SONS OF VERMONT IN RHODE ISLAND.

Officers: President, Lewis H. Meader; vice-president, Dr. J. C. Rutherford; secretary and treasurer, Harry M. Barry; auditor, O. E. Case; executive committee, Charles H. Catlin, Dr. Wm. R. White, Henry C. Lazelle.

VERMONT ASSOCIATION OF MANILA.

Officers: President, Capt. Charles W. Mead; Secretary, Prof. Dean C. Worcester.

VERMONT ASSOCIATION OF HARTFORD.

Officers: President, Hon. Charles E. Billings; 1st vice president, G. P. Chandler; 2nd vice-president, W. I. Twitchell; secretary and treasurer, T. H. Monroe; chaplain, Rev. W. W. Ranney; executive committee, J. L. English, H. P. Knowlton, W. H. Bosworth, F. V. Bartlett, F. Crosby, Dr. Henry Bickford, H. D. Parker, B. M. Parmelee, M. P. Harlow.

et al., the celebrated Washington County conspiracy case in which he was of counsel for the respondents; *State vs. Marsh and Buzzell*, an indictment for murder where, owing to the disqualification of the State's attorney, he was assigned to prosecute, and was also assigned by the court to assist the State's attorney in the celebrated case of *State vs. Mildred Breaster* and *State vs. Noakes*, both indictments for murder and in *State vs. Wales*, an arson case.

Thus it has come to pass that Mr. Stanton, with small means for education, has become

an able advocate, a logical debater, and an eloquent orator; without populous surroundings, one of the most active and best known public men in Vermont; and, without much opportunity for local law practice, one of the best known lawyers at the bar. His honorable and useful career seems due, in an unusual degree, to his vigorous and sturdy character, to the simplicity and purity of his conduct, to his fidelity to all the work which he assumes, to the maintenance of friendships, and to his love for the people and institutions of his native State.

THE VERMONT STATE DIRECTORY.

[The Attorneys-at-Law, Insurance Agents, Banking institutions, Business Firms, Manufacturers, Hotels, and other representative interests in Vermont, appearing in this State Directory are recommended to the readers of this magazine.]

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

Alfred A. Hall,	- - -	St. Albans.
Richard A. Hoar,	- - -	Barre.
Gordon & Jackson,	- - -	Barre.
Waterman & Martin,	- - -	Brattleboro.
Hamilton S. Peck,	- - -	Burlington.
M. P. Maurice,	- - -	Montgomery.
Dillingham, Huse & Howland,	- - -	Montpelier.
Butler & Moloney,	- - -	Rutland.
John M. Thorne,	- - -	St. Albans.

HOTELS.

American House, Richford,	J. F. Kelley.
Addison House, Middlebury,	John Higgins.
Brooks House, Brattleboro,	H. O. Carpenter.
Hotel Brandon, Brandon,	Schoff & Sauter.
Pavilion Hotel, Montpelier,	J. S. Viles.
Van Ness House, Burlington,	U. A. Woodbury.

INSURANCE AGENTS.

Childs & Putnam, State Agents, The Travelers Insurance Co., Life and Accident Departments. (Vt. and N. H.),	- - -	Brattleboro.
H. E. Taylor & Son, General,	- - -	Brattleboro.
T. S. Peck, General,	- - -	Burlington.
A. M. Aseltine, General,	- - -	Enosburgh Falls.
S. S. Ballard, National Life	- - -	Montpelier.

MARBLE PRODUCERS.

Vermont Marble Co.,	- - -	Proctor.
---------------------	-------	----------

SLATE PRODUCERS.

Eureka Slate Quarries,	- - -	Fair Haven.
------------------------	-------	-------------

NATIONAL BANKS

People's National Bank,	- - -	Brattleboro.
Welden National Bank,	- - -	St. Albans.

GRANITE QUARRIES.

James M. Boutwell,	- - -	Montpelier.
--------------------	-------	-------------

GRANITE MANUFACTURERS.

Wells, Lamson & Co.,	- - -	Barre.
----------------------	-------	--------

BUTTER MANUFACTURERS.

Franklin County Creamery,	- - -	St. Albans.
---------------------------	-------	-------------

WHOLESALE LUMBER

Robinson-Edwards Lumber Co.,	- - -	Burlington.
------------------------------	-------	-------------

FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS.

St. Albans Furniture Co.,	- - -	St. Albans.
---------------------------	-------	-------------

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

Spaulding, Kimball & Co.,	- - -	Burlington.
---------------------------	-------	-------------

WHOLESALE BOOKSELLERS

Hobart J. Shanley,	- - -	Burlington.
--------------------	-------	-------------

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS.

H. W. Allen & Co.,	- - -	Burlington.
--------------------	-------	-------------

SCALE MANUFACTURERS.

E. & T. Fairbanks & Co.,	- - -	St. Johnsbury.
--------------------------	-------	----------------

ORGANS

Estey Organ Co.,	- - -	Brattleboro.
------------------	-------	--------------

PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS.

St. Albans Messenger Co.,	- - -	St. Albans.
---------------------------	-------	-------------

SAVINGS BANKS.

Burlington Savings Bank,	- - -	Burlington.
--------------------------	-------	-------------

UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT and STATE . . . AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.



BURLINGTON, VERMONT.

Besides the usual collegiate courses in the arts and sciences, technical courses are given in

1. CHEMISTRY.
2. CIVIL ENGINEERING.
3. MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.
4. ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING.
5. SANITARY ENGINEERING.
6. COMMERCE AND ECONOMICS.
7. AGRICULTURE.
8. HORTICULTURE.
9. VETERINARY SCIENCE.
10. MILITARY SCIENCE.

For information address,

C. W. DOTEN,
Registrar.

UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT, Medical Department.

The annual session begins the first week in January of each year and continues six months. Four years graded course. Examinations at the end of each year.

For further particulars address

DR. B. J. ANDREWS, Sec'y,
BURLINGTON, VT.

NORWICH UNIVERSITY, NORTHFIELD, VT.

The oldest Military College in the country. founded 1819.

Over 500 representatives in Army and Navy. Courses in Art, Civil Engineering, Chemistry, Science and Literature.

Degrees of B. A. and B. S.
Army officer, Commandant.

THE REV. ALLAN D. BROWN, LL. D.,
Commander U. S. Navy (retired), President.

TROY CONFERENCE ACADEMY, POULTNEY, VT.

Emphasises the best features of the home. Elementary as well as secondary school instruction.

Graduates take high rank in College. Thirteen teachers all Specialists.

Graduate Courses in Music, Art, Elocution. Not a few high school graduates enrolled solely for instruction in these departments.

Commercial Course. Stenography and Typewriting at half the cost in cities.

Graduates recommended for positions.

Send for illustrated catalogue.

G. H. DUNTON, D. D.,
Principal.

ST. JOHNSBURY ACADEMY, ST. JOHNSBURY, VT.

FOUNDED IN 1842.

CLASSICAL AND LIBERAL COURSES.

Preparation for the best Colleges and Scientific Schools. Thorough training in the essentials of a practical education. Expenses very low, in comparison with privileges afforded. Aim of the institution to promote industry, earnestness of purpose, integrity, and a high sense of honor.

Healthful location. Cases of serious illness in the school have been extremely rare. The sanitary conditions are above criticism.

The most modern and complete facilities for the profitable study of all the branches in its courses. Fine Library, Cabinets, Laboratories, Art Studio,—all recently greatly enlarged and improved. The best appliances and instruction for training in Commercial Branches and in Business methods and practice.

For Catalogues and information address the Principal.

D. Y. COMSTOCK, M. A., St. Johnsbury, Vt.

BRIGHAM ACADEMY, BAKERSFIELD, VT.

ONE OF THE BEST EQUIPPED AND STRONGEST
SCHOOLS IN THE STATE.

Prepares boys and girls for college, for business and for teaching.

Classical, Latin-English and English courses.

Home life, school life and social life of students carefully guarded.

Year opens in September.

Send for catalogue.

Letters of inquiry cheerfully answered.

C. H. MORRILL, Principal.

MONTPELIER SEMINARY.

A BOARDING SCHOOL
FOR BOTH SEXES.

Literary Course which prepares for college or professional schools. Also Seminary courses and Teachers' classes.

Fine Arts including piano, organ and voice. Also painting, crayoning and drawing.

Business Department including the usual business studies, with shorthand and typewriting.

ADDRESS W. M. NEWTON, PRINCIPAL,
MONTPELIER, VT.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL,

JOHN L. ALGER, A. M., Principal.

JOHNSON, VERMONT.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL,

EDWARD CONANT, A. M., Principal,

RANDOLPH CENTER, VT.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL,

PHILIP E. LEAVENWORTH, A. M., Principal,

CASTLETON, VERMONT.

PATENTS

Etc. quickly obtained at low fees. Allowance guaranteed or it costs you NOTHING; circular explains. Send description and sketch or model, and if you mention this paper we examine and give opinion as to patentability free. COLLAMER & Co. 106 F ST. WASHINGTON, D. C.

INVEST YOUR SAVINGS

MY PLAN of combining shares in Dividend Paying Companies with those in good well managed non-dividend payers, is as safe as a *Savings Bank*. In each combination the Dividend Payers will earn 10 per cent. or more, on the whole investment, and the others will pay dividends soon, increasing your *income* materially. I have investigated thoroughly and selected the choicest of rich, well managed, developed working *Gold Mines* because *Gold* is the world's money, good everywhere and never depreciates. My combination plan is meeting with great favor. If you wish to invest even a small amount, write to me and I will explain clearly why my plan brings you larger income than any other, and why it is termed *safe, improving, profitable*.

BANK REFERENCES.

ANDREW L. BUSH,
INVESTMENT SPECIALIST,

Springfield, - - - Mass.

Devoted to the CARE, COMFORT and CURE OF THE SICK.
THE SPARHAWK SANITARIUM,
MEDICAL AND SURGICAL—BATHS, MASSAGE, ELECTRICITY, ETC.
WAITE FOR BOOKLET.



Burlington, Vt.

RIPANS

The simplest remedy for indigestion, constipation, biliousness and the many ailments arising from a disordered stomach, liver or bowels is Ripans Tabules. They have accomplished wonders, and their timely aid removes the necessity of calling a physician for the many little ills that beset mankind. They go straight to the seat of the trouble, relieve the distress, cleanse and cure the affected parts, and give the system a general toning up.

At druggists.
The Five Cent packet is enough for an ordinary occasion. The family bottle, 60 cents, contains a supply for a year.

Do You Make Over....

Your old Garments? If you do you undoubtedly have suffered for want of a convenient tool to rip the seams. We have just the thing needed for that purpose.

THE CYCLONE RIPPER.

After once used, you will never be without it. Is worn on the tip of your first finger and leaves both hands free to handle the goods. Agents wanted. Send 20 cents for sample.

CARPENTER CO., Box 3312-C, Philadelphia, Pa.

YOUR HORSE LAME?

That's bad. Lame horses are unprofitable either for use or sale. Don't have a lame horse. Cure him with

...KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE...
The old reliable remedy for Spavins, Ringbones, Splints, Curbs, etc., and all forms of Lameness.



It is the most successful remedy ever discovered, as it is certain in its effects and cures without a blemish, as it does not blister.

USED SUCCESSFULLY 20 YEARS.

Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., Gentlemen—I have used your Kendall's Spavin Cure ever since I can remember, about 20 years, and it is all you recommend for it.
Yours, etc.

WM. D. CALDER.

Such endorsements as the above are a guarantee of merit. Price, \$12 six for \$1. As a treatment for family use it has no equal. Ask your druggist for Kendall's Spavin Cure, also "A Treatise on the Horse," the book free, or address

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO., Benson Falls, Vt.

JULY, 1902.

SUMMER

NUMBER.

THE
VERMONT
A STATE MAGAZINE



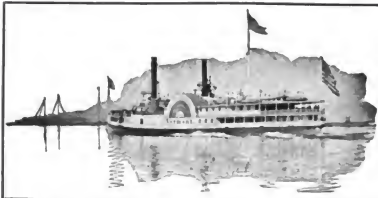
A COLONIAL MANSION AMONG THE GREEN MOUNTAINS.

THE GENERAL ABNER FORBES HOUSE AT WINDSOR, VT., BUILT IN 1796. THE VERMONT HOME
OF MRS. WM. M. EVARTS.

10c. A COPY.

CHARLES S. FORBES,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER, ST. ALBANS, VERMONT.

\$1.00 A YEAR.



BEAUTIFUL
Lake Champlain
 AND
Lake George,

THE GATEWAY OF
 THE COUNTRY.

*The Popular Pleasure Route for all of the
 Northern Summer Resorts.*

**Adirondacks, White and Green Mountains, Lakes and Sea Coast, Mont-
 real, Hotel Champlain, Ausable Chasm, Saratoga, Troy, Albany and
 New York.**

MAIN AND CLOSE CONNECTIONS

with all trains on the Delaware & Hudson Co.'s Rail-
 road at Fort Ticonderoga for Lake George, Saratoga,
 Albany and New York, and points South and West.
 At Plattsburgh for Thousand Islands, Ogdensburg,
 Montreal and Quebec. Also with the Chateauguy
 Railroad for all points in the Adirondack Mountains.
 At Burlington with the Central Vermont Railway for
 White Mountain resorts, with Central Vermont and
 Rutland R. R.'s for all points in New England. At
 Port Kent for Ausable Chasm.

The morning train from Montreal has no boat
 connections through Lake Champlain. Take p.m.
 train and lodge at Hotel Champlain or on board
 steamer "Vermont" at Plattsburgh. Staterooms on
 the Steamer, accommodating two persons or more,
 \$1 and \$2, according to size and location. The state-
 rooms may be retained the following day until the
 end of the steamer journey at Fort Ticonderoga,
 without additional charge. Reservations can be
 secured by wire or letter, and boat porters will meet
 evening trains at Plattsburgh.

MEALS SERVED ON STEAMERS ON THE AMERICAN PLAN.

For time-tables and illustrated guide book, send 5 cents for postage to

May, 1902.

**GEORGE RUSHLOW, GEN'L MANAGER CHAMPLAIN
 TRANSPORTATION CO., BURLINGTON, VT.**

**H. N. CLARK
 H. E. WOODBURY,**
 MANAGERS.

Van Ness House.

U. A. WOODBURY,
 PROPRIETOR.

HAVE YOU SEEN

BEAUTIFUL BURLINGTON, VERMONT,

on Lake Champlain---Don't Miss It.

The Van Ness House . . .

is the largest hotel in the State, and is
 first-class. The public rooms have been
 entirely refurnished and refurbished, and
 are not equalled by any outside the larger
 cities. Electric lights and an elevator.
 There is not an inside bedroom in the
 house and nearly all these afford a fine
 view of Lake Champlain and the Adiron-
 dack Mountains. The basement, kitchen,
 etc., are provided with Automatic Sprink-
 lers.

Water from an Artesian well, 300 feet
 deep. The only hotel in Burlington with
 verandas, and the only building used
 exclusively for hotel purposes. Rooms
 en suite with baths.

Via BURLINGTON

is the pleasantest route to and from the
 White and Adirondack Mountains, Lake
 Champlain, Lake George and Saratoga.

Free Bus.

Write for Circulars



On Lake Champlain

FRANKLIN HOUSE,

...and...

Lakeside Cottage,**HIGHGATE SPRINGS,****VERMONT.****Judson L. Scott, - Proprietor.****Park View Cottage**

Under the same Management.

CAPACITY 25.

..

Rates: \$5.00 to \$10.00 per week.

..

E. H. VARNEY, Manager.**OPEN FROM JUNE TO OCTOBER**

WELVE MILES north of St. Albans on railroad to Montreal. Thirty-one years under the same management. Bowling and lawn tennis grounds. A first-class livery. A first-class boat livery connected with Lakeside Cottage. Fishing and duck shooting. Accommodations for one hundred and fifty guests. Railroad depot only two minutes' walk from the house. Express and telegraph offices in depot. Four trains each way daily.

Board from \$12 to \$20 per week, according to room, length of stay, etc. Transient rates \$2.50 and \$3.00 per day.

THE**...EQUINOX...**

EDWARD C. ORVIS,
Manager.

Manchester-in-the-Mountains, Vermont.**OPEN JUNE 18th.****EKWÁNOK COUNTRY CLUB,**

Member U. S. G. A. Geo. Low, Professional.

INVITATION TOURNAMENT

for Vermont State Championship, July
3rd, 4th, and 5th.

OPEN TOURNAMENTS

August and September.

**WRITE FOR PARTICULARS.**

ESTABLISHED AUGUST, 1895.

STANDARD FORM ADOPTED JANUARY 1, 1901.

THE VERMONT.

An Illustrated State Magazine

DEVOTED TO VERMONT HISTORY, LITERATURE, ART, EDUCATION, ATTRACTIONS,
RESOURCES AND INDUSTRIES, AND THE SONS AND DAUGHTERS OF
THE GREEN MOUNTAIN STATE AT HOME AND ABROAD.

CHARLES S. FORBES, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER,

\$1.00 A YEAR

St. Albans, Vermont.

10 CENTS A COPY.

Entered at St. Albans Post Office as Second Class Matter.

TERMS.

SUBSCRIPTIONS. One Dollar per year in advance, post-paid to all parts of the United States and Possessions, and the Dominion of Canada. To all other countries 25 cents extra for postage. Subscriptions may begin at any time. Back numbers supplied for ten cents per copy. Notification of the time a subscription expires is promptly made one month in advance.

REMITTANCES. Money may be sent by Express Money Order, P. O. Order, Bank Draft or Registered Letter. Money may also be sent in letters at the risk of the Publisher.

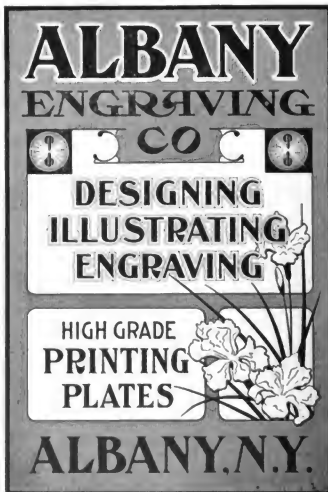
AGENTS. Subscriptions are received by all Newsdealers, Vermont Publishers and Postmasters. Agents are wanted in every town and city in the State to canvass for The VERMONT. Liberal commission. Outfit free. Write for terms.

ADVERTISING. THE VERMONT is a superior advertising medium. It covers the State thoroughly and its circulation is among the thrifty, prosperous and intelligent people of Vermont. Advertising rates furnished upon application.

CORRESPONDENCE. Articles on Vermont subjects, or articles by Vermont writers, and photographs for the same, are solicited. State terms when forwarding MS.



**CUTS
IN THE
VERMONT
ARE
MADE
BY US**



**ALBANY
ENGRAVING
CO**

**DESIGNING
ILLUSTRATING
ENGRAVING**

**HIGH GRADE
PRINTING
PLATES**

ALBANY, N.Y.



**WE CAN
MAKE
THEM JUST
AS
GOOD
FOR YOU**



NEW WARNER SCIENCE HALL, MIDDLETURY COLLEGE,

THE VERMONT.

VOL. VII.

MAY, 1902.

No. 10.

A JOURNEY "OUT WEST" IN STAGE COACH DAYS.

BY W. W. CHANDLER.*

NEARLY half a century ago, while living in Vermont, outside the narrow limits of which I had never strayed, except to invade the State of New Hampshire by crossing the bridge over the great Connecticut River between Norwich, Vermont and Hanover, New Hampshire, I frequently heard people talk of a far-off country, which they denominated "Out West," until I had pictured, in my imagination, a general idea of the place, its characteristic features, and particularly, as I supposed, its geographical boundaries, and I longed to behold it with my own eyes.

Occasionally, persons whom I knew or had heard of, left my native State to find a home "Out West," until finally I came to believe there must be a good many people out there, and I was strongly apprehensive that quite a number of them had never enjoyed the pleasure of my acquaintance, and without much difficulty, I worked myself into the belief that a large majority of the inhabitants of "Out West" were really quite anxious to see me. So, after much deliberation and consideration, I determined it was my duty to gratify them. Accordingly, I arranged to start on a certain day, not doubting for a moment but that I would surely see every person still living, who had preceded me in that direction; in fact, I supposed that most of them were actually waiting to see me, and I began to feel some compunctions of conscience for having kept them waiting so long. "Out West" seemed to me as much one place, as does now the City of Omaha, or Salt Lake City, although I knew, as well as Olney's geography could tell me, that the general term "Out West," embraced several States as well as what was laid down on the maps as "The Great Northwest Territory," and "The Great American Desert." Yet, so vague and crude were my

ideas of distances, areas and boundary lines, that I had no fears, whatever, but that my advent "Out West" would create a pretty general sensation, as I was entirely confident that everybody would know that I had arrived.

Everything being in readiness for the journey, my trunk packed, a few needles, some skeins of thread, a few buttons and a general assortment of medicines being very carefully stowed away therein, I took leave of my anxious parents, brothers and sisters, as well as sundry other bereaved friends and afflicted relatives, very early one September morning, my heart swelling to an enormous size as I uttered the final "good-bye." A neighbor's boy of my own age, and from infancy almost, my most intimate friend, accompanied me to Woodstock to take back to Randolph my fathers horse and buggy.

At Woodstock, I was to take the stage for Troy, New York. After the horse had been properly rested and refreshed, my escort bade me good-bye, and as I watched my father's buggy receding in a cloud of dust from Whitney's tavern (I had never heard the word hotel), I would have recalled it and taken passage home could I have done so, for I was twenty-three miles from home—and all alone—which two words appeared to weigh about four tons, as I uttered them several times to myself before the stage started.

Finally the six-horse Concord coach came up briskly to the front of the tavern, and as soon as I had become thoroughly satisfied that my trunk would most positively be put aboard without any sort of failure, whatever, I climbed to the highest seat on the coach, back of the driver's seat, where, under the excitement of high speed and jovial company, I soon lost my heaviness of heart in good degree. A stage ride over the Green Mountains, from Woodstock to Rutland, on that perfect September

*Deceased.



From "Summer Home,"

REGULAR STAGE LINE BETWEEN BETHEL AND ROCHESTER.

Permission of the
Central Vermont Railway Co.

day, was some compensation, surely, for all the pleasant things I had left behind me.

I tarried at Rutland during the night, and early the next morning, on a similar coach, we proceeded through Castleton, Vermont. Granville and Salem, New York, towards "Out West," changing horses every dozen miles or so, and the "Great World" continually expanding before me.

In going through Lansingburg, I was amazed at its greatness, considering how little I had ever heard of it; but when the wheels struck the pavement of Troy, the first city I had ever seen, I was giddy and was further from home than I ever expected to be; and I am sure that, although I have since seen both oceans, and a goodly portion of the country lying between them, I have never been half so far from home as I felt at that very moment. If you have never experienced the feeling, it will be useless for me to attempt to describe it, and if you have, there is certainly no occasion for description. That "alloverishness feeling" is precisely one of those things that cannot be accurately photographed. It is well for us all perhaps, that it has never struck any one of us in full force more than once. Possibly some of you may remember about when and where it hit you the hardest.

At a high rate of speed we rattled over what seemed to me thronged streets, until in front of the "Troy House" the six-in-hand stopped short. There being no tall post with a swinging sign in front of the stately brick block, I had not the remotest idea that the "Troy House" was a tavern, nor a place where I had any right to stop. Some of the passengers alighted, and a portion of the baggage was put off on the sidewalk. Why this was thus I had not the slightest comprehension, for I knew I was going to stop at "the tavern," and I had so informed the driver, who had assured me that he would take me right to the tavern. So long as a portion of the passengers kept their places in the coach, I was comparatively free from anxiety, presuming that they too were going to stop at the tavern, and that probably the next move would be in that direction.

The driver re-mounted the coach, and with a grand six-horse flourish, he "brought up" in front of the "Mansion House" where every passenger except myself "stepped down and out," while I remained motionless, and from

my outside elevated position, I looked down upon my own trunk standing on end on the sidewalk.

I was in a quandary when the driver called out, rather gruffly, as I thought, "young man, are you going to get off here?" To which I replied, "I don't know, sir." "Well," said he, "find out mighty quick, for I am going to drive to the stable." I didn't stay up there much longer. I timidly made my way to the door, through which I had seen my fellow passengers enter, and stood there "taking observations," and keeping a sharp look out for my trunk, until I saw a man (whose name I afterwards learned was Porter, and I wondered why, in addressing him, every one appeared to leave off the "Mr.") carry it into the house and place it with other trunks in a room which I subsequently heard called "the office." I noticed that my fellow passengers were all huddling together about a counter at one end of this same office, and that they left one by one, escorted by a boy with a key in his hand, but this "flank movement" was utterly incomprehensible to me, for I had no more idea up to that time, that the place was a tavern than it was a lunatic asylum. I stood well back in the room, looked as wise as I knew how to look, and waited for developments. After all the passengers had disappeared from the counter, the wonderfully handsome and well-dressed gentleman who stood behind it, came out from his place, and approaching me, very blandly said, "Are you going to stop with us sir?" I replied, "I don't know, sir; is this a tavern?" "Yes sir," said he, "please come and register." I followed him towards the counter; he passed behind it and turned a big book around towards me, at the same time taking a quill pen from behind his ear, and passing it to me. I took it mechanically, without comprehending why I did so, and there I stood looking alternately at the book and at the handsome man, until he said, somewhat impatiently, "register your name, sir; please?"

Now, be it understood, that up to that time I had often heard the word "register," had frequently used the word myself, but I never had the slightest idea that it applied to anything else in the wide world than "Walton's Vermont Register," an annual publication with which some of my readers may be familiar, so, of course I was dumbfounded, but I sum-

moned courage to say, "what do you expect me to do, sir?" He replied somewhat snappishly, as I thought, "write your name if you can, and if you can't, I'll write it for you!" Now, be it known, that for some years previously, I had regarded it as entirely unconstitutional to allow any boy of my age to write his name better than I wrote mine, hence I was considerably nettled by his remark, as I thought it implied a degree of doubt in his mind as to my ability to write my name, but as my father had cautioned me to be very careful in regard to how, where and when I furnish my autograph, I still hesitated, fearing that my signature might bind me to some agreement that might be inconvenient for me to fulfil; some compact that might affect me financially, or otherwise to my detriment. Finally, he said to me quite authoritatively, "register your name sir, or let me do it for you!" I looked at him timidly, and said, "do you mean that I am to *sign* my name, sir?" "Yes, if you can." "Well sir, I can," said I, "if you will show me where." He pointed to the proper column and line, when I wrote with a dash, and without raising my pen between the first and last letter, "W. W. Chandler," in better style than I would be able to do it now to save me.

I observed that I had surpassed his expectations somewhat, and that he toned down as he pointed to the next column, and said, "now put down where from," and I wrote boldly, "West Randolph, Vt." The next column in the book was headed "destination," and he said very mildly and pleasantly, "where are you going, Mr. Chandler?" I was much pleased with his changed manner, and intensely gratified that he knew me well enough to call me Mr. Chandler, and I told him I was going out West. "Well," said he "put it down," and so I wrote "Out West" in "Destination" column, and then I looked him squarely in the face and said "Mister, will you have the kindness to tell me what is the object of all this?"

He smiled almost audibly, then checked himself, and with much gravity said, "You have just left home hav'nt you?" "Yes, sir." "And you are going out West are'nt you?" "Yes sir." "Well, sir, you may get lost before you get back, and your people may be along here looking for you, and if they find your name entered on this book they will know you have been here."

I candidly assert that this explanation was entirely satisfactory to me; nor had I the slightest idea that this recording my name was intended to serve any other purpose than that which he had indicated.

He called a boy, handed him a key, and said to him "Show the gentleman 48," which remark to the boy fully satisfied me that he certainly regarded me as a gentleman, and I pleased with the man, and with his tavern, so far as I had learned its running arrangements. He sung out sharply "Porter, baggage to 48!" and at the same time came out and said to me, very politely, "Please point out your trunk sir, and I will have it sent right up."

The difference in his manner and tone of voice, between his remark to Mr. Porter and when he addressed me, fully convinced me that he begun to like me very much, and that he pretty fully realized who I was.

Upon retiring to my room, I improved my personal appearance by such changes as a hundred miles of stage travel had rendered necessary, and then descended to "the office" for the double purpose of "seeing and being seen."

The handsome man behind the counter came and seated himself beside me, and in a very agreeable manner announced to me that he occupied the position of clerk in that hotel, and he was aware he had not treated me as well in all respects, or as civilly as guests at a first-class house should be treated, and he desired to beg my pardon for having intimated that I had never enjoyed the advantages of a common school education, and he proceeded to state that while he might have spoken to me as if I were the veriest ignoramus, he perceived, upon further inspection that what troubled me most was my extreme verdancy, which he attributed to the fact that my knowledge of the world was commensurate with my personal observations in it, therefore limited to such acquirements as I had been able to gain in my somewhat circumscribed rural home.

Ascertaining from me that I desired to remain two nights and a day, he very kindly proposed to aid me in any way he might be able, so that at my next stopping place my greenness would not stand out so prominently. I thanked him without fully realizing how much occasion I had for doing so, but so far as I was able, I appreciated his kindness, when he told me to

feel perfectly free to ask him any questions I might desire to ask.

I gained sufficient courage during this conversation to venture outside the door as soon as our pleasant interview ended, and finally, to walk a short distance from the hotel, probably about two blocks, but I turned no corners, lest I might lose myself. I found my way back without even once enquiring the way, and I went directly to the handsome clerk, (whom I thought was dressed well enough for a minister) with this question: "Can it be possible, sir, that New York is much larger than Troy?" He assured me that should I ever be so fortunate as to extend my travels to New York, I would find a material difference in the population of the two cities. I then said to him earnestly and anxiously, "Please inform me, sir, what all these people whom I see on the streets do for a living, and where do they all go for dinner?"

To his praise be it said, he gave me very civil and entirely satisfactory answers to these (to me) highly important questions. The next morning after getting from this elegant gentleman, the clerk, very minute directions, I found my way without a guide, to the Hudson River; got aboard a small steamboat, the first I had seen, and the first craft of any kind I had ever boarded.—all without falling off the gang-plank, paid a "York shilling" for my passage to Albany, six miles, and by dint of sticking to the boat closely during the entire voyage, I managed to arrive at the very capital of the Empire State, at the same time the steamboat arrived.

I was overwhelmed at the magnitude of Albany, looked the property over pretty thoroughly without reference to purchasing however, after which I took a stage for West Troy; crossed the ferry and found my way to the Mansion House alone, and with somewhat enlarged ideas of the American Continent, and with correspondingly diminished views of my own importance as an American citizen. On my route from the boat landing to the Mansion House, I saw a little insignificant building upon which was a sign that read plainly, "Vermont House." I halted and gazed upon each letter of the word "Vermont" with a palpitating heart, sincerely regretting I had not known of such a tavern in that city before bestowing my patronage elsewhere.

During my brief sojourn at Troy, and during

my visit to Albany, I noticed large and very showy posters in various parts of each city, announcing that on the 15th day of September, an old vessel, a "man-of-war," which was surrendered to Commodore Perry at his famous "victory" on Lake Erie (in September, 1813, I think) which, from age had become useless, would be set adrift above Niagara Falls, and allowed to go over the Falls in the presence of the assembled multitude. Sundry bears, geese and other "wild varminths" were advertised to be aboard and "visible to the naked eye" of each astonished beholder. I did not then see, as I did afterwards, that all this really meant ten to twenty thousand human beings on Goat Island, at the "small admission fee" of one dollar per human being. To me it was a purely philanthropic scheme, gotten up regardless of expense, and entirely *pro bono publico*, and I read the posters word by word, and swallowed every high sounding sentence, as completely as all boys devour a circus bill.

Upon leaving Troy very early in the morning, for Schenectady, seventeen miles by stage, I was not surprised to find, upon getting out a few miles, that there were several coaches making the same journey, all well filled with passengers.

I knew, or supposed I did, that the entire crowd was en route to Niagara Falls to witness that wonderful exhibition, because I had determined to enjoy that rare treat myself.

Arriving at Schenectady in advance of the train that was coming from Albany, and which was to convey me quite a distance towards "Out West" (the railroad was then completed from Albany to Syracuse, and there was also a road via Niagara Falls, from Lockport to Buffalo), I busied myself inspecting the "Strap Rail Track," first taking off my overcoat and placing it upon the back of a chair in a public room, which I now believe to have been a waiting room in a passenger depot. I was conscious that it was a "brand new" coat, and quite a nice one for a boy to own. I had worn it for the first time during that early morning's journey on the outside of the coach. When the train arrived from Albany there was great excitement and a grand rush for the cars. I went to the very chair upon which I had so confidently deposited my new overcoat not thirty minutes before, to find that some other chap had mistaken the garment for his own,



*From "Heart of the
Green Mountains,"*

CROWN POINT MILITARY ROAD FROM NO. 4 FORT CHARLESTON, N. H.—OF THE 18TH CENTURY—
AS SEEN FROM THE CAR WINDOW NEAR CLARENDON.

*By permission of
Randall B. H.*

and had disappeared in some mysterious way that I knew not of. The idea occurred to me then that I had been cautioned before leaving home not to lose my trunk or my overcoat, and I couldn't help regretting that I had disregarded the instructions given me.

I found myself aboard the first railroad train I had ever seen: a very long train too, it seemed to me, I should judge as many as fifteen cars and every car apparently filled with people, all on their way to Niagara Falls, as I verily believed, because I could not account for so many people being "on the wing" upon any other hypothesis. The cars were similar in shape to a Concord coach, and not much larger, a partition through the centre, transversely, which could be raised or lowered at will, each half of the car accommodating six persons—two seats—three persons on a seat, vis-a-vis. The conductor walked around the car outside on a "foot-board" and transacted his business with each person through the window.

The speed of the train, probably a dozen miles an hour, astonished me. After about an hours ride through a very beautiful country, more so than any I had ever imagined, we met a train fully as long as ours, and containing quite as many people, and my heart sunk within me, for I said to myself, "The show is over and the people are all going home" although it was four or five days before the time advertised for the performance to come off. Our train arrived at Syracuse at "early candle-light" half way across the great state of New York, between sunrise and sundown, marvellous speed for those days.

Having been so thoroughly posted by my friend of the Mansion House, I knew precisely

how to deport myself at the next tavern I might honor with my presence and patronage, in such a manner as that all beholders would see at a glance that I was an experienced traveler, and perfectly familiar with the ways of the world, generally, and with first-class hotels in particular.

Accordingly upon entering the Syracuse House with a great multitude of people, all bound for Niagara Falls, of course, I got to the register as soon as possible, the crowd of older people somewhat obstructing my progress, and after depositing my autograph, as I thought in excellent style, I asked the clerk in a pretty loud voice, so as to convince him that there was not the least particle of greenness about me, how long before the second bell would ring. The stupid man didn't appear to fully comprehend my meaning, and I thought he hardly appreciated the fact of my arrival. I consoled myself, however, as well as I could by the reflection that on account of the large crowd of people all eager to register, quite possibly he had mistaken me for some other boy.

Presently I heard a most unearthly sound,—different from anything I had ever heard "in all my born days." The people all rushed in one direction and I decided to follow them. I was sure the roof had fallen in, and that every looking-glass and all the dishes in the house were broken to eternal smash.

When I left Syracuse on a packet boat on the "Raging Erie Kan-awl," some forty-eight hours thereafter, I had so far "perfected my education" as that I knew the difference between a first-class earthquake and a Chinese gong.



EXPERIENCES OF A DISTRICT SCHOOL MASTER.

BY FRISCHILLA.

I THINK my father thoroughly enjoyed talking to and entertaining whoever might be working with him, or might be with him as he worked. Among my earliest recollections are the stories of his childhood and school-days which he used to tell my brother and myself, as we were with him in the fields or at the barn; for he always took us with him and allowed us to help, or think we were helping, whenever it was possible. Later, I remember more clearly hearing him tell to us and to others his experiences in district school teaching in those days when less was required of the teacher, and far less of the scholar, than now. Most farmers expected their children to finish their education in the same place it began, the district school, and were satisfied if they acquired a moderate knowledge of the three R's, "reading, 'riting and 'rithmetic." If a teacher was prepared to teach these, and perhaps something of analysis and parsing, it was sufficient.

Some things in my father's descriptions of the different schools of which he was master during the long winter terms seemed strange to me, and would seem even stranger now; for instance, the size of the school, the age of the scholars, and the general arrangement of the schoolroom. The schoolroom was not more than twenty feet square, with the teacher's desk on a platform in one corner, another corner filled with pegs for hats and wraps, and between the two the big box stove, with the one small blackboard behind it. The rest of the room was filled with rough benches and desks, much whittled and scratched with names and initials. Crowded into these seats were forty girls and boys of all ages from five to twenty-one, the long back seat being filled with the big girls and boys, many of the latter being "men grown" in appearance, head and shoulders taller than the "marster," who was expected nevertheless to keep order in this mixed company, and "make 'em larn." He had, however, the encouraging assurance of the committee, who had looked him over somewhat critically, and had remarked, "I guess yer kin do it!" And in after years he counted among his best friends those same big boys, who had learned to respect the "little marster,"

and to have confidence in his opinions. Many of these older scholars had come to realize how little they knew of anything beyond their own home life and its duties, and to understand how narrow and limited their lives must be without further education, which they knew would be to them an impossibility. Such scholars were deeply grateful for interest shown, for help after school hours to learn all they might in the little time they had, and for the loan of books which opened to them an almost unknown world.

Yet these boys and girls were human, some of them very much so; and there were many days when study seemed impossible, when the spirit of mischief was in the air, and the patience of the master tried to the extreme. Near the close of one such day, a boy, who had been twice called up for misbehavior, was taking advantage of the fact that a large class was occupying the master's attention, to display the contents of his wallet—some old coins and trinkets he had picked up. As many of his neighbors as possible were stretching their necks to get a glimpse of these treasures. The circle of heads soon attracted the master's attention, and instantly a novel punishment suggested itself. Quietly picking up his long ruler, he stepped softly up behind the bent heads, slipped in the ruler, and with a quick upward movement sent the wallet and its cherished contents up over the unsuspecting heads and out into the room, while he retreated so quickly and silently that no one, perhaps, noticed what was going on, till the rattle and scatter of coins was heard and the startled exclamation of their frightened owner, as with outstretched hands and staring eyes he rushed out, gazing wildly after his rapidly vanishing treasures. My father could never tell this story without laughing himself till the tears came at the recollection of the expression of bewilderment, dismay, and almost terror on the face of the boy. The effect was far greater than he had anticipated, and he presently said, "Now, Sammel, perhaps you had better pick up these things, if they are yours, put them where they belong, and keep them there. No,"—to the small boys who would willingly have assisted

in this work—"let Samuel pick them up himself." But he could not repress a smile, as the big boy crawled under the benches and peered into the corners in search of his belongings. Samuel told one of the other boys afterwards that he had really thought one of those old coins was bewitched, for as soon as he touched it, the whole thing went flying into the air, and he didn't suppose the master was anywhere 'round. Such a method of discipline may seem a little strange to us, but it was perhaps suited to the time and the situation, and certainly had the desired effect, for no one tried to open a curiosity shop in school again, and all got an impression of the omnipresence of the master, which was in itself an aid to study and good order.

My father's younger sister when visiting us would sometimes give incidents of her own teaching experiences, one of which, perhaps because of its absurdity, I have always remembered. A clumsy, overgrown boy of eighteen, whose chances for schooling had been small, and his ability to learn still less, was taking his turn in the morning Bible reading, and read slowly and with difficulty,—“And — the — Lord — plugged — Pharaoh — with a great plug,”—bringing out the last four words with a rush, as if to make up for lost time, then paused in confusion, looking doubtfully at the page before him, then at the laughing scholars, and finally at the teacher, who could hardly keep from smiling as she suggested, “The word is *plagued*, isn't it?” She told, too, of one of the older girls, who on the morning of the last day brought her little sister, four years old, to school. The teacher tried to think how this small visitor could be entertained, for pictures were few, and kindergarten occupations unknown, and remarked, “I am afraid your little sister will get tired sitting still so long.” “Oh no, marm!” said the older sister, “Lucy she wanted dretfully to come, so's to git a keerd,”—referring to the universal custom of the teacher to give cards to those present on the last day of school. These little pieces of pasteboard, stiff with glazing and daubs of red and green paint, would have little value for children to-day, accustomed to the beautiful representations of birds, animals, flowers, and landscapes which they receive on such occasions. But the children of that day, never dreaming of the wonders to be, cherished carefully the little white card inscribed with the teacher's name.

I have seen my father's eyes twinkle as he spoke of the girls on the back seat, and recalled the admiring glances, the pretended indifference, or the open favor, with which the master was in turn regarded. He said very little on this subject, but I have heard him tell, with evident pleasure in the remembrance, of the loving devotion of one little nine-year-old girl, who always brought some gift to put into his overcoat pocket,—an apple, a cookie, a bit of candy, a lump of sugar, and once a “cute” little feather fan, which he kept long and prized highly. Yet she was by no means a quiet, thoughtful child, but full of mischief and careless of consequences. When it came her father's turn to board the teacher, she was openly delighted, and continually made things both lively and interesting. One evening her much petted, long suffering kitten suddenly began to act very strangely, running about, clawing at its mouth, sneezing and spitting violently. No one could catch it, and no one seemed to know what ailed it. My father, looking at Judith, saw her eyes dancing in evident enjoyment of the situation. “Judith,” said her mother suddenly, “do you know what ails this cat?” Then, as she looked sharply at the child, “What have you been giving her?” “Pepper,” replied Judith, promptly and somewhat unexpectedly. “And what did you do that for?” asked her mother, after a moment's surprised silence. “I thought 't would make her *thfeel thpry*,” and the little girl still gazed delightedly at the cat, who did indeed *feel spry*.

The “boarding ‘round” experiences were varied and interesting. The number of nights in a place was decided according to the number of children in the family, which was often an unfortunate arrangement for the master, as the large families were not always the well-to-do. Yet every one meant to treat the “marster” well, and nearly every family saved their roast goose to feast upon when the master was boarding there, until the poor man shuddered at the thought of the prospect before him, and sighed for pork and beans, little as he cared for this dish. And the best beds! “I wish I knew how many best beds I have thawed out,” I have heard my father groan,—“thawed out only to leave them for some other frozen ones.” Yet there were some advantages in the “boarding ‘round” system, after all. The teacher became acquainted with the parents, and with the homes and the real nature and needs of the



From "Summer Homes,"

THE WINOOSKI VALLEY, WATERBURY, VT.

*Permission of the
Central Vermont Railway Co.*

children, and so was better able to understand failures and to encourage effort than he would otherwise have been. The parents too, as they came to know the teacher, were more in sympathy with his work, and he brought them sometimes almost their only breath from the outside world of books and people. And the children, seeing and liking the master outside of school hours, were more ready to carry out his wishes in the schoolroom. Still it was hard for the teacher, and it is a wonder that so many survived to tell of their "boarding 'round" experiences.

I suppose, since my father remembered and spoke of them, that these were unusual, undesired, and unexpected illustrations of this part of his teacher's life. After putting off the evil day as long as possible, it became necessary for him to go to board with a family which sent seven or eight children to school, and so would be expected to board the master for a week, at least. From the condition of the children and the remarks of the neighbors, he had no pleasant anticipations of his sojourn in that family, but he was hardly prepared for the entire lack of cleanliness and decency which he soon painfully realized. As he entered the room in which the family lived—for there was no fire elsewhere—there seemed to be hardly standing room for any one else, such was the confusion of cats, dogs, and children. As he looked around, wondering what next, a discouraged-looking woman in a torn and dirty dress came in by another door, with a pan of potatoes and a piece of salt pork. When my father introduced himself, saying, "I understand that I am to board here next," she only said, "I s'pose so;" then turning to the children, who looked on open-mouthed, "Here you, Mose an' Jim, git out to that bresh heap and fetch in some wood, or ye won't git no supper to-night." Then, as the boys started, casting sidelong glances at their teacher, she continued, "Take ther dogs along, and let ther master hev a chance to set down, can't ye?" As boys and dogs left a vacant space, she said in a more hospitable tone, "Take a cheer by the fire, it's some cold out." Since there was nothing else to do, my father sat down by the fire, and watched with dismay and disgust the preparations for supper. The swill was emptied from a kettle standing near the stove, and the potatoes were put into the kettle to boil. The pork was fried in a pan

that had been many times used for such purpose, without washing, and finally the wash-dish was made to do duty as a kettle for frying doughnuts. These were evidently a great luxury to the children, but my father had so severe a headache that he was unable to eat any supper. He did eat a little breakfast in the morning, but when he saw his lunch pail filled with the doughnuts, he made a resolution, which he put into practice as soon as he was out of sight of the house by throwing them, one by one, as far as possible into the wood. He spent his noon hour in notifying the committee that he could not go back to that house again.

In another home, equally crowded and comfortable, the food was decent, but the master of the house was not, being both dirty and disagreeable. The evening spent in trying to talk with this man was not a pleasant one, but when bedtime came, and he found that he was expected to sleep with him, he felt that nothing could be worse. There he was mistaken, for they had not been long in bed, when the door opened and a small boy was thrust in with the remark, "I guess yer'll hev ter take 'im in, ther aint no place anywheres else fur 'im." So they took him in, and my father was sure that sleep for him, at least, was impossible. He did, however, drop asleep before morning, and was awakened by the surprised exclamation, "Why, marster, yer hev slep' top o' both sheets!" The master was outwardly surprised, but inwardly fully conscious of this singular mistake. I think that it was during a night spent at this same place he was awakened—having learned to sleep in spite of his surroundings—by a vigorous shaking and a frightened voice in his ear, "Marster, marster! wake up an' git up quick! The day of judgment's come sure!" Startled by this rude awakening, he opened his eyes to see glancing lights and grotesque shadows on the wall, and a terrified figure crouching in the corner. He heard outside a confused medley of noises, none of them very musical, prominent among which he could distinguish the shrill notes of a tin horn. This hardly equaled his idea of the last trumpet, and he tried to reassure his frightened companion, as the lights disappeared and the sounds ceased. The latter continued, however, to believe that something supernatural had occurred, until the next day, when they learned that a company of boys



— From "Heart of the
Green Mountains."

THE HURCHES ON THE SHORES OF LAKE HINKUM.

Foundation of
Holland B. H.

had been to serenade a young married couple on a neighboring farm, and on their way home had stopped to give others a sample of their music.

This reminds me of a truly singular experience my father had at the close of his teaching. Stepping out of doors one beautiful moonlight evening, he heard a sound of far-off music, so clear, so distinct, and so harmonious that he listened almost breathless, until the notes, growing fainter and fainter, finally ceased altogether. He felt strangely impressed, and re-entering the house, asked if any one had heard anything. No one had heard the sounds, nor did any one know of any party, ride, or other gathering which might be accompanied by music. My father noted the time, that he might make some inquiry the next day. In the morning, however, sad news from home put all thoughts of other things out of his mind. A messenger brought word that his father had died very suddenly, and he got leave of absence from the committee and at once returned home. On reaching home, he learned that his father had apparently been as well as usual the night before, and had done his work at the barn. Coming in, he had sat down by the fire, saying that he felt very tired. Soon a strange faintness came

over him, and he became unconscious. Restoratives failed to affect him, and he died before a doctor could get there, about half-past eight. At the mention of the hour, my father remembered with surprise that it was the same time at which he had heard the sweet, strange music. He went back to the district in a few days, to get his books and other belongings, and to tell the committee that he could not finish the school, because affairs at home demanded his immediate attention. While there, he learned that no one else in that vicinity had heard any music or known any occasion for any. I heard him speak of it but once, but I feel sure that without having any superstitious feeling about it, he always connected in his own mind the two events of that hour. His father's death changed his plans, not only for that winter, but for his whole life. He was the eldest son, and it seemed necessary for him to stay at home and care for his mother and the farm, and to make a home for the rest, instead of going on with his education as he had hoped to do. I am sure that his experiences as district school teacher, in spite of difficulties and annoyances, gave him many pleasant memories, which he loved both to recall and to repeat.

MY NATIVE LAND.

BY CAPTAIN MARTIN ROBINSON, CENTRALIA, WASH.

My native land ! land where our fathers dwelt,
And where the dust of honored kindred rests ;
Place where our loved and sainted mothers toiled—
Forgetful of themselves—to bless the home,
Hallowed the walls where dwelt their living forms,
Sacred, ever, the things their hands have touched,
Not common earth the ground their feet have trod,
Diademed are the hills that fed their flocks,
The woods repeat their laughter and their song.
The streams by which we played in infancy
Reflect their 'proving smile, speak their dear names,
O my native land ! (edge of Eden's world)
To tread the ground our sainted dead have trod
Parts the veil between world of sense and faith.
'Tis not the solemn tread of sepulchare,
'Tis morning now : the stone is rolled away.

VERMONT MEN OF TODAY.

FLETCHER DUTTON PROCTOR.

FLETCHER DUTTON PROCTOR, of Proctor, Vermont, was born in the town of Cavendish, Vermont, November 7th, 1860. His great-grandfather Proctor and his great grandfather Dutton were the first permanent settlers respectively in the villages of Proctorsville and Duttonsville in that town.

Mr. Proctor was educated in the common schools of the State, at the Middlebury (Vt.) High School and at Amherst College, from which institution he received the degree of A. B. During his vacations he taught a district school in the town of Chittenden and worked in the machine shop and other practical departments of the marble business at Proctor.

As soon as he left college he entered the permanent employ of the Vermont Marble Company. He became Assistant Superintendent, then General Superintendent and since 1889 has been the President of the company and its active and responsible manager. He is also President of the Barney Marble Co., at Swanton, and of the Proctor Trust Company and the Clarendon & Pittsford Railroad Company. Under his management the Vermont Marble Company has grown rapidly, and at present employs about twenty-five hundred (2,500) men, of whom twenty-three hundred (2,300) are employed in Rutland county, in the towns of Proctor, West Rutland, Rutland and Pittsford and the City of Rutland. It ships annually over sixty thousand tons of marble and sends its product to every part of the globe. The Vermont Marble Company is many times the largest producer or manufacturer of marble in the world.

He was selectman of the old town of Rutland in 1884 and 1885 and of the town of Proctor from 1887 to 1890. He has been a member of the School Board of the village of Proctor for nineteen years; and in that time the schools have grown from four ungraded schools to a graded system with 14 teachers and 450 pupils. He is at present road commissioner of the town of Proctor and has been for a number of years. He served four years in the Rutland company of the Vermont National Guard rising from the ranks to the position of First Lieutenant. He has been President of the

Rutland County Agricultural Society and is now one of the directors of that society.

He has been at Montpelier four sessions of the Legislature. In 1886 he was Secretary of Civil and Military Affairs to Governor Ormsbee; in 1890 he was a member of the House of Representatives, serving on the Committee of Ways and Means and as Chairman of the General Committee; in 1892 he was a member of the Senate and served on the Committee on Finance and as Chairman of the General Committee. He is a member of the present House of Representatives and its Speaker. During the last session Mr. Proctor by his skill, fairness and tact won an enviable position as the presiding officer of the House.

Mr. Proctor was married May 26th, 1886, to Minnie E., daughter of Asher C. Robinson, a leading farmer at Westford, Vermont. They have three children.

Mr. Proctor was brought up in the midst of the great business which he now directs, and since ten years of age has always resided in the village which is its chief center. He believes that many of the abuses and misunderstandings arising out of the employment of large bodies of men are due to absenteeism or the living of employers apart from their employees. He is not only interested in, but has practically inspired and directed the public enterprises which have done so much to make model homes for his employees. The sewer system, water system, public hospital, free library, and excellent public schools of the village of Proctor are special objects of his interest and have done much to make it a model manufacturing community.

It is indicative of Mr. Proctor's personal standing among his immediate neighbors that when he was elected a member of the House of Representatives in 1890 he received every vote cast, and when he was elected to the present House he again received every vote cast out of a total of 346 votes. Everywhere, in his business relations and his numerous public activities, his distinguishing characteristics may be said to be his executive ability, his great good sense, his fairness of judgment, his honesty and courage of purpose and his uniform democratic bearing and sympathies.



Fletcher D. Proctor

VERMONT SUPREME COURT.

A recent promotion and appointment by Governor Stickney.

JOHN W. ROWELL,
CHIEF JUDGE OF VERMONT SUPREME COURT.

Hon. John W. Rowell, who succeeds by appointment of Governor Stickney to the office of Chief Judge of the Supreme Court made

then began the study of law with Jefferson P. Kidder and subsequently attended a law school at Poland, Ohio. In 1858 he was admitted to the Orange county bar and formed a partnership with John B. Hutchinson. This was dissolved in 1866. After a brief stay in Chi-



HON. JOHN W. ROWELL.

vacant by the death of Judge Russell S. Taft, has been a member of the Supreme bench twenty years. Judge Rowell was born in Lebanon, N. H., June 9, 1835. He removed to Vermont when a boy and received his early education at the West Randolph Academy. He

cago, Mr. Rowell returned to Randolph in 1871 and resumed legal practice, becoming one of the leading attorneys of Eastern Vermont. He represented Randolph in the Legislature in 1861-2, and was State's attorney in '62 and '63, and thereafter assisted in most of

the important cases of the county. In '72 Mr. Rowell became reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court, holding this place for eight years. In 1874 he was one of the senators from Orange county. In 1882 Mr. Rowell was appointed sixth assistant judge of the Supreme Court by Governor Farnham, and has been re-elected biennially since, being advanced in

SENECA HASELTON,

SIXTH ASSISTANT JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT.

Hon. Seneca Haselton, who has recently been appointed by Governor Stickney, Sixth Assistant Judge of the Vermont Supreme Court, was born in Westford, February 26, 1848, the son



HON. SENECA HASELTON.

order as vacancies occurred. Judge Rowell is regarded as having one of the best legal minds that the State has ever summoned to the bench.

The degree of LL. D. was conferred by the University of Vermont upon Judge Rowell in 1893.

Judge Rowell married August 1, 1858, Mary L., daughter of Rev. Leonard and Hannah (Gilman) Wheeler of Randolph.

of the Rev. Amos and Amelia (Frink) Haselton. In 1871, he was graduated from the University of Vermont, having pursued preliminary studies in academies at Underhill and Barre. During his college course he taught several terms in Barre, Shelburne, Richmond and Waterbury.

In 1873, he began the study of law in the office of Wales and Taft in Burlington, but

soon after accepted the chair of instructor of mathematics in the University of Michigan, at the same time pursuing his professional studies in the law department of that institution. Later he returned to Burlington, where he has since remained, attaining a very high rank as a general practitioner.

Judge Haselton is a strong adherent of the Democratic party, and has taken an active and leading part in both city and State politics. For eight years he was city judge and in 1886

represented Burlington in the Legislature, serving on the judiciary committee. In 1890, he was chosen mayor of the city, to which position he was twice re-elected.

During President Cleveland's second term, Judge Haselton received the appointment of minister to Venezuela. At the time of his appointment as judge he was reporter of Supreme Court decisions.

Judge Haselton is unmarried and resides in the city of Burlington.



(Official Organ of the State Teachers' Association.)

DIRECTORY.

STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION, WALTER E. RANGER, MONTPELIER.

VERMONT SCHOOL MASTERS' CLUB.

Officers: President, N. J. Whitehill, White River Junction; vice-president, F. E. Prichard, Randolph; secretary and treasurer, E. M. Roscoe, Waterbury; executive committee, Principal Isaac Thomas, Burlington, Principal M. W. Dowling, Bellows Falls, and Superintendent C. L. Simonds, Bennington.

VERMONT STATE TEACHERS ASSOCIATION.

Officers: President, S. H. Erskine, Rutland; vice-president, F. A. Wheeler, Fair Haven; secretary, E. G. Ham, Montpelier; treasurer, W. D. Parsons, Woodstock; executive committee, H. J. Stannard, Barton, N. J. Whitehill, White River Junction, W. A. Beebe, Morrisville; legislative committee, O. D. Mathewson, Barre, F. E. Prichard, Randolph, and E. L. Ingalls, Hyde Park.

COUNTY EXAMINERS OF TEACHERS.

Addison County, Thomas E. Boyce, of Middlebury. Bennington County, F. P. Davison, of Bennington. Caledonia County, W. H. Taylor, of Hardwick. Chittenden County, J. E. Allen, of Westford. Essex County, E. W. Wright, of Lunenburg. Franklin County, H. E. Rustedt, of Richford. Grand Isle Co., Mrs. Leonora Marvin, of Alburg. Lamoille County, E. L. Ingalls, of Hyde Park. Orange County, F. E. Prichard, of Bradford. Orleans County, E. G. Baldwin, of Barton. Rutland County, W. P. Abbott, of Proctor. Washington County, O. D. Mathewson, of Barre. Windham County, H. D. Ryder, of Bellows Falls. Windsor County, H. Dressel Jr., of Springfield.

PRE-MEMORIAL DAY EXERCISES IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

BY WALTER E. RANGER.

IT was a worthy thought that prompted the General Assembly in 1894 to enact the law that "The last half-day's session before Memorial Day shall be devoted to exercises commemorative of the history of this nation during the war of the Rebellion, and to patriotic instruction in the principles of liberty and the equal rights of man." The institution of Pre Memorial Day and the ready response of teachers and pupils in its proper observance are significant in reflecting the

essential life of our people, in indicating something of their educational aims and efforts, in revealing a fine civic spirit, and in evidencing their devotion to high civic education.

Vermont has always been true to the highest educational aims of New England. From the founding of the State, in the public consciousness, education has been the first and most important interest. To one familiar with her history it seems simply a matter of fact that Vermont has often led the van in

educational progress, as she did so frequently against the defences of rebellion and slavery, and that no American State can point to a record of educational thought and endeavor that reflects higher honor on her people. In the minds of Vermonters education and citizenship are inseparable. Holding to the fundamental principle that the sovereignty of the people and universal education are co-existent, they have ever looked upon the public school system as fundamental and paramount among American institutions. Said Governor Erastus Fairbanks in his message of 1860: "The spirit of liberty and patriotism which achieved our national independence, and bequeathed to us our excellent form of government, is referable, in no small degree, to the system of education early instituted by the fathers of New England; and it is only as the youth of the country shall be properly instructed, morally and intellectually, for the duties of citizens, that our free institutions, in the hands of the coming and future generations, are to be preserved intact."

The school, then, is a civic institution. Its first function is training for true citizenship. It is the chief factor in education for civic life. The hope for better citizenship is in good schools. But the school is also the product of good citizenship. The school must be enriched if it is to nourish the State. The closer the school is kept to the real life of the people—industrial, civic, moral—the larger the currents of life flowing into the school from all that is truest and noblest in the past and present, the stronger will be the school to supply the best instruction and the truest inspiration for right civic training. All our children share in the benefits of the service of the fathers. Let their thought be enriched by a knowledge of the deeds of the Green Mountain Boys at Ticonderoga and Bennington and of the Boys in Blue at Gettysburg, in the Wilderness and at Petersburg, as well as of the civic devotion of these same men in times of peace. Let their school life be inspired by the heroic courage, the unflinching fortitude, the willing sacrifice and the unfaltering devotion of the men whom Vermont honors. Let them be sharers in the generous honor that the Green Mountain State ever gives to the true, the noble, the good. And in this reverent honor shall they grow in honor. Such are the opportunities of this special memorial observance.

The commemoration of the grand events of the Civil War, with its grateful honor and reverent tribute to the heroes of that war, living or dead, is a duty and opportunity of citizenship. As a civic institution the school shares in this duty. The law of 1894 recognizes this duty and charges the school with a special commission. The realization of the purpose of this law depends upon the civic loyalty of the teachers and school officers. The enactment of the law was an important act for better civic education. In an appreciation of the meaning and promise of Pre-Memorial Day is revealed its inspiring opportunities. In the fitting commemoration of heroic lives and in a consideration of noble thought this day offers an invaluable opportunity to enkindle patriotic sentiments, to inspire high ideals of conduct and to energise noble purposes of life in the hearts of children, and thereby to contribute a potent influence for true and good citizenship. Such commemoration, by its expression of patriotic sentiments and reverent honor, inspires in youth and childhood a love of truth, justice, honor and righteousness.

The significant words of the statute, "patriotic instruction in the principles of liberty and the equal rights of man" are characteristic of the true Vermonter's thought. Whether at Bennington or Gettysburg he never forgot the principles for which he contended. However much he may admire military achievement, however much he may honor heroic deeds, however much he may rejoice in the military glory that encircles his Green Hills, he gives the highest honor to the devotion to duty, the manliness of courage and the patriotic sacrifice of the loyal citizen that made these things possible, and to those eternal principles of life that are the inspiration of all patriotic service and achievement. He would have, then, the children instructed in "the principles of liberty and equal rights." Undoubtedly the essential gain of the race in the past centuries is the vast increase in freedom, equality and fraternity, as realized in human lives. They are the fundamental principles of American institutions. A knowledge of heroic effort made and achievement won by the fathers for the sake of liberty will prompt in children a grateful appreciation of its blessings and inspire them to live its truth and beauty. The story of the long struggle for

the equal rights of man should awaken in them the spirit of justice, which ever condemns any wrong done to man. Only when animated by brotherly kindness will one have true regard for the rights of others. Only in the harmony of freedom and equality can we realize the fraternity or union of home, school or State.

The worthy observance of Pre-Memorial Day will make its institution a notable educational event. It is an added element in school life that is in keeping with the best traditions of our people, and enhances the school as an agent for better citizenship. Its possibilities have not been exhausted. Its influence in Vermont education will continue to increase, and its power for civic righteousness will become more manifest. The observance of this day offers opportunities for right ethical, or moral instruction, for which there is urgent and increasing public demand. Herein lies in part its great educational value. Civic and moral culture are closely correlated. A true citizen is a man of right ethical elements. To place before the child right ideals of life and conduct as exemplified in the lives and deeds of heroes; to awaken in him a love of truth and honor as manifested in the lives of those he reveres; to stimulate within him a true regard

for the rights of others, especially for the weak, as he learns to honor the strong who have served the weak; and to train him always to do his duty, as real heroes have always done; to do this is to have gone far in giving right civic and moral instruction. These are some of the lessons that this memorial day may teach.

Vermont has reared many costly monuments to the memory of her soldiers of the Civil War, her orators and writers have again and again paid them deserved and royal tribute, and each new Memorial Day a grateful and loyal people, following the lines of veterans, place flowers upon their honored graves, but there can be no more tender tribute, no purer honor, no sweeter reverence than that offered to patriots living and dead by the children and youth of our State gathered in their school-homes on Pre-Memorial Day. And the hearts of the children, touched by the inspiration of the day, will grow more kindly, more reverent and more loyal to home, country and God; the youth of the State will perpetuate in their lives those manly virtues that make the grand passion of patriotism; and thus enshrined in human hearts will be the more beautiful and enduring memorial that Vermont gives to her patriots.



A HERO OF THE WESTMINSTER MASSACRE.

BY MRS. R. W. BARLOW.

CHICAGOANS are wont to say that everybody they have ever known from New England seems to have touched history somewhere; that they are always talking of anniversaries, and keep the facts and traditions relating to their ancestors polished up ready to bring out on all occasions; that when they go away on a summer vacation it is not so much for ease and rest, or mountain scenery, or the smell of salt water, as for the sake of visiting some old historic graveyard or meeting house. If these statements are to be combated I will leave it to some New Englander who does not agree with the old saying: "It is a desirable thing to be well descended, but the glory belongs to our ancestors," and go right on to say that I remember the 13th of March, 1902, was the 127th anniversary of one of the most stirring events in the history of Vermont. And though the interest does not all center in one hero, my mind reverts to a small burial spot in a remote corner of Springfield, where now lies one of the bravest participants of this event, known in the annals of the State as the "Westminster Massacre."

Lieutenant Philip Safford, the youngest son of Joseph and Mary (Challis) Safford, was born in 1739. The direct line of his descent is recorded as follows: Thomas Safford, who emigrated from England and settled in Ipswich, Mass., as early as 1641; John Safford, who probably came with his father from England; Thomas Safford 2nd; Joseph Safford of Ipswich, and afterward of Hardwick, Mass.

"The Safford's," says Prof. Robert S. Rantoul of the Essex (Mass.) Institute, "are of the good old Puritan stock. During the Revolution they were known far and wide through the colonies for their intense and serviceable patriotism. The surname is of Saxon derivation, and is found in English manuscripts as early as the 13th century,—likewise in an inscription upon an ancient seal of one of the towns upon the English coast, i. e., "*Sigillum Burgensium de Saffordia*"; also in the list of emigrants to Virginia, 1613-1623.

Philip Safford's military experience began, when in 1755 he served as a drummer in a Hardwick company connected with the American forces which combined with the Mother

Country to fight Indian savagery, and the encroachment of a hostile French civilization. His company took part, with other undrilled and poorly equipped colonists, in the sanguinary conflict on the shores of Lake George, and rendered by their coolness and courage no slight help in the English victory. During the succeeding campaigns of the Seven Years War, in which the colonial militia engaged, Philip Safford held the office of Lieutenant. Soon after the peace of Paris, he removed to the town of Rockingham in Cumberland county, a part of the New Hampshire Grants, where he helped in shaping the civil policy, being often chosen as an officer of the infant town.

Like Lieutenant Safford, most of the settlers of Cumberland county were from Massachusetts, and had long been in attitude of strong dissent on various important political matters, which, under the stress of war, had been somewhat repressed. But scarcely had the lilled banner of France disappeared before they began to openly express opinions, and to assert their rights. After the Second Colonial Congress met in Philadelphia, the inhabitants of the county, in a public meeting, voted to adopt its resolves, and, smarting under the persecutions of the New York royal governors and their agents, declared that the men who were not in accord with the Congress were "not suitable to rule over them;" that it was "dangerous to trust their lives and fortunes in the hands of such enemies of American liberty." Determined to make good by action their conclusions, they decided that the administration of justice should no longer remain in the hands of Tories, as they called their opponents.

The dramatic story of putting their principles into force has been told over and over again. How they vainly attempted to dissuade the judges from holding the "Kings Court" at Westminster, which in 1772 had been chosen as the county seat; how the day before the court was to sit they took possession of the court house, armed with sticks taken from a neighboring woodpile, refusing to disperse when the judges appeared, accompanied by sheriffs armed with guns and sabres; and how, angered by their obstinacy, the sheriffs fired

upon them, wounding ten of their number, two of them mortally.

Lieutenant Safford was a vigorous advocate of the measures proposed for defying the arrogance of New York. With him the principle of resistance to encroachment was the same whether waged against a hostile nation, or against kinsman in the mother country. He had not the incomparable oratory and impetuosity of his brother-in-law, Capt. Azariah Wright, but he had decided views, combined with frankness and courage, and he responded promptly when the call came to rally for opposition against the court party. There was no hesitation after wisdom said "fight."

In the consternation which the sheriff's fire created, many of the occupants of the court house rushed out of the side doors to escape the deadly weapons of their assailants. But undismayed by the onset, Philip Safford stood his ground, and his voice, charged with the dauntless spirit of his Saxon forefathers, rang out above the bedlam of confusion, "Don't run boys, don't run; we'll go out the same way we came in!" With his wooden cudgel grasped firmly in his hands he started for the front door. Several Tories tried to arrest him and were knocked down, one after another. When near the door he was struck several times by a sabre, and severely wounded in the head, but he minded it no more than a scratch of a pin. The fury of battle was in him, and with the blood dripping over his hands he flourished his club in the face of his enemies and shouted, "Come on, if you dare, you miserable cowards of King George, come on if you want to fight; we can whip the whole posse of yon time-serving rascals!" A small number of the Rockingham men followed him, and some accounts state that they actually succeeded in driving the court party from the house, but I hardly think this assertion will bear too careful scrutiny. However, it seems no wonder that a Royalist said, in a letter written soon after the outbreak, "The Hampshire Grants, a country unpeopled, and almost unknown in the last war, now abounds in the most active, and the most rebellious race of men on the continent, and hangs like a gathering storm on my left." Yet how little the writer realized the far-reaching power, and the final issue of the storm that had commenced to gather over the whole country when the English Parliament decreed to set at naught the principles of Magna Charta.

Of the later life of Philip Safford we have little record. He seems to have put his combativeness into a rough farm on the top of a southern hill in Springfield and to have made it yield him good returns. He lived to see the last English soldiers sail from New York, and to see the royal lilies of France go down before the tri-colored flag of Republicanism.

In a pasture, near his old farm, whence the eye, looking eastward, sees far across stream and forest the granite peaks of New Hampshire, and looking northward sees the hills of Windsor county rolling away to where Ascutney uplifts against the blue walls of the sky, is the ancient burying ground to which Philip Safford was borne in April, 1814. Up to 1881, nothing seems to have been done to separate this spot from the rest of the pasture, or to keep the cattle from trampling down the memorial stones. In that year the selectmen of the town put up a rustic iron fence, and reset some of the stones. Within the enclosure there is no glaring whiteness of modern marble monuments to jar upon the old time sentiment with which the visitor approaches the spot. The graves are covered with a thick tangle of grass and flowering weeds, and marked by stones of slate, most of which are ornamented with a winged cherub-head, or a skull and cross bones. Cows loiter about cropping the short grass, or chewing their cuds and gravely contemplating the epitaphs proclaiming that life is but the road to death. While in the very letters of these words cocoons nestle, waiting for the gladness of a new awakening, and the thistle down drifts past with the marvelously potent little germ of life.

Time has softened the memories of the Westminster conflict, and of the greater discord that parted people allied by blood and tradition, and whose happiness and prosperity were equally dependent on the Magna Charta, the Bill of Rights, and the Common Law. The generation of to-day can look across the sea from New England to Old England, with something of the affection which the early settlers felt for their old country. The name of the little town where was shed the first blood of the Revolution keeps green the memory of the illustrious hall in which a long line of judges reared by their decisions the framework of our own law. The tie that has so often been called a hated yoke will never lose some expression of affection.

VERMONT'S FAIR WOMEN



Photo by Fitzgerald.

MISS MAY E. ROBERTSON, OF ST. ALBANS.

VERMONTERS ABROAD

[The department—Vermonters Abroad—has been a prominent feature of THE VERMONT during the past five years. It will continue to be devoted exclusively to the sons and daughters of the Green Mountain State residing in other states, whose co-operation is solicited in the work of obtaining material for publication concerning societies of Vermonters and personal items. THE VERMONT solicits reports of the annual meetings and banquets held by Vermonters and requests the secretary or president of each society to furnish a report for publication.]

SOCIETIES AND OFFICERS.

VERMONT ASSOCIATION OF BOSTON.

Officers for 1902: President, Hon. Edgar J. Sherman; vice-presidents, Col. Josiah H. Benton, Jr., Col. Albert Clarke; secretary and treasurer, N. L. Sheldon, Esq.; chaplain, Rev. Wm. H. Davis, D. D.; executive committee, Hon. Geo. W. Bishop, Charles K. Darling, Joseph F. Scott, Guy Lamkin, Hon. Geo. O. Proctor, Mr. James M. Gleason, Mr. Arthur L. Robinson, Isaiah R. Clark, Everett C. Benton.

BOSTON DAUGHTERS OF VERMONT.

Officers: President, Mrs. William A. Barton; first vice-president, Mrs. David N. Haynes; second vice-president, Mrs. Abbie G. Cousins; recording secretary, Miss Albert W. Pratt; corresponding secretary, Miss Mabel E. Houghton; treasurer, Mrs. Jennie D. Vance; executive committee, Mrs. Charles H. Greenleaf, Mrs. Wilbur A. Reynolds, Miss Bertha P. Joslyn.

VERMONT ASSOCIATION OF MINNESOTA.

Officers: President, Hon. J. B. Gilfillan, of Minneapolis; 1st vice-president, Hon. Robert Pratt, of Minneapolis (ex-mayor); 2nd vice-president, Hon. George W. Batchelder, of Fairbault; secretary and treasurer, Charles M. Drew; of Minneapolis; executive committee, Frank G. McMillan, Dr. F. E. Towers, Cavour Langdon, Paul D. Boutell, A. A. Crane, Fred B. Wright, George K. Belden.

VERMONT STATE ASSOCIATION OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Officers: President, Major E. R. Campbell; 1st vice-president, C. E. Fairman; 2d vice-president, H. B. Moulton; 3d vice-president, Capt. G. E. Graves; recording secretary, E. W. Morgan; corresponding secretary, H. N. Taplin; financial secretary, B. F. Wilkins; treasurer, Henry White; board of directors, N. D. Adams, N. L. Collamer, H. C. Sholes.

NEBRASKA SONS OF VERMONT.

Officers: President, L. D. Richards, Fremont; vice-presidents, W. R. Barton, Tecumseh; Edmund McIntyre, Seward; J. L. Strong, Holdrege; secretary, George H. Loveland, Lincoln; treasurer, C. H. Bottum, Lincoln.

PACIFIC COAST ASSOCIATION NATIVE SONS OF VERMONT.

Officers: President, Hon. Daniel T. Cole; vice-presidents, Geo. Partridge, C. S. Wright and Dr. John Townsend; secretary, A. O. Colton; treasurer, Hon. A. W. Scott.

BUFFALO SOCIETY OF VERMONTERS.

Officers: President, Charles C. Farnham; vice-president, Dr. Dewitt C. Greene; secretary, Thomas H. Noonan, 831 Ellicott Square; treasurer, Walter H. Johnson; chaplain, Rev. Frank S. Fitch, D. D.; executive committee, Hon. Henry W. Hill, Dr. Stephen S. Green, Dr. Joseph T. Cook, Harry T. Buttolph, Harlan P. Bullard, Nelson C. Tiffany, and George P. Wilkins.

BROOKLYN SOCIETY OF VERMONTERS.

Officers: President, Charles A. Hoyt; vice-president, John J. Allen; treasurer, F. H. Chandler; secretary, Thomas C. Underwood; executive committee, N. T. Sprague, Omri F. Hibbard, Robert J. Kimball, Robert D. Benedict, Hiram R. Steele.

VERMONT VETERANS ASSOCIATION OF BOSTON AND VICINITY.

Officers: President, Edgar J. Bliss; vice-presidents, William M. Wires, George M. Lane, Edwin A. Wilcox, John G. Bostwick, Charles E. Merrill; executive committee, Col. John J. Warden, Allen F. Carpenter, Mancel H. Bush, P. P. Pettes, Hiram M. Pietre; secretary and treasurer, D. W. Taft.

SPRINGFIELD ASSOCIATION SONS AND DAUGHTERS OF VERMONT.

Officers for 1902: President, Rev. F. M. Bissell; vice-presidents, H. J. Whitcomb, S. E. Walton, Mrs. Geo. D. Weston; secretary, L. J. Scott; treasurer, V. E. Moore; executive committee, Chas. Tarbell, Miss Ila B. Roberts, Mrs. George Rhoads, Mrs. F. E. Ladd, George Graham, Dr. Clark Hill.

SONS OF VERMONT IN RHODE ISLAND.

Officers: President, Lewis H. Meader; vice-president, Dr. J. C. Rutherford; secretary and treasurer, Harry M. Barry; auditor, O. E. Case; executive committee, Charles H. Catlin, Dr. Wm. R. White, Henry C. Lazelle.

VERMONT ASSOCIATION OF MANILA.

Officers: President, Capt. Charles W. Mead; Secretary, Prof. Dean C. Worcester.

VERMONT ASSOCIATION OF HARTFORD.

Officers: President, Hon. Charles E. Billings; 1st vice-president, G. P. Chandler; 2nd vice-president, W. I. Twitchell; secretary and treasurer, T. H. Monroe; chaplain, Rev. W. W. Ranney; executive committee, J. L. English, H. P. Knowlton, W. H. Bosworth, F. V. Bartlett, F. Crosby, Dr. Henry Bickford, H. D. Parker, B. M. Parmelee, M. P. Harlow.

OBITUARY.

ALDEN SPEARE.

THE death of Hon Alden Speare, of Boston, removes a distinguished Vermonter and one of the leading business men in New England. Mr. Speare was president of the Alden Speare Son's Co., and had been a member of the Boston Chamber of Commerce since its organization, and for four years its president. It was largely through his efforts that the present magnificent building of that body was erected. He was president of the Boston Associated Board of Trade in 1895-96; had been a vice-president of the National Board of Trade since 1892, and a vice-president of the Merchant's Association of Boston since 1896. He was one of the incorporators of the Boston Penny Savings' bank; for nearly twenty years a director of the Everett National bank, and also a director of several railroads and other business institutions.

Alden Speare was born in Chelsea, Vt., October 26, 1825, son of Dr. Scève and Jane (Merrill) Speare. His paternal grandfather, D. Moses Speare, was born in Shutesbury, Mass., and died in Vershire, Vt. He received his early education in the common schools of Corinth, Vt., and prepared for college at the Newbury seminary in Newbury, Vt. In 1844 he went to Boston and obtained employment as clerk in a retail dry goods store, where he remained until 1851, when he organized the firm of Speare, Burke & Co., to carry on the oil and starch business. In 1853 the office was removed to No. 3 Central Wharf, where the business was carried on under the name of Alden Speare & Co., for over 40 years, now at 369 Atlantic avenue, Mr. Speare being a special partner.

In 1860, Mr. Speare was elected a member of the school committee, and held the position until 1868, when he removed to Newton, Mass. The following fall he was elected

to the Newton school board and he served on that board until 1875, when he was elected the mayor of that city. He served acceptably and was re-elected for a second term.

Mr. Speare was an enthusiastic Vermonter and an active member of the Vermont Association of Boston, serving as its president in 1897-'98-'99. In politics he was a Republican. Mr. Speare had been for years identified with



ALDEN SPEARE.

the Methodist Episcopal Church. While living in Boston he was one of the original members and for several years a director of the Young Men's Christian Association. Since 1872 he had been a member of the board of trustees of Boston University. Mr. Speare was united in marriage with Miss Caroline M. Robinson, March 1, 1849; and these children were born of the union: Jane, Herbert Alden, Emma C., Ella M., Lewis R., Minnie G., and E. Ray Speare.

the great ship. More than 43,000 members of the Brotherhood have followed the hand that has pointed out to them the straight road of duty, and as a reward they have to-day a closely knit, perfectly organized and indomitable society, independent, prosperous and successful.

Mr. Sargent's character partakes something of the rugged country in which he was born and spent his early life. It is said that if Vermont had her wrinkles straightened out she would be as large as any State in the Union. It is not unwise to believe that the hills and waterfalls, combining the strength and beauty of nature, when they environ the growing, lend an impress to the formation of character. Mr. Sargent is a living and breath-

ing exponent and demonstration of the theory at any rate.

In 1898, President McKinley appointed F. P. Sargent as a member of the Industrial Commission, which, on account of the then existing relations with the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, of which Mr. Sargent had been its Chief Executive for sixteen years, was declined. Again in 1900, President McKinley tendered him the position of Chief of the Bureau of Printing and Engraving, which was also declined for the same reasons.

On April 4th, 1902, President Roosevelt appointed him to the office of Commissioner General of Immigration, which was accepted. Mr. Sargent assumed the duties of that office July 1st, 1902.



A COLONIAL MANSION AMONG THE GREEN MOUNTAINS.

THE GENERAL ABNER FORBES HOUSE AT WINDSOR, VT., BUILT IN 1796. THE VERMONT HOME OF MRS. WM. M. EVARTS.



By permission C. W. Big.

MIRROR LAKE, NEAR MONTPELIER.

VERMONT MEN OF TODAY.



PERCIVAL W. CLEMENT.

PERCIVAL W. CLEMENT.

HON. Percival W. Clement, whose biography and portrait appear in this department of THE VERMONT, is one of the most conspicuous figures in the public eye to-day. He has long been closely identified with financial and railroad interests in Vermont and his active participation in the recent canvass for the nomination for governor on a high license-local-option platform served materially to widen his acquaintance and make him better known among the people.

Percival W. Clement is a native of Rutland and his ancestors were sturdy Vermonters. He was born July 7, 1846, and is the son of Charles and Elizabeth (Wood) Clement.

Mr. Clement was educated at the Rutland high school, St. Paul's school, Concord, N. H., and Trinity college, Hartford, Conn. He commenced business in the office of Clement & Sons, a prominent marble firm of Rutland county, and became a partner in 1871. The firm sold out to the Rutland Marble company in 1876, the largest transaction of the kind in the State up to that time. The firm of Clement & Sons then organized the State Trust company and a little later the Clement National bank; both Rutland corporations are still controlled by the firm. The Clement bank, which was organized in 1883 with a capital of \$100,000, has a surplus of \$85,000.

In 1882 Mr. Clement began buying largely the stock of the Rutland railroad and he became the active manager in 1883. The railroad was at that time in poor credit, its preferred stock selling at \$13 per share, and it had been as low as \$9, while the common stock was considered worthless. Its first mortgage bonds were selling at 90, and its second mortgage bonds at 50. Mr. Clement's management of the property soon put the company on a dividend paying basis, bringing the market value of its bonds above par, and in 1887 the control of the preferred stock was sold to the Delaware & Hudson canal company. He continued in the management of the company as president, and in 1880 negotiated a lease of the road to the Central Vermont railroad company. This lease continued until 1896, when the property was returned to the Rutland company under the direct management of Mr. Clement.

In 1898 Mr. Clement associated with himself some New York and Boston capitalists and bought back from the Delaware & Hudson canal company the stock of the Rutland railroad company. With this purchase began a series of purchases and consolidations, which, with the construction of the Rutland-Canadian railroad across the waters and through the islands of Lake Champlain, have brought about the present Rutland system, made up of 415 miles of road in the states of Vermont and New York and a line of eight steamships running from Ogdensburg to Chicago. The company when Mr. Clement first took charge of it was operating 136 miles.

Mr. Clement in his methods of business has shown a constructive faculty which has appeared to great advantage whenever called into the public service. He was sent from Rutland to the House of Vermont Representatives in 1892 to secure a Rutland city charter, in which he was successful. He was elected Mayor of Rutland in 1897, having been asked by members of both parties to become a candidate. He was re-elected in 1898 and declined to become a candidate for a third term.

During the administration of Mayor Clement the city expenses were kept within its revenue, a notably large amount of permanent work was done, and a part of the municipal indebtedness was paid, something that no government had accomplished since the city was chartered. This favorable financial showing was in part due to a reorganization of the methods of doing the city business on a plan proposed and carried out by Mayor Clement. It was a case of business principles applied to public affairs. Mr. Clement at present represents Rutland county in the State Senate.

In 1888 Mr. Clement, who has always been a Republican, began through the columns of his paper, *The Rutland Herald*, to advocate a repeal of the prohibitory law of Vermont.

He has since been a consistent and strenuous advocate of high license and local-option. During the late ante-Republican convention campaign he stumped the State in support of this principle as a gubernatorial candidate and secured 221 delegates who voted for him in the State convention. A high license local-option plank, with a referendum clause, approved by Mr. Clement, was adopted by this convention.

RUNAWAY POND.

BY WILLAMETTA A. PRESTON.

OF the many beautiful ponds and lakes gleaming like jewels among the Green Hills, Runaway Pond alone fails to elicit a word of admiration. Yet visitors it has, lured thither because of its unique story—as one would visit some mediæval castle or grim fortress. These, one and all, look upon the beautiful setting nature had prepared for this favored child, then down into its deserted bed, now almost grown up to trees and bushes, and listen with wonder to the story their guide has to tell them of how Long Pond ran away.

Dame Nature occasionally has a refractory child who refuses to submit to her beneficent laws; but never surely was there a more flagrant case of insubordination in her domains than when Long Pond broke away from its mountain home and rushed down the hills and across the plain, leaving desolation and devastation to mark its path.

Yet Long Pond, if questioned, would doubtless reply, like Eve of old, "I was tempted." While the pond was, undoubtedly, the chief transgressor, still we cannot hold entirely guiltless the men who suggested the possibility of providing another outlet, and thus placed temptation in its way.

In the early days of the last century when the hills and valleys of northern Vermont were being rapidly settled, Long Pond lay serene and placid, high among the hills, nor thought nor wished for change. The steep hillsides of its northern and eastern shores were green with spruce and hemlock and alive with the furred and feathered denizens of the forest. Its western boundary was a mountain peak rising abruptly three hundred feet and covered to the very edge of the pond with little white birches, which bent forward with every favoring breeze until they could catch a reflection of their graceful forms in the clear waters beneath. Here came an occasional deer with its tales of woodland life and sometimes an Indian found his way to the shores of the "beautiful water;" but not a word did any visitor bring of the wonderful doings beyond its northern barriers, of the strange white men who were felling the forests and building houses and mills. If they

had, the contented pond would hardly have given it a second thought.

Having no possible communication with the world in that direction, as its only outlook was southward where it sent its daily tribute to the Lamoille, it hardly knew of the existence of its neighbor, Mud Pond, much less of the indignity to which it had recently been subjected in being forced to give of its waters to turn the grist and saw mills which had lately been built some distance down its brook. Indeed, it would have been difficult for Long Pond to have conceived of its neighbor's wrath, for such work had never before been required of any stream in the vicinity.

Mud Pond, however, had its own opinion of such doings and sulked and dried away until there was not water enough in the stream to grind the grists brought daily to the mill.

This was in the spring of 1810. There had been but little rain, and all the tributary streams were dry. The settlers of the neighboring villages, Sutton, Wheelock, Sheffield and Glover met at Keezar's Corner to discuss the situation which was fast becoming serious. Then it was that one of the farmers had the temerity to propose summoning Long Pond to their assistance. Its location was favorable, as it was only eighty rods south of Mud Pond and at least a hundred and fifty feet higher up among the hills. By digging a ditch of, perhaps, twenty rods they could let a portion of its water down the hill, directly into Mud Pond. In what other way could they secure a water supply so quickly and easily?

Accordingly, one pleasant morning shortly after this conclave, Long Pond was amazed to see a number of workmen upon its northern bank. They were in the best of spirits, these sturdy farmers, for it was the 6th of June and this was the way they had chosen of celebrating the democratic victory to be won that day in their native state beyond the broad Connecticut.

Leaving a few feet of soil next the pond, they plied their picks and shovels vigorously; for a time jokes and badinage flew as swiftly, keeping time with the rhythmic fall of earth from their shovels; but as the sun rose higher

in the heavens, conversation flagged and they worked with redoubled energy. When they had opened the channel to the brow of the hill, two of the workmen volunteered to "make connection" with the pond while the others prepared the noonday feast. As they cut through the slight barrier they noticed that next the water it seemed like "frozen earth," but they attached little importance to it. As the water began to find its way into the new channel, they sprang up the bank and with much hilarity the feasting begun.

All that morning Long Pond had lain passive, yet curiously watching these novel pro-

Without pausing to consider the consequences, Long Pond put all its strength into one mighty effort for freedom. Finding that it had only a bank of quicksand instead of rocks to contend with, it quickly burst through and rushed down the hillside with a wild exultant force.

The men who had thus put temptation in its way had no thought of possible disaster. Not until they heard a loud rumbling, and felt the ground tremble beneath them did they notice that the water was no longer running through the ditch they had opened. Then Spencer Chamberlain jumped into the ditch to



THE BED OF RUNAWAY POND TO-DAY.

ceedings. Nor did it feel any personal interest until it began to feel its water oozing slowly out of its northern end, into a new and untried channel. At this the spirit of the sea, for long centuries asleep within it, awoke and suggested new possibilities; with its rapid pulsations came an irresistible temptation to reach out in search of adventures, to go to the sea. For the first time it realized how cramped and contracted were its environments. Its restlessness increased. Why not break away, rush down the hillside and on, on—on to the sea which was calling?

see what was the matter and sank up to his armpits in the moist quicksand. His comrades caught him by the hair of his head and pulled him up the bank. Then the whole northern bank began to give way. One of the men said afterwards:

"We were too dazed at first to comprehend what was happening. The land and trees seemed to be moving away, plunging down into a deep chasm where large trees were broken off like twigs. The whole forest seemed quivering with suppressed excitement."

As he saw the mass of water rushing down the hill, the miller remembered his wife whom he had left grinding corn at the mill, four miles below. "Good God!" he exclaimed, "What will become of my wife?"

The men started down the hill on the run; but it was at once apparent that no ordinary runner could hope to outstrip the awakened pond.

Then it was that Spencer Chamberlain the intrepid, a youth of such fibre as heroes are made, ran that mad race with the flying torrent which should place him forever upon America's roll of honor. Throwing off his jacket, he leaped five feet over a fallen tree that lay in his path and started after the pond which had already gotten a fearful start. Down, down he went, over fallen tree, rocks, ditches, stumbling, leaping, running, thrusting aside the under brush with both hands that it might not impede his progress, the hot sun beating down pitilessly upon him; while behind him, almost upon him came the angry torrent carrying whole forests before it. On, on he went nor dare to think of failure, while after him, now like an angry monster leveling all obstacles, now in frolicksome moment throwing its spray high in air, came Long Pond, the volume of its water augmented by the contents of Mud Pond which it had overpowered and carried along with it. Forcing its way through a narrow pass between the hills, it scurried across a strip of marshland then along the river, running a neck and neck race with its rival, at times almost sweeping him away.

But Chamberlain was not the acknowledged champion wrestler and runner of the county to be easily beaten, even against such fearful odds, and he won the four mile race. Although the stupendous column of water was scarce at rod behind him, he dashed into the mill and seizing Mrs. Wilson by the arm dragged her out and half way up the steep bank. There clinging to a stout sapling, he kept his own and Mrs. Wilson's head above water, while with a roar as of fiendish glee, the torrent rushed past carrying the mill with it. With a last desperate effort, Chamberlain drew himself and his companion up the bank to safety and fell to the ground in sheer exhaustion.

On, on swept the tumultuous torrent, across broad marshes which it covered thick with debris of all kinds, through narrow valleys

which it widened by its tempestuous strength, sweeping before it every obstacle which impeded its progress. Yet in the exuberance of delight at its newly found freedom, it paused occasionally to play pranks like a schoolboy. Entering a house whose occupants had fled in terror to the hill, it lifted a pail of milk from the table, raised it to the ceiling, then replaced it on the table with its receding tide without spilling a drop. Then it rushed on again filling any depression in its way with broken trees and rocks, covering entire meadows with sand and driftwood; nor did it pause in its wild course until it reached Lake Memphremagog, twenty miles away, and found itself held firmly in the lake's strong embrace.

Its entire path was one of devastation. It left ruined forests, broken hills, submerged fields as witnesses of its fearful strength. The following extracts from a letter written by an eye-witness of the scene portrays most vividly the ruin it wrought:

"The sand that formed the shore of the pond was so loose that it gave way like dew in the morning. The waters cut a channel through the bank, down to the very bottom of the pond, 127 feet, and the water all run out. The pond was the head waters of the Lamoille river which flowed south from the pond. As near as I could guess, the pond was a mile and a quarter long, half a mile wide and 127 feet deep in its deepest part. The bed of the pond is now as dry as any mill pond that has been drawn off the same length of time and there is nothing left of it but a small brook running through the middle of it.

"It cut a channel from 150 to 200 feet deep and 40 rods wide down to the other pond. This pond was about half as large as the upper one, and this also broke away, tearing out a wide channel. The waters of the two ponds then came down the valley carrying everything before them.

"It left the sand from two to six feet deep and jams of timber 15 and 20 feet high over many acres. The water came up to the eaves of the old house but did not carry it away. It ruined 20 acres of grass and 10 of rye for me. The substance that is left on the land seems to be quicksand, fine as flour. It cleared all the timber on my lowlands. It floated up whole acres of cedar timber and carried them off again standing upright as they grew. When the flood reached my landing lot, its



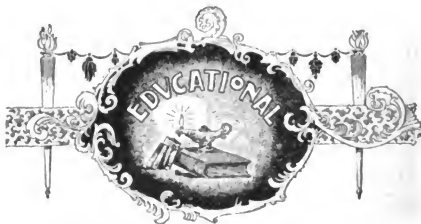
*Persecution of Scotland's Protestants.
From "Heart of the Green Mountains."*

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR, SHEEHURNE.

fury was considerably spent and it did not do much damage except to cut some timber. The water left about 18 inches of rich mud on the land, the sand having settled before it got down there.

"The flood reached the lake about one-half hour after sunset, having started from the pond at full head about two o'clock, so that it traveled the whole distance of twenty miles in four hours. Two-thirds of the way, it was flat intervals but when it came down through

Glover it was about fifty feet deep. On my intervals it was 20 feet deep. The water in the lake (Memphremagog) was raised about a foot and riled so that the fish have gone up Black River. They have caught, it is said, five tons of fish near the falls on that river. All the fish from the pond to the lake are dead or have run up the small streams. All the bridges are washed away. It has covered fifty acres of my best land with from four to six feet of sand."



(Official Organ of the State Teachers' Association.)

DIRECTORY.

STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION, WALTER E. RANGER, MONTPELIER.

VERMONT SCHOOL MASTERS' CLUB.

Officers: President, N. J. Whitehill, White River Junction; vice-president, F. E. Pritchard, Randolph; secretary and treasurer, E. M. Roseve, Waterbury; executive committee, Principal Isaac Thomas, Burlington, Principal M. W. Downing, Bellows Falls, and Superintendent C. L. Simonds, Bennington.

VERMONT STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

Officers: President, S. H. Erskine, Rutland; vice-president, F. A. Wheeler, Fair Haven; secretary, E. G. Ham, Montpelier; treasurer, W. D. Parsons, Woodstock; executive committee, H. J. Stunard, Barton, N. J. Whitehill, White River Junction, W. A. Boebe, Morrisville; legislative committee, O. D. Mathewson, Barre, F. E. Pritchard, Randolph, and E. L. Ingalls, Hyde Park.

COUNTY EXAMINERS OF TEACHERS.

Addison County, Thomas E. Boyce, of Middlebury. Bennington County, F. P. Davison, of Bennington. Caledonia County, W. H. Taylor, of Hardwick. Chittenden County, J. E. Allen, of Westford. Essex County, E. W. Wright, of Lunenburg. Franklin County, H. E. Rustedt, of Richford. Grand Isle Co., Mrs. Leonora Marvin, of Albion. Lamoille County, E. L. Ingalls, of Hyde Park. Orange County, F. E. Pritchard, of Bradford. Orleans County, E. G. Baldwin, of Barton. Rutland County, W. P. Abbott, of Proctor. Washington County, O. D. Mathewson, of Barre. Windham County, H. D. Ryder, of Bellows Falls. Windsor County, H. Dressel Jr., of Springfield.

OLD HOME WEEK AND THE SCHOOLS.

A recent article in the Independent states—"The center of social life in the eighteenth century was the church; in the nineteenth it was the State house; in the twentieth it bids fair to be the school-house." Attention is called to the change from district schools and academies to well equipped town schools, supported by the people of the whole town, and to the closer relation now existing between the school and its patrons. School-

houses are being used for lectures, entertainments, and as library centers. Indeed, the tendency is indicated by these words of an educator. "Literary clubs should be given permission to meet at the school-house. Circles for dressmaking and cooking; for studying local history, biography, and geology; for entomology and botany; for drawing, surveying, and photography, should find their homes at the same place. The school would thus

mean the whole town, at work for intellectual and moral and physical improvement. Athletics should also have its place in the curriculum; and have free use of school buildings and of the extensive play grounds that should surround every school."

That these tendencies exist in Vermont is indicated by the broadening of the courses of study in our schools, by the enthusiasm with which citizens and schools unite in providing entertainment courses for the benefit of all, by debating societies in which all work together, and so on.

This fellowship of town and school is increased by keeping up a lively interest in former students and bringing those who are away from the old scenes back to renew acquaintances and to visit again "the school-house where they received their education, the meeting-house in which they obtained their religious training," as well as the quiet streets, green meadows, and beautiful mountains that were once so familiar. For surely—

"No soil upon earth is so dear to our eyes
As the soil we first stirred in terrestrial pies."

The visitors will doubtless be pleased to find that their alma mater is keeping abreast of the times by adding to its curriculum and to its equipment for work, and the town will be proud to welcome back its loyal sons and daughters, and will gain breadth of view and increased vigor from such contact.

The alumni record of any of our schools makes entertaining reading, to see the alumni together exchanging stories and experiences is doubly entertaining. Such reunions are conveniently arranged in connection with Old Home Week, when the town and school co-operate and repeat the genial call of Holmes to all wanderers from their precincts.

"Come back to your mother, ye children, for
shame
Who have wandered like truants for riches or
fame!
With a smile on her face, and a sprig in her
cap,
She calls you to feast from her bountiful
lap.

"Come you of the law, who can talk if you
please,

Till the man in the moon will allow it's a
cheese.

"Ye healers of men, for a moment decline
Your feats in the rhubarb and ipecac line.

"You clerk, on whose ears are a couple of
pens,

And whose head is an ant-hill of units and
tens,

Though Plato denies you, we welcome you
still

As a featherless biped, in spite of your quill."

Such in spirit is the call issued by the citizens of Randolph Center, and resident members of the alumni of the Orange County Grammar School and Randolph State Normal School to all graduates and former students.

Arrangements are being made for a large gathering on the hill-top during Old Home Week for the renewal of allegiance, not only to the Randolph Normal, but also to Vermont and her schools.

"Then come from all parties and parts to our
feast;

Though not at the "Astor," we'll give you at
least

A bite at an apple, a seat on the grass,

And the best of old—water—at nothing a
glass."

NOTE.—Touching the matter of the foregoing article, Walter E. Ranger, State Superintendent of Education, writes:

"The action of our friends at Randolph is timely and suggestive. It is especially appropriate that the school share in the observance and benefits of Old Home Week. It is to be hoped that many schools in Vermont may in coming years follow Randolph's example. The memories of the old school days that cling to men's hearts will prove one of the strongest incentives to prompt the return of wandering sons and daughters. The academy where I fitted for college has for many years held its annual reunion in the month of August, which has proved a veritable Old Home Week to its town and to its old students."

et al., the celebrated Washington County conspiracy case in which he was of counsel for the respondents; *State vs. Marsh and Buzzell*, an indictment for murder where, owing to the disqualification of the State's attorney, he was assigned to prosecute, and was also assigned by the court to assist the State's attorney in the celebrated case of *State vs. Mildred Brewster* and *State vs. Noakes*, both indictments for murder and in *State vs. Wales*, an arson case.

Thus it has come to pass that Mr. Stanton, with small means for education, has become

an able advocate, a logical debater, and an eloquent orator; without populous surroundings, one of the most active and best known public men in Vermont; and, without much opportunity for local law practice, one of the best known lawyers at the bar. His honorable and useful career seems due, in an unusual degree, to his vigorous and sturdy character, to the simplicity and purity of his conduct, to his fidelity to all the work which he assumes, to the maintenance of friendships, and to his love for the people and institutions of his native State.

THE VERMONT STATE DIRECTORY.

[The Attorneys-at-Law, Insurance Agents, Banking institutions, Business Firms, Manufacturers, Hotels, and other representative interests in Vermont, appearing in this State Directory are recommended to the readers of this magazine.]

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

Alfred A. Hall,	- - -	St. Albans.
Richard A. Hoar,	- - -	Barre.
Gordon & Jackson,	- - -	Barre.
Waterman & Martin,	- - -	Brattleboro.
Hamilton S. Peck,	- - -	Burlington.
M. P. Maurice,	- - -	Montgomery.
Dillingham, Huse & Howland,	- - -	Montpelier.
Butler & Moloney,	- - -	Rutland.
John M. Thorne,	- - -	St. Albans.

HOTELS.

American House, Richford,	J. F. Kelley.
Addison House, Middlebury,	John Higgins.
Brooks House, Brattleboro,	H. O. Carpenter.
Hotel Brandon, Brandon,	Schoff & Santer.
Pavilion Hotel, Montpelier,	J. S. Viles.
Van Ness House, Burlington,	U. A. Woodbury.

INSURANCE AGENTS.

Childs & Putnam, State Agents, The Travelers Insurance Co., Life and Accident Departments, (Vt. and N. H.),	- - -	Brattleboro.
H. E. Taylor & Son, General,	- - -	Brattleboro.
T. S. Peck, General,	- - -	Burlington.
A. M. Aseltine, General,	- - -	Enosburgh Falls.
S. S. Ballard, National Life	- - -	Montpelier.

MARBLE PRODUCERS.

Vermont Marble Co.,	- - -	Proctor.
---------------------	-------	----------

SLATE PRODUCERS.

Eureka Slate Quarries,	- - -	Fair Haven.
------------------------	-------	-------------

NATIONAL BANKS

People's National Bank,	- - -	Brattleboro.
Welden National Bank.	- - -	St. Albans.

GRANITE QUARRIES.

James M. Boutwell,	- - -	Montpelier.
--------------------	-------	-------------

GRANITE MANUFACTURERS.

Wells, Lamson & Co.,	- - -	Barre.
----------------------	-------	--------

BUTTER MANUFACTURERS.

Franklin County Creamery,	- - -	St. Albans.
---------------------------	-------	-------------

WHOLESALE LUMBER.

Robinson-Edwards Lumber Co.,	- - -	Burlington.
------------------------------	-------	-------------

FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS.

St. Albans Furniture Co.,	- - -	St. Albans.
---------------------------	-------	-------------

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

Spaulding, Kimball & Co.,	- - -	Burlington.
---------------------------	-------	-------------

WHOLESALE BOOKSELLERS.

Hobart J. Shanley,	- - -	Burlington.
--------------------	-------	-------------

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS.

H. W. Allen & Co.	- - -	Burlington.
-------------------	-------	-------------

SCALE MANUFACTURERS.

E. & T. Fairbanks & Co.,	- - -	St. Johnsbury.
--------------------------	-------	----------------

ORGANS

Estey Organ Co.,	- - -	Brattleboro.
------------------	-------	--------------

PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS.

St. Albans Messenger Co.,	- - -	St. Albans.
---------------------------	-------	-------------

SAVINGS BANKS.

Burlington Savings Bank,	- - -	Burlington.
--------------------------	-------	-------------

UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT and STATE . . . AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.



BURLINGTON, VERMONT.

Besides the usual collegiate courses in the arts and sciences, technical courses are given in

1. CHEMISTRY.
2. CIVIL ENGINEERING.
3. MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.
4. ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING.
5. SANITARY ENGINEERING.
6. COMMERCE AND ECONOMICS.
7. AGRICULTURE.
8. HORTICULTURE.
9. VETERINARY SCIENCE.
10. MILITARY SCIENCE.

For information address,

C. W. DOTEN,
Registrar.

UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT, Medical Department.

The annual session begins the first week in January of each year and continues six months. Four years graded course. Examinations at the end of each year.

For further particulars address

DR. B. J. ANDREWS, Sec'y,
BURLINGTON, VT.

NORWICH UNIVERSITY, NORTHFIELD, VT.

The oldest Military College in the country. founded 1819.

Over 500 representatives in Army and Navy. Courses in Art, Civil Engineering, Chemistry, Science and Literature.

Degrees of B. A. and B. S.
Army officer, Commandant.

THE REV. ALLAN D. BROWN, LL. D.,
Commander U. S. Navy (retired), President.

TROY CONFERENCE ACADEMY, POULTNEY, VT.

Emphasizes the best features of the home. Elementary as well as secondary school instruction.

Graduates take high rank in College. Thirteen teachers all Specialists.

Graduate Courses in Music, Art, Elocution. Not a few high school graduates enrolled solely for instruction in these departments.

Commercial Course. Stenography and Typewriting at half the cost in cities.

Graduates recommended for positions.

Send for illustrated catalogue.

G. H. DUNTON, D. D.,
Principal.

ST. JOHNSBURY ACADEMY, ST. JOHNSBURY, VT.

FOUNDED IN 1843

CLASSICAL AND LIBERAL COURSES.

Preparation for the best Colleges and Scientific Schools. Thorough training in the essentials of a practical education. Expenses very low, in comparison with privileges afforded. Aim of the institution to promote industry, earnestness of purpose, integrity, and a high sense of honor.

Healthful location. Cases of serious illness in the school have been extremely rare. The sanitary conditions are above criticism.

The most modern and complete facilities for the profitable study of all the branches in its courses. Fine Library, Cabinets, Laboratories, Art Studio,—all recently greatly enlarged and improved. The best appliances and instruction for training in Commercial Branches and in Business methods and practice.

For Catalogues and Information address the Principal,

D. Y. COMSTOCK, M. A., St. Johnsbury, Vt.

BRIGHAM ACADEMY, BAKERSFIELD, VT.

ONE OF THE BEST EQUIPPED AND STRONGEST
SCHOOLS IN THE STATE.

Prepares boys and girls for college, for business and for teaching.

Classical, Latin-English and English courses.

Home life, school life and social life of students carefully guarded.

Year opens in September.

Send for catalogue.

Letters of inquiry cheerfully answered.

C. H. MORRILL, Principal

MONTPELIER SEMINARY.

A BOARDING SCHOOL
FOR BOTH SEXES.

Literary Course which prepares for college or professional schools. Also Seminary courses and Teachers' classes.

Fine Arts including piano, organ and voice. Also painting, crayoning and drawing.

Business Department including the usual business studies, with shorthand and typewriting.

ADDRESS W. M. NEWTON, PRINCIPAL,
MONTPELIER, VT.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL,

JOHN L. ALGER, A. M., Principal.

JOHNSON, VERMONT.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL,

EDWARD CONANT, A. M., Principal,

RANDOLPH CENTER, VT.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL,

PHILIP E. LEAVENWORTH, A. M., Principal,

CASTLETON, VERMONT.

PATENTS

Etc. quickly obtained at low fees. Allowance guaranteed or it costs you NOTHING; circular explains. Send description and sketch or model, and if you mention this paper we examine and give opinion as to patentability free. COLLAMER & Co. 106 F ST. WASHINGTON, D. C.

Estey

PIPE AND REED ORGANS

AT THE FRONT ALWAYS

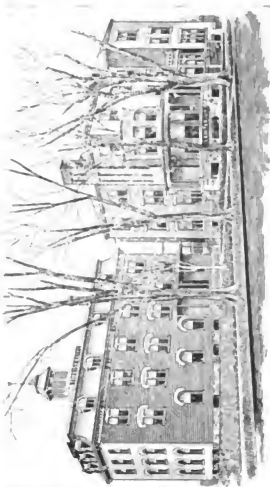
Full information on application

ESTEY ORGAN COMPANY,

Brattleboro, Vt.

Devoted to the CARE, COMFORT and
CURE OF THE SICK.
MEDICAL AND SURGICAL--BATHS, MASSAGE, ELECTRICITY, ETC.
WHITE FOR BOOBY

THE SPARHAWK SANITARIUM,



Burlington, Vt.

RIPANS

The simplest remedy for indigestion, constipation, biliousness and the many ailments arising from a disordered stomach, liver or bowels is Ripans Tabules. They have accomplished wonders, and their timely aid removes the necessity of calling a physician for the many little ills that beset mankind. They go straight to the seat of the trouble, relieve the distress, cleanse and cure the affected parts, and give the system a general toning up.

At druggists.

The Five Cent packet is enough for an ordinary occasion. The family bottle, 60 cents, contains a supply for a year.

Do You Make Over....

Your old Garments? If you do you undoubtedly have suffered for want of a convenient tool to rip the seams. We have just the thing needed for that purpose,

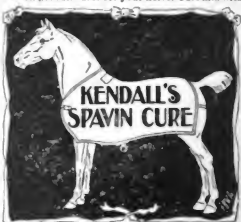
THE CYCLONE RIPPER.

After once used, you will never be without it. It is worn on the tip of your first finger and leaves both hands free to handle the goods. Agents wanted. Send 20 cents for sample.

CARPENTER CO., Box 3312-C, Philadelphia, Pa.

A SPAVIN

Kingbone, Spillet or Curb will reduce the selling price of any horse 50 per cent. You might just as well get full value for your horse. Cure him with



Bony and unnatural enlargements, also all forms of lameness yield readily to this remedy. It is certain and sure in its effects and cures without a scratch--it does not blister.

An Infallible Remedy for 30 Years.

Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., Gentlemen:--I have used your Kendall's Spavin Cure for 30 years and have found it an infallible remedy. Please mail me your book at once as I have a colt that I am now having trouble with and ship.

Yours truly,

L. L. JARVIS.

It works thousands of cures annually. Endorsements like the above are a guarantee of merit. Price, \$1; six for \$5. As a treatment for family use it has no equal. Ask your druggist for KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE, also "A Treatise on the Horse," the book free, or address

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO. ENOSBURG FALLS, VT.



The Most Charming,
Picturesque and
Beautiful Section on
this Continent, and the
Place to Spend your
Summer Vacation, is

AMONG THE.....

Green Hills of Vermont,

AND ALONG THE SHORES OF.....



Lake.... Champlain.

A beautiful brochure, giving a complete description of all the villages and summer resorts located on the line of the Central Vermont Railway in Vermont, and on the shores of Lake Champlain, also a list of hotels and the best Family Homes, who will take summer boarders at prices ranging from \$4.00 to \$10.00 per week, is now ready for delivery. They will be mailed on receipt of 4 cents, for postage, on application to T. H. HANLEY, N. E. P. A., 306 Washington Street, Boston, or A. W. ECCLESTONE, S. P. A., 385 Broadway, New York.

GENERAL OFFICES, ST. ALBANS, VT.

R. S. LOGAN,

Vice-Prest and Gen'l Manager.

S. W. CUMMINGS,

Gen'l Pass. Agent.

Boston and Maine Railroad

THE GREAT RAILROAD SYSTEM

OF NEW ENGLAND.

THE DIRECT ROUTE...

To all of the PRINCIPAL SUMMER RESORTS OF EASTERN AND NORTHERN NEW ENGLAND, THE WHITE MOUNTAINS, GREEN MOUNTAINS, ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS.

LAKES WINNIPESAUKEE, CHAMPLAIN, RANGELEY, MOOSEHEAD, MEGANTIC, MEMPHREMAGOG, SUNAPEE and ST. JOHN.

THE NORTH ATLANTIC COAST.

"Picturesque New England Series Summer Literature—"Among the Mountains," "All Along Shore," "Lakes and Streams," "Valley of the Connecticut and Northern Vermont," "Fishing and Hunting," are the titles of illustrated literature descriptive of the sections covered by title and containing valuable maps will be mailed upon receipt of 2 cents for each book. Summer excursion book, giving list of hotels and boarding houses, routes, rates, etc., will be mailed free. Address GEN'L PASS. DEPT. B. & M. R. R., BOSTON.

D. J. FLANDERS,

Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agt.

THE Rutland Railroad

ACROSS
THE ISLANDS

and along the Shores of
Lake Champlain.



The POPULAR ROUTE for tourists,

Between BOSTON, NEW YORK and NEW ENGLAND POINTS,

And VERMONT, CANADA, THOUSAND ISLANDS, LAKE GEORGE, LAKE CHAMPLAIN, and the ADIRONDACKS.

Through Fast Express Trains...

PULLMAN BUFFET PARLOR AND SLEEPING CARS ON ALL THROUGH TRAINS.

For Information regarding tickets, time-tables, etc., call on nearest ticket agent, or address

H. A. HODGE, Traffic Manager.

C. B. HIBBARD, Gen. Pass. Agt.

RUTLAND VT.

ESTABLISHED, 1868.

R. J. KIMBALL & Co.,

71 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.



Dealers in Investment Securities

MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

THE VERMONT JUSTICE AND PUBLIC OFFICER,
(IN PREPARATION)

CONANT'S VERMONT,

and

VERMONT HISTORICAL READER,

PUBLISHED BY

THE TUTTLE COMPANY.

RUTLAND, VT.

WRITE US FOR...

PRINTING, BINDING, and OFFICE STATIONERY.

ESTABLISHED 1832.

National Life Insurance Company of Vermont.

[CHARTERED BY AND INCORPORATED IN VERMONT IN 1850.]

THIS STRONG FINANCIAL INSTITUTION is now entering upon the fifty-third year of a continuously increasing and successful business career. It offers in its size and strength and in the quality of its contracts the best Insurance in the World, whether of **LIFE, TERM, ENDOWMENT, ANNUITY, LIFE INCOME** or **TRUSTEESHIP Insurance**. **BEST** because simply expressed, liberally arranged, all figures endorsed, non-forfeitable, indisputable, and collateral availability, and free from unnecessary restrictions.



—FIVE PER CENT. INVESTMENT BOND.—

The National Life of Vermont offers a Bond which will net your wife or child five per cent. for twenty years with return thereafter of the face of the Bond. It is paid for in installments, and is issued in denominations of from \$1,000 to \$25,000. It becomes your own if you live 10, 15 or 20 years, as you may select. Its Market Value is guaranteed to be from the start and so remains \$1,320 for every \$1,000 Bond. This is Guaranteed Investment Insurance.

NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Montpelier, Vt.

*Please send me a Statement of your Five Per Cent. Bond
for Age....., Amount \$....., and oblige.*

Name.....

The Vermonter. Address.....

JOSEPH A. DE BOER, PRESIDENT.

JAMES T. PHELPS, VICE-PRESIDENT.

JAMES B. ESTEE, 2D VICE-PRESIDENT.

OSMAN D. CLARK, SECRETARY.

HARRY M. CUTLER, TREASURER.

A. B. BISBEE, M. D., MEDICAL DIRECTOR.

CLARENCE E. MOULTON, ACTUARY.

HIRAM A. HUSE, COUNSEL.

103

JAN 31 1928



